

Fourth Series Vol. XI No.-30

Friday, December 22, 1967

Pausa 1, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XI contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 30—Friday, December 22, 1967/Pausa 1, 1889 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 842 to 846, 850 to 852	9079—9109
Short Notice Question No. 17	9109—18
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 847 to 849, 853 to 863, 863-A, 864 to 870	9118—32
Unstarred Questions Nos. 5413 to 5434, 5436 to 5452, 5454 to 5512, 5514 to 5541, 5543 to 5615, 5617 to 5647, 5649, 5649-A, and 5650	9132—9282
Re. Business of the House	9282—85
Papers Laid on the Table	9285—90
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	9291
Minutes Estimates Committee—	
Eighteenth Report	9291
Statement Re. Social Control over General Insurance—	
Shri Morarji Desai	9291—95
Statement Re. Action Taken on Points made by M. Ps. During Last Railway Budget—	
Shri Parimal Ghosh	9295—96
Statement Re. Mangalore Harbour Project—	
Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao	9296
Correction of Answer to S. Q. No. 693 Re. Bokaro Steel Plant	9297
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—	
Appointment of Member to Joint Committee	9297—98
Motion Re. International Situation	9298—9378
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	9298—9307, 9367—78
Shri M. R. Masani	9312—22
Shri Sant Bux Singh	9322—26
Shri M. L. Sondhi	9326—33
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	9334—36
Shri G. Viswanathan	9336—39
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan	9340—42
Shri Indrajit Gupta	9342—50
Shri R. K. Sinha	9350—55
Shri P. Ramamurti	9355—60
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati	9360—66

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Eighteenth Report	COLUMNS 9378
Resolution <i>Re. Sahibinadi Scheme—Adopted</i>	9378—98
Shri Gajraj Singh Rao	9378—83
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shashtri	9383—85
Shri Bhola Nath	9385—87
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	9387—89
Shri Randhir Singh	9389—91
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa	9391—93
Shri D. C. Sharma	9393—95
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati	9395—97
Dr. K. L. Rao	9397—98
Resolution <i>Re. Wage Board for Bidi Industry—Withdrawn</i>	9398—9425
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal	9399—9404,
	9423—25
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	9404—08
Shri Srinibas Misra	9408—09
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar	9409—13
Shri M. Amersey	9413—14
Shri Jogeshwar Yadav	9414
Shri Ram Charan	9414—15
Shri K. N. Pandey	9415—20
Shri Hathi	9420—23
Resolution <i>Re. Defence Needs of India—</i>	
Shri Ranjit Singh	9426—32
Half An Hour Discussion <i>Re. Ex. I.N.A. Personnel</i>	9432—45
Shri Samar Guha	9432—38
Shri Swaran Singh	9440—45
Statement <i>re. Communal Harmony—</i>	
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	9445—47
Motion <i>re. President's Rule and Mid-term elections in West Bengal—Negatived</i>	9447—9504
Shri P. Ramamurti	9447—53,
	9496—9500
Shri A. K. Sen	9453—61
Shri Tenneti Viswanathan	9461—64
Shri N. Dandekar	9464—68
Shri Badrudduja	9469—72
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	9472—75
Shri Humayun Kabir	9478—82
Shri G. Viswanathan	9483—84
Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji	9484—86
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	9486—91
Shri Devan Sen	9492
Shri Samar Guha	9492—93
Shri Y. B. Chavan	9494—96

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 22, 1967/Pausa 1, 1889
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LOSS OF IRON ORE AT MADRAS PORT

*842. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of physical verification made at the Madras Port, 1,35,657 M. tonnes of iron ore worth Rs. 75 lakhs was found short;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was instituted and the expenditure incurred on the investigation;

(c) whether any responsibility for the loss has been fixed; and

(d) the measures taken to recover the loss and how much recovery has been made upto date ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Actual shortage determined after physical verification of stocks was about 1.16 lakhs tonnes, valued at a little over Rs. 47 lakhs as on 28-6-1964.

(b) Expenditure amounting to approximately Rs. 13,000/- on usual travelling allowance etc. paid to the inspecting/visiting officers and the fee paid to the assayers for stock verification was incurred.

(c) and (d). A comprehensive enquiry made by M.M.T.C.'s Director indicated that these shortages had occurred on account of short loading by the suppliers. The suppliers also admitted that they were to some extent morally responsible for the shortages. The suppliers had agreed to make good the value of shortages through a certain deduction from bills payable to them for future supplies against contracts they had entered into with the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 9,44,682.49 has so far been recovered upto the end of October, 1967 : further recoveries are continuing.

Concerned officers of the M.M.T.C. have also been charge-sheeted and on the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, one of the Commissioners for Departmental

Enquiries under the Commission was appointed as the Enquiry Officer. The enquiry is in progress.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो शार्टेजिज हैं उनके बारे में सप्लायर्स ने मान लिया है कि वे पूरी करेंगे, घाटे को वे पूरा करेंगे। मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक 73 सप्लायर थे जिन्होंने यह माल सप्लाइ किया था। इनकायरी की गई तो केवल 39 सप्लायर ही मिले हैं, यह मेरी इत्तिला है। 34 सप्लायर्स का पता ही नहीं है। बाक़ी सप्लायर कहाँ हैं इसका पता ही नहीं है। यह रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है। फिर मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि 25 पैसे फी टन के हिसाब से उन्होंने घाटा पूरा करने की बात कही है। लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने दो रुपये फी टन के हिसाब से कीमत बढ़ा दी है। 25 पैसे फी टन के हिसाब से वापसी का मुतालिबा किया गया है और दो रुपये टन के हिमात्र से कीमत बढ़ा दी गई है।

1964 में जब कांट्रैक्ट किया गया तो कीमत 8 रुपये 67 पैसे थी और 1965 में किया गया तो कीमत 10 रुपये 67 पैसे हो गई, दस रुपये से ज्यादा हो गई। नौ लाख रुपया आप पच्चीस पैसे फी टन के हिसाब से वसूल करेंगे और दो रुपया टन के हिसाब से उन्होंने भाव को बढ़ा दिया है। 8-75 से कीमत को बढ़ाकर 10 रुपये और 11-75 से बढ़ा कर 13-25 और 7 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 8-50 हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सब ठीक है ?

श्री बिमेश सिंह : कीमतें तो कुछ बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन जो माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि कीमतें इसलिए बढ़ाई गई हैं कि घाटे को पूरा किया जा सके उसके बारे में मैंने अर्ज किया है कि सी० बी० आई० ने पूरी जांच की है, जिनकी जिम्मेदारी उन्होंने इसमें पता लगाई है, उनके खिलाफ हम एक्शन ले रहे हैं। और जो बात उन्होंने कही है मैं उसकी फिर से जांच करवा लूंगा।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इसी मद्रास पोर्ट पर इसी केस के साथ एक पिग आयरन का केस भी हुआ है। 1476 मैट्रिक टन पिग आयरन जिसकी कीमत विदेशी मुद्रा में 4 लाख 74 हजार रुपये या पांच लाख रुपये के करीब होती है वह कम पाया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में आपने इनक्वायरी की है और क्या इस शार्टेज को कम्पनी की तरफ से पूरा करवाया गया है। यह जो पांच लाख रुपये के विदेशी एक्सचेंज, फारेन एक्सचेंज का घोटाला है उसके मुताल्लिक मेरी इत्तिला यह है कि पांच लाख रुपया उसी देश में जहां से पिग आयरन आया, यहां के अफसरों ने वहां पर वह रकम वसूल की है। इसके बारे में क्या पोजीशन है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे साथी से इसका जिक्र किया है। मुझे इसकी जांच करवानी पड़ेगी।

FREE TRADE ZONE AT HALDIA

+

*843. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a free trade zone at Haldia without awaiting the results of free trade zone recently established at Kandla, keeping in view the fact that unlike Kandla, Haldia has one of the most industrialised hinterland to provide skill and experience as well as raw materials for the manufacture of engineering goods for export; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests at present ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sr.

(b) The question does not arise.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know what factors were taken into consideration when Kandla was declared as a free trade zone and whether at that time there was opposition saying that first Kandla should be connected by railways and, if so, what been done in the matter ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This matter has been gone into fully in this House on several occasions. Various considerations were before the government when they had to decide this matter. It would be a long story for me to give it in the question hour just now. If you so wish, I shall send to the hon. Member a small note on this.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that the chamber of commerce and other business interests have demanded a free trade zone at Haldia because of the heavy exports from Haldia ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, Sir. We had representations from certain bodies in this connection and they were all considered.

SHRI T. M. SHETH : May I know whether any legislation for a free trade zone at Kandla is proposed to be undertaken ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Not that I am aware of.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट हमारे सामने है। दुनिया का जो इस तरह के खुले बंदरगाह बनाने का तजुर्बा है जिसके द्वारा टैक्स नहीं लगते हैं और सस्ती कीमत पर माल लोगों को, विदेशी लोगों को दिया जाता है और विदेशी लोग बहुत खरीद लेते हैं, वह भी आपके सामने है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने दिनों तक विचार करने के बाद भी क्या उसकी कोई मुकम्मिल रूपरेखा सरकार आज तक नहीं बना पाई है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हां, इनकी पूरी रूपरेखा बन गई है और यहां काम भी शुरू हो गया है।

PRODUCTION OF MILK FOOD AND PROTEIN ISOLATES

*844. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to encourage the production of milk food and protein isolates to enrich the diet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some foreign concerns are interested in manufacturing protein isolates from oil cakes; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to remove the shortage of such type of food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All possible assistance is being rendered to develop milk foods and other protein rich foods in the country.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हमारे देश में करीब दस करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको पेट भर खाना नहीं मिलता है और करीब तीस करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो अंडर-नरिशूड हैं। कभी इस बात का आपने सर्वे किया है कि हमारे यहां जो भोजन है उसमें पोष्टिक पदार्थों की और रिच डायट की जो कि शरीर के स्वास्थ्य के लिए आवश्यक है कितनी कमी है और उम सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कोई कदम उठाया है कि सब लोगों को रिच डायट या जितनी हेल्थ को मेंटन करने के लिए डायट की आवश्यकता है उतनी मिल सके ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कल्लवहीन अली अहमद) : हमारा जो सर्वे है उससे मालूम होता है कि काफी डेफिशेंसी है न्यूट्रिशन्स डायट की और प्रोटीन की खास कर। बैलेंस डायट के लिए लोफी बैजी-टेबल्ट, एग्ज, मीट और प्रोटीन डायट की बहुत जरूरत है जोकि गरीब लोग महंगी होने की वजह से नहीं खा सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा कुछ लोगों की फूड हैबिट्स ऐसी है कि वे मीट बगैरह नहीं खाते हैं। उनको भी प्रोटीन डाइट की डेफिशेंसी होती है।

श्री राघवसेवक यादव : इसमें आदत का सवाल है या दाम का सवाल है, क्योंकि मांस तो बहुत महंगा है। क्या बकवास बोलते हैं।

श्री कल्लवहीन अली अहमद : दोनों बकहें हैं। इस लिए इस बात पर धीर किया जा रहा है कि सस्ती बैलेंस डाइट के लिए प्रोटीन मुहैया कर के दिया जाये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने कौन-से स्पेसिफिक स्टेप लिये हैं। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में अभी तक कुछ किया है या नहीं और आगे वह क्या करने वाली है। उनको बेग नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री कल्लवहीन अली अहमद : यह काम हाथ में लिया जा रहा है कि दूध बगैरह ज्यादा बनाया जाये और लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर दिया जाये और प्रोटीन के कारखाने खड़े करके सस्ते दामों पर प्रोटीन को दूध में मिला कर दिया जाये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : बच्चों की खुराक की भी बहुत कमी है और जो हमारे देश में बन रही है, वह बहुत महंगी है। गरीब आदमी अपने बच्चों के लिए उसको एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय हमारे देश में बेबी फूड कितना बनाया जा रहा है और कितनी उसकी जरूरत है, फ़ारेन इनवेस्टमेंट के साथ कोलंबोरेशन में कहां तक प्राप्ति हुई है, उन्होंने क्या कहा है और सरकार ने क्या कहा है।

श्री कल्लवहीन अली अहमद : मेसर्स प्रोटीन एंड केमिकल्स, बम्बई, 4800 टन आइसोलेट्स ग्राउंडनट से बनाने के लिए भावनगर, गुजरात स्टेट, में एक अमरीकन कम्पनी के कोलंबोरेशन के साथ एक प्लांट खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। यह मामला जेरे-गौर है। मेसर्स टाटा आयल मिल्स ने भी 3000 टन ग्राउंडनट आटा और 1500 टन प्रोटीन आइसोलेट्स के मैन्युफैक्चर के लिए दरखास्त दे रखी है। मेसर्स फूड एंड एलाइड प्राइक्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बम्बई नं 6000 टन प्रोटीन फूड तैयार कर रहे हैं। मेसर्स सोयापेक्स सोयाबीन्स से हाई प्रोटीन फूड

बनाना चाहते हैं। वह एक अमरीकन कम्पनी के साथ मिल कर काम करना चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने उस प्रोपोजल को एप्रूब कर लिया है। मैसर्स जीवनलाल एंड सन्ज एंड रत्नम्, बम्बई, को भी सोया वेजीटेबल प्राडक्ट्स बनाने के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस दिया गया है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मुझे इन कम्पनियों और फ़ार्मां बगैरह में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कितना बेबी फूड बनता है और कितने की जरूरत है और उसको सस्ता करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

श्री कृष्णवर्दीन अली अहमद : कितना बेबी फूड बनता है, यह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं है। हम तो इसके लिए लाइसेंस देते हैं।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने मांस और हरी सब्जियों की बात चलाई, जिनमें प्रोटीन होता है। हम अपने लोगों को अनाज तो दे नहीं पा रहे हैं और हरी सब्जियां या मांस तो अनाज से भी ज्यादा महंगी है। जहां तक बेबी फूड का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां जो बेबी फूड तैयार होता है, वह किस आमदनी के ग्रुप के लोगों में बंटता है? अगर वह साधारण लोगों तक नहीं पहुंचता है, तो क्या उसको उन तक पहुंचाने के लिए कोई सबसिडी या सहायता करने का कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है, वरना बेबी फूड केवल सम्पन्न लोगों को ही मिलेगा, साधारण लोगों को नहीं?

श्री कृष्णवर्दीन अली अहमद : जहां तक हम से हो सकता है, हम दूध बढ़ाने और प्रोटीन मिला कर दूध का इन्तज़ाम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हर एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने यहां स्कूलों के जरिये से बच्चों को यह दूध देने की कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री रामसेबक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने सबसिडी के प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे : देश में करोड़ों बच्चों को दूध नहीं मिलता है और इस देश में लोगों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है, जो मांसाहारी नहीं है, जो मांस या अंडा नहीं खाती है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी मांस और अंडे की चर्चा की है, लेकिन इस देश में बार-बार गो-हत्या को बन्द करने के लिए आन्दोलन किये जाते हैं, ताकि दूध की मात्रा बढ़े। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गो-हत्या को बन्द करने और इस प्रकार दूध की मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से पग उठाए हैं।

श्री कृष्णवर्दीन अली अहमद : इस वक्त 12 मिलियन लिटर्ज आफ़ मिल्क हर साल हमारे देश में हो रहा है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इसको 5 मिलियन लिटर्ज और बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे : गो-हत्या बन्द करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : Sir, there is a cultural side also to this. They are making baby foods and so on containing non-vegetarian food. But there is a vast population in India which is vegetarian. Is any consideration being given to this aspect? Most of the baby foods may contain non-vegetarian food about which we do not know and our children might be taking it without knowing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I could not follow the question.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : The position is this that when Government is starting preparation of baby foods and other protein rich foods, do they keep an eye on non-vegetarian and vegetarian foods—I know some of the milk products are mixed with fish proteins, is it so or is it not?—because this country is essentially a cultural country where a vast population is vegetarian and without knowing that they may become non-vegetarian. Is Government doing anything about that because they are always talking of fish.

MR. SPEAKER : You must keep the baby food purely vegetarian.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as protein manufacture is concerned, it is supposed to be manufactured out of vegetarian things like soya bean and many other oil seeds.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister assures that it is all vegetarian.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Does the hon. Minister know that there is a part in our country known as the Thar desert in the north-western Rajasthan where milk is cheaper than water, but since the area is cut off from the rest of the country, would the Minister consider setting up a modern dairy there to produce baby foods and milk products so that they can be supplied to the rest of the country ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I will forward the suggestion of the hon. Member to the Food Minister.

श्री राम चरण : हमारा शहर खुर्जा सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हमेशा घी के लिए प्रसिद्ध रहा है, लेकिन जब से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हमारे क्षेत्र में ग्लैक्सो लैबोरेटरीज नाम की एक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनी को बेबी फूड और मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स बनाने का प्लांट लगाने दिया है, तब से हम अनाथ जैसे हो गये हैं और हमें शुद्ध दूध तथा घी नहीं मिल रहा है, क्योंकि हमारे क्षेत्र का सारा दूध उस कम्पनी के यहां चला जाता है। क्या सरकार ऐसी प्राइवेट कम्पनीज को हमारे क्षेत्र में प्लांट बनाने और दूध इकट्ठा करने से रोकेंगी, जिससे वहां के लोगों को शुद्ध दूध और घी उपलब्ध हो सके ?

श्री कृष्णदेवीन अली अहमद : एक तरफ तो यह मांग की जा रही है कि इस किस्म के फूड की प्रोडक्शन में इजाफा किया जाये और दूसरी तरफ कहा जा रहा है कि जो इस किस्म की दूध की प्रोडक्ट्स को तैयार कर रहे हैं, उनको रोक दिया जाये।

COMPANIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL PARTIES

+

*845. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :**
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the different Ministries of the Government of India who were examining the proposal to stop completely the companies' contributions to political parties have finalised their proposals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि समवायों के द्वारा राजनीतिक दलों को, और खासतौर से शासक दल को, अंशदान दिये जाने के कारण शासन की आर्थिक नीतियां प्रभावित होती हैं और उसके कारण हमारे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में एकाधिकार के निहित स्वार्थ तथा आर्थिक विषमतायें आदि कई समस्यायें पैदा होती हैं। क्या सरकार तत्काल कोई इस प्रकार की नीति अपनाने या कोई कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है, जिससे कोटा और परमिट आदि के सम्बन्ध में जो अनियमिततायें और पक्षपात चल रही हैं, उनको तत्काल रोका जा सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Sir, this question arose on the floor of this House as well as the other House several times. In fact hon. Shri Madhu Limaye had moved a Bill and during the course of discussion Government had given him an undertaking that after examining the various aspects of this question a Bill will be introduced in order to achieve the purpose of banning contributions to political parties by companies. The only thing which has delayed the introduction of the Bill during the current session is this. It is not merely a question of the companies registered under the Companies Act which will have to be taken into account but also of private firms, partnerships and trusts which are not covered by the company law. Therefore, to achieve the very purpose which the hon. Member has mentioned, namely to prevent the corruption of public life by the inroads made by the private moneys, the form in which the legislation will have to be brought

in will have to be considered. We shall have to study the various laws that have already been passed and by combining and evaluating the entire thing we shall have to prepare a Bill and introduce it.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : जहां तक अध्ययन करने का सवाल है बहुत पहले पूज्य महात्मा गांधी से लूई फिशर ने यह प्रश्न किया था कि शासन की नीतियों के कारण आर्थिक स्थिति हमारी प्रभावित होती है, आप इसको रोकने के लिए क्या करेंगे या क्या कर रहे हैं ? तो महात्मा जी ने भी आश्वासन दिया था कि हमें इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर के, अध्ययन कर के निश्चित रूप से कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर तो बिलकुल अस्पष्ट और बेग है। दूसरा प्रश्न मैं करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कंपनी विधेयक के अन्दर आप बहुत जल्दी राजनैतिक दलों को रुपया देने के ऊपर कानूनी पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं ? यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचंद्रीन अली अहमद) : यह तो कहा गया है। इस वक्त जितनी रजिस्टर्ड कंपनियां हैं वह पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को रुपया देती हैं। उस रोज मैंने यही अश्वोरेस हाउस को दिया था कि हम आइन्दा सेशन में एक बिल लावेंगे जिसके जरिए से कंपनियों को किस तरह से पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को फंड देने से रोका जाय उसकी व्यवस्था की जायगी।

श्री रवि राम : आज चूंकि चीनी का 40 प्रतिशत मुक्त व्यापार चीनी के व्यापारियों को दे दिया गया है उसके बारे में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि चीनी के मिल मालिकों ने कांग्रेस दल को बहुत सा राजनैतिक चन्दा दिया जिसके कारण इस तरह 40 प्रतिशत चीनी खुले बाजार में बेचने की छूट उनको दी गई ?

श्री कृष्णचंद्रीन अली अहमद : जो जो रुपया मिलों ने पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को दिया है वह उनके एकाउंट में आता है और उनके एकाउंट

के जरिए से बता सकते हैं कि किस पार्टी को कितना रुपया दिया गया। वह हिसाब मांगना चाहें तो हम दे सकते हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि इस स्टेप से सुगर की शार्टेज कम हुई और कम्प्रीशियन में जो फैक्ट्रीज गुड़ और खांडसारी से कम्पीट नहीं कर पाती थीं, वह कम्पीट कर सकें इसके लिए यह पालिसी लायी गई तो अगले साल इसका क्या खंजाम होगा, क्या सरकार के सामने इसका कोई एस्टीमेट है ?

श्री कृष्णचंद्रीन अली अहमद : इसका इससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know whether it is not a fact that the companies making contributions to political parties make such contributions out of the black money that they earn and, therefore, it is not shown in their *khaatas* ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the contribution given by companies to the political parties is concerned, what they are giving outside the company accounts is not known to me.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि इसके लिए विचार हो रहा है कि किस तरह से कंपनियों पर रोक लगायी जाय ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के जनजीवन को पैसा दे कर के खराब न करें। श्री पिछले दिनों समाचार पत्रों में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था कि सीमेंट का जो डी-कंट्रोल हुआ था उस जमाने में उससे भी जो रुपया आया वह कुछ दलों को खास तौर से कॉलिंग पार्टी को दिया गया . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हां, हां स्वतंत्र पार्टी को भी मिला है, जनसंघ को मिला है और श्रीमान् जी को भी, कांग्रेस को भी मिला है। वो माननीय मंत्री जी जब तक ऐसा कानून न बने तब तक कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी उन पर लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं जिससे इस तरह से पैसा दे कर के सरकारी नीतियों को प्रभावित न किया जा सके ?

श्री कृष्णरहीन अली महमूद : आपने तो दूसरा सबाल उठाया है। जो रुपया एक्सचेंज के लिए था वह पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को दिया गया। यह मामला गवर्नमेंट के जेरे गौर है कि क्या किया जा सकता है। वह हम सोच रहे हैं। लेकिन जब तक रूल न बदला जाय तब तक पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को रुपया कंपनियां दे सकती हैं। जल्दी उस रूल को बदलें यह हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : CACO is not a company. It is a breach of contract; it is a violation of the contract.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : A Bill to ban companies and partnerships and registered companies from giving funds to political parties will not check the giving of black money to the political parties. May I know whether Government propose to check the receipt of black money from companies at the receiving end at least ?

MR. SPEAKER : The receiving end will take both black and white !

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I want to know what Government are contemplating to do to check the receipt of black money at the receiving end.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The hon. Member should suggest a solution.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The other day I did place before this House my own view that merely stopping all these political contributions by companies to the different political parties will not stop the evil on account of which this objection has been placed before this House. It is for all the political parties together to come to the view that they will not take any money from these companies.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Is he ready to take the initiative ? आप कहिए तो कि आप तैयार हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The other day I said that we should not spend so much money at the time of elections, and if the parties while examining the expenditure in elections could reduce thereby show the way, then it can stop this evil of political contributions by private companies.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the proposed Bill contain provisions for prohibiting the inflow of foreign funds for election purposes ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There is no provision in the proposed Bill for inflow of funds from outside.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Is it not a fact that this question arose as long ago as 1957 when huge funds were collected from joint-stock companies ? Subsequently two more general elections have been held. Is it not also a fact that this matter went before the High Court at Bombay and the High Court at Calcutta and both the courts gave judgments that it was undesirable that there was no law preventing such contributions ? Instead of amending the company law to prevent it, Government amended the company law by introducing a permissive provision allowing such political contributions ? After all these things have happened, the hon. Minister of State says that Government are contemplating legislation, but the hon. Minister himself rises and says that no legislation will help in putting a stop to this. Therefore, may we know what the actual view of Government is, whether they really wish to ban these contributions to political parties by joint-stock companies or whether they are going to leave it as it is in the hope that there will be conventions ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that Government are committed to bringing forward an amendment which will prevent these joint-stock companies from contributing to political parties.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि प्राइवेट कंसेन अपने यहां फर्स्ट क्लास आफिसर्स और मिनिस्टर्स के लड़कों और संबंधियों को नौकरी देते हैं और योग्यता से कई गुना अधिक उनको वेतन दे कर रिपब्लिक के रूप में पैसा देते हैं और इस प्रकार वह गवर्नमेंट की पालिसीज को प्रभावित करने की चेष्टा करते हैं ? तो इस प्रकार के प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय सोचा है ?

श्री कृष्णरत्न अली अहमद : यह सवाल पहले भी आ चुका है और कई दफा इसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। मिनिस्टर होने की हैसियत से कोई कम्पनी उनके लड़के को नौकरी नहीं देती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : देती है, मिनिस्टर होने की वजह से ही देती है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I can quote the names of the Ministers and their sons who are worthless.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : How many Ministers have given correct statement of expenditure during the last election? All false statements.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : 11 मिनिस्ट्रों के लड़कों को विरला-टाटा के यहां नौकरी मिली है।

श्री कृष्णरत्न अली अहमद : कम से कम मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मेरा कोई बच्चा या मेरे किसी रिश्तेदार या दोस्त का बच्चा किसी कम्पनी में नौकर नहीं है।

श्री रवि राय : हाथी साहब का तो है।

श्री कृष्णरत्न अली अहमद : मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ—जहां तक मेरे इल्म में है—मेरे किसी साथी के बच्चे को इसलिये नौकरी नहीं दी गई है कि वह मिनिस्टर का लड़का है। अगर उसमें कोई काबिलियत है, हुनर है और उसकी बिना पर वह किसी कम्पनी में नौकरी करता है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इसमें एतराज क्यों है।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : मैंने यह पूछा कि उनकी योग्यता से कई गुना अधिक वेतन दिया जाता है—क्या ऐसी कोई जानकारी आपको है?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I welcome the assurance given by the Minister that he will bring forward legislation in which those donations to political parties from joint stock companies will be banned, but may I ask the hon. Minister whether in that piece of legislation there will also be a clause that

that political party will be banned, whether it is of an all-India nature or of a provincial nature, which receives donations from joint stock companies in secret, which are not shown either in the account books of the joint stock company or in the accounts books of the party?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know how that provision can be brought in here.

MR. SPEAKER : When the Bill comes, he can suggest.

श्री श्री चन्द गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भी यह प्रश्न आता है कि कम्पनीज राजनीतिक दलों को पैसा देती हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि सब दलों को देती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आम चुनावों में कांग्रेस को और बाकी दलों को किस अनुपात से पैसा दिया गया? दूसरे—क्या सरकार रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ़ पियुपिल्स एक्ट में कोई संशोधन कर के इस बात पर रोक लगाना चाहती है या लगाने का इरादा रखती है कि जिस प्रकार चुनाव में खड़े होने वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिये एक मर्यादा है, उसी मर्यादा के अन्दर खर्च कर सकते हैं। उसी तरह से राजनीतिक दलों के लिये भी कोई पाबन्दी होगी कि लोक सभा या विधान सभा की सीटों के लिये कोई भी राजनीतिक दल एक विशेष धनराशि से अधिक खर्च नहीं कर सकेगा? क्या इस प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगाने का कोई विचार सरकार कर रही है?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : The partywise abstract of political contributions by companies would be as follows : The Congress : Rs. 24,66,150.17.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. You must only take the answer.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Instead of Rs. 24 crores, he is saying Rs. 24 lakhs.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : These figures have been compiled out of the balance-sheets received by the Registrars at various points in the country, and these are the figures which we have got at our disposal. Congress : Rs. 24,66,150.17. Swatantra Party: Rs. 4,60,074.3; Jan Sangh: Rs. 33,659; INTUC: Rs. 1,000; Communist

Party, Rs. 2,336; Shiromani Akali Dal, Rs. 550; PSP, Rs. 723; Congress Seva Dal, Rs. 25; Kerala United Front Election Committee, Rs. 350; RSP, Rs. 2,500; Krishak Praja Party, Rs. 200; Akali (Sant), Rs. 150; Akali Party, Rs. 200; SSP, Rs. 5,261; Nagar Socialist Party, Rs. 2,000; Individuals, Rs. 32,400; others, Rs. 32. The total is Rs. 30,07,575.20.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारे बिहार में बिहार कांग्रेस कमेटी टाटा-बिरलाओं से बहुत पैसा लिया करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टाटा, बिरला, डालमिया और दूसरी कम्पनियों से बिहार कांग्रेस कमेटी को पिछले चुनाव में या उससे पहले कितने रुपये मिले ?

श्री ओंकारलाल बोरसा : सवाई माधोपुर में शान्तिनिलाल शाह से कितना मिला ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer again, before anybody else can be called.

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : We have not the figures given by the Registrar of Companies; it is very difficult to identify which is Tata, Birla or any other party. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know : the figures may be correct or may not be correct. What they have, they have given. But every party knows that the other party has got more. That is the thing. I wonder how it is going to solve the problems now. We would be wasting another 10 minutes.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो फिगर्स बताई हैं, उनसे यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि हमारे मुल्क से हम ने और दूसरे लोगों ने पैसा लिया है। लेकिन जिनको मुल्क से कम पैसा मिला है, उन्होंने विदेशों से पैसा लिया है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप विदेशों से आने वाले पैसे के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been answered. Next question.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS

*846. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States Agency for

International Development has prepared an Operational workplan to boost India's foreign exchange earnings in the next four years;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Government have approved the plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Main Features of the Operational Work Plan.

The operational Work Plan (OWP), prepared by the US AID Export Promotion Division, describes the various activities/projects contemplated for implementation during the next four years in order to step up India's export earnings. The Plan does not commit either Government until after required administrative and financial clearance have been given by the appropriate authorities.

2. The following activities are proposed to be undertaken under the OWP :

A. Commodity Surveys

The Government of India would undertake, through the US AID Export Promotion Division, the following Commodity Surveys of India's leading export products, both in India and abroad, for identifying specific problem areas and suggesting proposals for remedial action flowing from these proposed surveys :—

- (i) Textile and Made-Up-Garments
- (ii) Machine Tools
- (iii) Leather and Leather Products
- (iv) Marine Products
- (v) Spices
- (vi) Ferro-Manganese
- (vii) Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables
- (viii) Oilcakes and Allied Products.

The US AID would, in consultation with the Government of India, entrust each of these surveys to an appropriate Indian

research organisation on a contractual basis, and also assist them with appropriate foreign consultants who would be familiar with overseas markets for the particular commodity to be surveyed.

B. Functional Surveys

Several functional studies of general problem areas which give some evidence of impeding the growth of India's export earnings will be conducted. One such study, which is proposed to be undertaken relates to India's regional trade involving a thorough analysis of the potential for export expansion in the neighbouring countries.

C. Export Statistics and Trade Data

The scope of assistance required in this sphere is, still under consideration. Tentatively however, a participant training programme for four senior officers of the Government of India is contemplated.

D. Market Orientation Tours

The US AID would sponsor 60 middle-level executives per year, drawn from those Indian industries which are producing products with a foreign demand, on study tours in selected foreign countries which a view to exposing them to the actual marketing situation in the foreign markets, and to acquaint them with the requirements of the various markets visited by them. It is proposed to send the executives in batches of 8 to 10 persons for each group of industry. Each batch will stay abroad for a period of 13 weeks. Each participant's parent company would finance the international travel cost in rupees. US AID would meet the foreign exchange costs associated with their travel.

E. Harvard International Marketing Seminar

The Seminar is intended to be a participant training programme for key personnel who are involved in international trade. Approximately two candidates will be selected to attend the Harvard International Marketing Seminar beginning in June, 1968.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I have got the statement with me, but still, I shall put some questions. Now, a new technique has been developed by the Government : to earn foreign exchange, an American agency has been contacted. I want to know one point very particularly in this matter. We sent some survey teams through the agency

to different foreign countries. I want to know who will bear the expenditure that will have to be borne, whether our country or the agency.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Under the operational work plan, different surveys were to be undertaken. There will be a commodity survey, a functional survey and an export statistics and market survey. We have not accepted all these things. There are some recommendations which we have accepted. But the expenditure of the trainees will be borne by the aid agency.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The expenditure will be borne by the agency, but may I know whether we shall have to repay them or not ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I would have to clarify it a bit. The aid teams are going to different parts of the world. What will happen is, the teams that will go will all be purely manned by our own personnel. They are experts in export trade. They will go and get training in different parts of the world : U.K. France, West Germany, Sweden, Latin America, USA, Italy and Japan. Other teams will go to South-East-Asian countries. Part of the aid which will be given by this agency will have to be paid, not the entire amount.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Which are the countries that are taken for survey for boosting up our foreign export ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The countries are : for fruits and vegetables—UK, France, West Germany, Sweden, Latin America, USA, Italy and Japan; for oil-cakes and allied products—UK, West Germany, France, Japan and Canada; for machine tools—USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Latin America, especially Brazil and Argentina; for other textiles—UK, USA and West Germany; for forgings and castings—UK, USA and Canada; for textiles—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Kenya, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, West Germany, France, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, Canada, Australia and Malaysia; footwear and leather goods—UK, West Germany, Canada, Trinidad, Tobago, Kenya and Saudi Arabia.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What is the total expenditure including foreign exchange involved in these eight teams of survey ? May I also know what expenditure has already been incurred ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The Government has so far agreed to one proposal and that is the commodity survey. So far as the teams are concerned they are yet to be sent. The matter is under consideration.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What is the budget ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : That is being worked out.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : क्या आंध्र प्रदेश के तम्बाकू व्यापारियों ने आपके पास कोई ऐसा रिजेंटेशन दिया है कि इस पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी कम की जाये ताकि उन्हें इंसेंटिव मिले, यदि हां, तो सरकार यह ज्यादा फौरेन एक्सचेंज मनी ग्रन करने के लिए क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शक्की कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्या द्वारा किये गये सवाल का इस मौजूदा सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know by what time we expect to receive the reports of these working teams ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : These reports are expected to be received by different dates. The target put for completion of commodity survey is 30th May, 1968.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : In the statement laid on the Table it has been said that executives of different exporting firms will be sent outside to survey the markets. The experience so far has been that when our salesmen go out, either they are not a position to give firm commitments as to when they will be able to supply the goods or they are not able to give any commitments about the quality of goods. Sometimes they do not have any samples etc. with them. Because of these things, even though we send a number of salesmen they are not able to get good orders. If that is so, may I know whether any improvement will be made in this respect also ? Our goods are in need outside but we have no salesmen who when they go are able to make firm commitments outside.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Certainly, the matter is under constant review by the Government. I would like to

inform the House that we are not sending individuals. It is the different export promotion councils who are being consulted in the matter and who select the personnel to go out and explore the export markets.

SHRI S. KUNDU : About promoting exports to main criteria are necessary. One is quality and the other is supplying the goods in the right time. There is a third thing also. Once you get the order, you should see that a final decision is taken quickly on that order at your end. Will the Minister let us know how the observance of quality and supply in time will be achieved by sending officers outside ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : As is clear from the statement, there will be market surveys and there will be commodity surveys. We know that if we have to survive in the international market, there are not only two things but many things that are necessary. My hon. friend has referred only to quality and delivery. But the main thing is price competitiveness of our articles. If our articles are of good quality, they are competitive in price and also the delivery is in time, then naturally we can get the best markets.

औद्योगिक विकास में तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशक का योगदान

* 850. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशक किन-किन उद्योगों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा लागू किए गए अलग नियंत्रण के कारण औद्योगिक विकास में बाधा पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन् प्रकाश सिंह) :

(क) तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय पर

जो सभी औद्योगिक मामलों में भारत सरकार के मुख्य तकनीकी सलाहकार के रूप में कार्य करता है, भारत में खनन व उत्पानन, चीनी, वनस्पति, चाय, कहुवा, कपास, पटसन, सूती व ऊनी कपड़े, लोहा और इस्पात, बिजली एवं पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादों के उद्योगों को छोड़कर लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के बाहर के सभी उद्योगों के विकास के बारे में तकनीकी सलाह देने का उत्तरदायित्व है। ऐसे उद्योगों के वर्गों की एक सूची, जिनके विकास के काम की देखभाल तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय द्वारा की जाती है, सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या L.T.—2162/67]।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने मूल प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में यह पूछा था :

“क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा लागू किए गए अलग नियंत्रण के कारण औद्योगिक विकास में बाधा पड़ती है”;

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विकास महानिदेशालय और अलग-अलग मंत्रालय जो परस्पर विरोधी आदेश देते हैं और परस्पर विरोधी नियम बनाते हैं और उससे जो औद्योगिक विकास में बाधा पड़ती है तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY) : In the first instance, we deny the charge that industrial development is being hampered by having a centralised unit of the Director-General of Technical Development at one place instead of distributing it over several Ministries. In fact, various Ministries initiate proposals. When the Ministries initiate proposals, the initiating Ministry certainly will examine all the aspects and their feasibility from the technical point of view

will be further considered by the Director-General of Technical Development and then decision shall be taken. We have not come across any case where industrial growth has been hampered because this organisation has not been distributed over the various Ministries.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्रालय और डाइरेक्टर जनरल के बीच में जब विचारों का मतभेद होता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसके विचारों को प्रधानता दी जाती है और किसकी बात मानी जाती है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : For the purpose of understanding the procedure may I say that whenever any question of licensing comes up, or any decision had to be taken on any project which comes up, it is not merely the Director-General of Technical Development and the initiating Ministry that are concerned. Various scientific institutions like the CSIR are consulted, their opinions obtained and on consideration of all these opinions a decision would be taken. Therefore, whenever we deal with scientific matters, considerable weight would be given to the expression of opinion by all those institutions. Then, the decision will be taken by the Ministry.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : In spite of all this importance given to technical development and all that, it is a well-known fact that regional dispersal of industries and the development of undeveloped areas has not taken place due to cost and other factors. In view of the regional imbalances and lack of development in areas like Assam, will the Minister please inform the House whether the Director-General of Technical Development is expected to consult not only in regard to technical matters, but also other aspects such as taxation and other things which may also hamper the development of areas ?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : We have full sympathy for Assam, as we have got similar sympathy for other undeveloped areas of the country. Certainly, the Ministry would look into all these matters and having regard to the natural resources and the possibilities of industries from the technical point of view, decisions will be taken.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What are the qualifications of the Director-General of Technical Development and what are the industries which have particularly progressed under his guidance or due to his efforts or the efforts of his department? Is there any particular industry which has recorded spectacular progress?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : As far as his technical qualifications are concerned, I cannot immediately give the answer.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is he a technical person?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : Yes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What is his qualification?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : He has got a doctorate in technology. There cannot be a higher technical qualification than a doctorate. As far as the field of operation is concerned, he would go into the technical aspects of industries like automobiles, construction equipments, automobile ancillaries, agro industries, heavy mechanical engineering industries, light mechanical engineering industries, scientific instruments, medical instruments, heavy electrical engine ring industries, light electrical engineering industries, industrial machineries other than jute and textile machineries, light mechanical engineering industries, ferrous industries, non-ferrous industries, machine tools, cutting tools and hand tools, civil armaments, alkalis and allied industries.

MR. SPEAKER : He is reading a big list.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is there alloy steel in the list?

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : There are 39 items which are dealt with by this department.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

IMPORT OF NYLON BY STC

*851. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scathing criticism has been made about the functioning of the S.T.C. as regards their latest deal with foreign countries in importing Nylon;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into this deal; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to an article in a weekly news magazine regarding S.T.C.'s nylon deals and the alleged loss in foreign exchange incurred by them. The report particularly referred to the contracts concluded by S.T.C. with Japan and Italy for import of nylon yarn. It has been examined by S.T.C. again and it is found that there is no substance in the criticism.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from what has appeared in the article, is it a fact that some letters were issued to the Chairman of the STC, bringing to his notice that the price at which this nylon was purchased was far more than the actual price which was offered by other foreign suppliers from other foreign countries?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The price of nylon varies from denier to denier—nylon starts from 15 denier up to 100 deniers. The price offered by the suppliers was Rs. 100 per lb. of 15 deniers. The price subsequently given by the STC was Rs. 85. Likewise, for other deniers also the prices quoted by the supplier were substantially reduced by STC. We have compared the figures of the prices which STC paid and they compare favourably with the international price of nylon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether any global tenders were invited from other countries, apart from Japan, and if so what was the price which the other countries offered and what is the variation?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Nylon is being supplied under the aid arrangements also. We can get nylon from Japan, United States, Italy and West Germany. We have seen that the prices which we have paid compare favourably with the prices which the other countries have quoted.

श्री बलबन्त : नायलोन का इम्पोर्ट हम ज्यादा करने लग गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण क्या है? मैं यह भी

जानना चाहता हूं कि जो नायलोन हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उसकी परचेज प्राइस क्या है और बिन्नी की कीमत क्या है ?

श्री मु. मन्वशास्त्री कुरेशी : क्योंकि नायलोन के घागे की यहां पर कमी है और कुछ असें तक रहेगी इसलिए नायलोन का आयात करना पड़ेगा।

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण : सात करोड़ के पिछले साल ऊन के आयात के लिए आपने लाइसेंस दिये थे। उनमें से 25 परसेंट का प्रयोग नायलोन फाइबर और सिंथेटिक फाइबर मंगाने के लिए किया जा सकता था। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सवा करोड़ रुपये का जो नायलोन आया उसका ठीक प्रकार से वितरण नहीं हुआ और कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें उस सारे नायलोन को हड़प कर गईं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह सारा मामला स्पीकर साहब आपकी इजाजत से एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के हवाले किया गया है। इसके बारे में मेरे लिये कुछ कहना मौजूब नहीं होगा।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : May I know the total quantity of nylon imported and whether it is sufficient for our needs ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : We have an allocation of about Rs. 9 crores for the import of nylon yarn from different countries. The quantity received from West Germany is 571 tonnes, from Japan 298 tonnes, from USA 1,077 tonnes and from Italy 1,701 tonnes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नायलोन की हमारे देश में इस वक्त कितनी कमी है और कितना नायलोन इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है ? क्या इसको अपने यहां तैयार करने के लिए और कोई फैक्ट्री आप डालने वाले हैं ? जो इम्पोर्ट होता है इस समय देश में और जो भारी मात्रा में बाजार में बिकता है उससे पूर्ति नहीं होती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि किस दाम पर यह कम्पनी से निकलता है और किस दाम पर बाजार में बिकता है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हमारे वहां पर इस वक्त तक जो सिंथेटिक्स का प्रोडक्शन था वह 72 मिलियन किलोग्राम था और इस वक्त 86 मिलियन किलोग्राम हो गया है।

श्री फ० गो० सेन : आयात करने वाले छः रुपये के० जी० से मंगाते हैं और 56 रुपये के० जी० पर यहां बेचते हैं क्या यह सही है यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जितना नायलोन आता है वह सब एस० टी० सी० के जरिये आता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दाम के बारे में मैंने पूछा था कि किस दाम पर कम्पनी से वह निकलता है और किस दाम पर बाजार में आ कर बिकता है ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Is the hon. Member talking about nylon, rayon, viscose or other things ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : नायलोन के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जो आयात होता है वह सब एस० टी० सी० के जरिये होता है और वही उसकी कीमतें मुकर्रर करती है। जिन लोगों को नायलोन के इम्पोर्ट के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उसकी बिन्नी की जो कीमतें हैं वह एस० टी० सी० ही मुकर्रर करती है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : कोटा में भी नायलोन फैक्ट्री है। चूंकि नायलोन की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है इस वास्ते में जानना चाहता हूं इसकी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : नायलोन बागे की जो यहां पर पैदावार है उसको बढ़ाने के लिए नई-नई फैक्ट्रियां खोलने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। उसके लिए और भी हर किस्म की मदद देने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

श्री क० गो० सेन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

MR. SPEAKER : He says that his question was not answered. Can you remember the question and answer it ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Shri Damani's ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, not Shri Damani's. Anyway, do not worry; the questioner himself has forgotten it.

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बम्बई की एक फर्म में बाहर से जो नायलोन इम्पोर्ट हुआ था और जो बम्बई से एक्सपोर्ट करना था उसको बम्बई से न भेज कर मद्रास से उसको भेजने की कोशिश की थी और मद्रास की कस्टमब्रामोर्टिटीज ने उसको सीज कर लिया था ? अगर इसकी जानकारी उनके पास नहीं है तो क्या वह जानकारी ले कर इसके बारे में बतायेंगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें सरकारी अफसर भी शामिल थे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह बात बिल्कुल सही है और इस मामले को सी० बी० आई० के हवाले किया गया है।

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : क्या इसमें सरकारी अफसर भी शामिल थे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : तहकीकात पूरी होने के बाद ही इसका पता चलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : How can he say as to who is interested in it until the inquiry is completed ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the import of nylon is for industrial use or for civil consumption and, if it is for industrial use, for which industry it is going to be used and whether any substitute is being produced in the country which is in excess ? I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the STC has imported caustic soda which is in surplus and aluminium.... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Where does caustic soda come here ? The question is about nylon and you go to caustic soda.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I may be given a reply about nylon.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, CALCUTTA

*852. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the management of the India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta was taken over by Government;

(b) whether accounts have been maintained year-wise since the take-over and if so, the profit or loss in this venture, year-wise;

(c) if the accounts have not been maintained the reasons therefor; and

(d) the production turned out in quantity as well as value, year-wise and the number of labour and other staff employed and the wages and remunerations paid to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2163/67].

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : जो स्टेटमेंट सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि यह कम्पनी पंखे और अन्य बिजली का सामान बनाती है। सदन इस बात को जानता है कि देश और विदेश में पंखों की बहुत ज्यादा मांग है। लेकिन जो स्टेटमेंट यहाँ रखा गया है उसे देखने से मालूम होता है कि पहले साल में 7 लाख 22 हजार का नफा हुआ था। उसके बाद के सालों में घाटा दिखाया गया है। 1962 में 16 लाख का घाटा था, 1963 में 11 लाख का था, 1964 में 8 लाख 14 हजार का घाटा था, 1965 में 14 लाख 55 हजार का घाटा था और 1966 में 35 लाख का घाटा हुआ था। देश और विदेश में पंखों की बड़ी मांग है और पंखे बनाने वाली कम्पनियों को काफ़ी मुनाफ़ा मीन हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए उषा फ़्रीन बनाने वाली कम्पनी, जै इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लि० को ही

लीजिये। यह अपने मजदूरों को काफ़ी अच्छी मजदूरी और बोनस आदि देती है। लेकिन इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी वह कंपनी अच्छा मुनाफ़ा कमाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कंपनी में, जिसका प्रबन्ध सरकार के हाथ में है, इतना घाटा क्यों हो रहा है।

SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI : It is true that this company is not in a very happy state. For this purpose, I may humbly submit that, when the company got into troubled waters, it was taken over by the Government under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act on 11th July, 1960 and this period is now extended up to 10th January, 1968. For the purpose of understanding the economies of the operations of this industry, the Government of India had appointed a technical committee which had estimated that at least Rs. 2.5 crores will have to be spent to bring new machinery and also to get the factory on proper production lines. The Government of India has examined this and still the matter is to be decided whether they would be able to find money for this purpose. Besides this, the factory owes quite a lot of money to the State Bank of India. Therefore, as I said, the affairs of the company are not in a happy state.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY COMMITTEE

S.N.Q. 17. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee, which was asked to conduct an inquiry into the licences issued to Birlas, has not met so far despite the assurance given by Government that the inquiry will be over within six months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Committee has in fact held five formal meetings already.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : प्रोफ़ेसर थाकर की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी है, उसके मेम्बरों की शिकायत है कि सरकारी अफ़सर उनके साथ को-आपरेट नहीं करते हैं और उनको जांच-पड़ताल को सुविधायें प्रदान नहीं की जाती हैं। इस स्थिति में जांच-पड़ताल कैसे चलेगी ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी कब बनी और कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को देगी ?

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : जैसा कि ग्रानरेबल मेम्बरज को मालूम है, यह कमेटी 22 जुलाई, 1967 को एपायंट की गई और उसने सितम्बर से काम करना शुरू किया उसके बाद उसकी चार पांच मीटिंग्स हुई हैं। इस सिलसिले में जिन आफ़िसर्स की जरूरत थी, उनकी भी एपायंटमेंट अक्तूबर के महीने में हो गई। जहां तक मेरा इल्म है, सब आफ़िसर्स उस कमेटी को मदद दे रहे हैं और सब काम कर रहे हैं। जब कोई डिफ़िकल्टी, मुश्किल, होती है, तो कमेटी के चेयरमैन या मेम्बर मुझ से या मेरे क्लौग, मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट, से मिलते हैं और जहां तक मुमकिन हो सकता है, हम उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर करते हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अफ़सर कमेटी के सदस्यों के साथ को-आपरेट करते हैं, लेकिन मेरी सूचना यह है कि बहुत दिनों तक सदस्यों को कोई आफ़िस या दफ़्तर नहीं मिला और सरकारी आफ़िसर्स आज तक उनके साथ को-आपरेट नहीं करते हैं।

अभी-अभी अख़बारों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि कैबिनेट कोई दूसरी कमेटी बनाना चाहती है और इस तरह से सरकार बिड़ला के तमाम लाइसेंसिज को सीगलाइज करने के फेर में लगी हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्य है।

श्री कृष्णचंद्र अली अहमद : इस कमेटी को जो काम सुपुर्द किया गया है, वह उसको करेगी। कमेटी के पास दफ्तर भी है और भ्रक्षर भी हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कहां से यह शिकायतें की गई हैं। उनको काम करने के लिए बहुत अच्छी जगह मिली हुई है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैंने पूछा है कि एक दूसरी कमेटी बनाने के बारे में प्रखबारों में जो समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, क्या वह सच है या गलत ?

श्री कृष्णचंद्र अली अहमद : जो काम इस कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया गया है, उस काम के लिए कोई दूसरी कमेटी बनाने का विचार नहीं है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : कुछ इस तरह का दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि इस कमेटी को काम ही न करने दिया जाये। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ पूंजीपतियों ने इस बारे में कुछ सियासी लोगों पर जोर डाला कि इस कमेटी के प्रति-रिक्त कोई दूसरी कमेटी बनाई जाये, ताकि इसके सुपुर्द जो काम किया हुआ है, उसको खड्डे में डाल दिया जाये ?

श्री कृष्णचंद्र अली अहमद : मैं इस सबाल का जवाब दे चुका हूं कि जो काम इस कमेटी को सुपुर्द किया गया है, उस काम के लिए दूसरी कमेटी बनाने का कोई सबाल ही नहीं उठता है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि किस की तरफ से दबाव डाला जा रहा है। हम गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कमेटी को को-ऑपरेशन दे रहे हैं, ताकि वह अपना काम कर सके।

श्री रवि राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकर कमेटी की टर्म्स ऑफ रेफरेंस क्या हैं। क्या उसको यह भी बताया गया है कि वह इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल करे कि आजादी से पहले बिड़लाओं की पूंजी सिर्फ 25 करोड़ रुपये थी, जो इन बीस सालों में 200, 300 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The terms of reference are : (1) to enquire whether the larger industrial houses have, in fact, secured undue advantage over other applicants in the matter of issue of industrial licences and if they have received disproportionately a large share of such licences, whether there was sufficient justification therefor; (2) to assess to what extent the licences issued to the larger industrial houses have been actually implemented and whether the failure to do so has resulted in pre-emption of capacity and shutting out of other entrepreneurs; and (3) to examine to what extent the licences issued have been in consonance with the policy of Government as laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956, particularly in regard to regional dispersal of industries, the growth of small scale and medium industries and the policy of import substitution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I want to know whether, after the appointment of the Committee in July, till November, any Fresh licence was issued to Birlas. I hope, the Government will agree that they have issued. In that case, I want to know why was it issued after this Committee was set up.

Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that another Committee was set up, as the hon. Minister suggested, to enquire into the specific allegations of certain other firms and whether the Finance Ministry is trying to interfere in the proceedings of this Committee.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already replied to this question that there is no proposal before the Government to appoint another Committee for the purpose of enquiring into the matter that has been entrusted to this Committee. The Finance Ministry is not interfering. Whenever we receive proposals from the Chairman and the Committee, we send them to the Finance Ministry and they are anxious to expedite all those proposals and give the necessary sanction. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has got this information.

So far as the question of issue of fresh licence is concerned, as far as I am aware, no fresh licence from my Ministry has gone, but for some fertiliser, some licences have been issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : How can a licence for some fertiliser be issued after this Committee has been set up to enquire into the whole thing....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In setting up this Thacker Committee, I would like to know what exactly did Government have in mind....

MR. SPEAKER : The terms of reference have just been read out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it that what ever has been brought to light after Dr. Hazari's Report should be followed up by this Committee or is it that they are not satisfied with Dr. Hazari's Report and would like this Committee to make a *de novo* investigation ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This matter was discussed in Parliament and after the discussion, it was decided by the Government to set up this Committee with the terms of reference which I have just placed before this House and Government have no other idea than what is contained in the terms of reference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have not discussed in this House. We are seeking information in this House. We are not in the other House. We have not been given a chance to discuss this.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already placed before this House the terms of reference for the purpose of which this Committee has been set up.

श्री म० सा० सोनी : इस प्रश्न के बारे में इस सदन में और बाहर काफी चर्चा हो रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या वह इस विषय के बारे में, और आगे चल कर जो और ऐसे विषय आयेंगे—क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे आर्थिक प्रगति होगी, वैसे वैसे ऐसे विषय और भी आयेंगे—उनके बारे में हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों के अर्थ शास्त्र के अनेक विशेषज्ञों से सहायता ले रहे हैं ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have taken. I think this Committee has also taken some consultants for the purpose of helping them in coming to a finding.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the inquiry.....
(Interruptions) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केवल बिरला नहीं, श्रीमन् चंद प्यारे लाल बगैरह सब बिजनेस कंसर्न जितने हैं उनकी भी जांच करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : You please read it again.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Is it a fact that the inquiry is to find out whether any licences have been unduly issued to all these big business Houses and not merely to Birlas and others ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that the terms of reference are to inquire whether the larger industrial houses have secured undue advantages.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I would like to know one thing. After the submission of that report, both interim and final, by Dr. Hazari and after the discussion in the other House, this Thacker Committee was appointed. Sir, this Thacker Committee has not, I think got a room even. Whenever the hon. Minister went on tour, they used to get that room. I do not know whether they have been allotted any room. I would like to know whether it is a fact, whether his attention has been drawn to the press news to-day that the Cabinet is taking a decision for appointment of another high power Commission to go into this entire question, whether any action has been taken, whether it is true or not; whether a high power Commission is going to be appointed and if so, what is the use of that Commission when there is already evidence ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The announcement of this Committee was also made before this House and I think it is not correct for the hon. Member to say that no room has been allotted to this Committee for the purpose of holding its sittings. The room has been allotted and they have got a spacious place for the purpose of sitting there and doing the necessary work. In Shastri Bhavan they have been allotted rooms. I have already said that so far as the matter entrusted to this Committee is concerned, there is no proposal before the Government to entrust that work to any other Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during Question Hour. We are still in Question Hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Only on a submission, Sir. The same question was put by four hon. Members. The hon. Minister is taking shelter under this particular technical point that no other Commission will be appointed to deal with the same thing. My question is specific, Sir, whether another high power Commission is being appointed by the Government and the Cabinet is considering that, to consider the entire question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I do not know what the hon. Member has in view. If the hon. Member has in view the matters and allegations which were made by one hon. Member of Rajya Sabha, what I said in the other House is that the matter is being examined by the Government and Government is considering the question what action we can take.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : The hon. Minister just now said that after this Committee has been appointed, no licences have been given from the Ministry of Industrial Development. Sir, I would like to know whether any decision has been taken that no licence will be issued till the findings of the Committee are out and if that is so, whether licences from this Ministry or any other Ministry will be issued? What is the decision of the Government? The Minister said that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals must have given a licence. Is it confined only to the Ministry of Industrial Development or will it apply to all other Ministries also?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The decision has been taken on merits.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : He said it is given on merits. What is the merit of Birlas?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस कमेटी के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस भी हैं कि छात्रा जो लाइसेंस इनको दिए

गए वह आपकी नीति के मुताबिक ये या नहीं ये तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बास्तब में जो उनको ज्यादा लाइसेंस दिए उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि उनको अभी तक पोलिटिकल बैकिंग रही और मिनिस्टर्स के लड़के और रिश्तेदार उनकी फर्मों में नौकर हैं और मिनिस्टर्स को और कांग्रेस को और दूसरी संस्थाओं को जिनमें मिनिस्टर्स इन्टरेस्टेड होते हैं उन्हें यह पैसा देते रहते हैं? तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उसमें यह भी टर्म बढ़ाएंगे कि वह यह भी मालूम करें कि पोलिटिकल बैकिंग के कारण से तो उनको लाइसेंस नहीं दिए गए? यह आप बढ़ाएंगे क्या और नहीं तो क्यों?

श्री फज्जदीन अली अहमद : जो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस हैं वह कमेटी के पास हैं और जो वह जांच करेंगे उसकी रिपोर्ट देंगे। उस वक्त यह तमाम सवाल आ सकते हैं। और फिर वह मसला उठाया जा रहा है कि मिनिस्टर्स और आफिसर्स के लड़के नौकर होते हैं..

MR. SPEAKER : He asks whether the terms of reference are going to be expanded and whether that will include the question of whether any favour has been shown to the industrial houses because of the political backing enjoyed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : No, no. जो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस हैं उसमें और ज्यादा हम नहीं इन्क्लूड करेंगे। और फिर जब उनकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी तो उसे देखेंगे।

श्री चन्द्रबीर यादव : माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि वह जो कमेटी बनाई थी वह इसलिए बनाई गई थी, आरोप यह थी कि बिरला हाउस ने बहुत से लाइसेंस प्राप्त किए अनुचित ढंग से, जितने अधिक प्राप्त किए उनमें से बहुतों का ठीक तरह से यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ और दूसरों की कीमत पर लाइसेंस हासिल किया, इस प्रकार के आरोप थे और इसलिए यह कमेटी बनाई गई थी। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि फाटिलाइजर डिपार्टमेंट ने ग्रान मेरिट वह लाइसेंस इश्यू कर दिया तो जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट लाइसेंस

ईशू करते हैं वह सभी यह तर्क प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि वह आन मेरिट लाइसेंस उन्होंने दिए हैं। तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि लाइसेंस की हजारेदारी एक आदमी के पास न हो, अनुचित ढंग से लाइसेंस कोई प्राप्त न करे और जो लाइसेंस प्राप्त करे उसका ठीक तरह से उपयोग करे, यह बात भविष्य में भी रहे और अगर इस बीच में भी जब कि जांच चल रही है, बिरला हाउस को लाइसेंस दिए जाते रहेंगे तो इससे देश में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि सरकार बिलकुल मज़ाक कर रही है कि एक तरफ तो जांच चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ उन्हें लाइसेंस भी ईशू करती जा रही है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का कष्ट करेंगे कि उनका विभाग खुद केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य विभागों को यह सर्कुलर दे कर के रिक्वेस्ट करे और सूबा सरकारों से भी रिक्वेस्ट करे कि जब तक यह जांच होती है तब तक बिरला हाउस को फर्बर लाइसेंस नहीं दिए जायेंगे ? अगर आपको कठिनाई होती है तो क्या आप प्रधान मंत्री से दरखास्त करेंगे कि वह ऐसा करें ? अगर आपको इसमें दिक्कत होती है कि आप दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज को सब को नहीं कर सकते और सबों को नहीं कर सकते तो क्या उनसे इसके लिए रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे ?

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : इस वक्त तो सबाल इतना हमारे सामने है कि यह कमेटी जो बनाई गई है इसको काम करने में क्या क्या सहुलियतें दी जा रही हैं ? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दूसरे क्वेश्चन का इससे क्या ताल्लुक है ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : This committee was set up consequent on a discussion on the Hazari Report. The main point of the Report was that the concentration of economic power in certain groups, particularly the Birla group, has also worked against the proper functioning of democracy in this country. But in the terms of reference, there is no mention about this aspect. There has been an allegation that the Birlas have about 40—60 MPs here. How will

the existing terms of reference be useful in investigating matters in the light of the revelations made in the Hazari Report ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have said what the Committee has done so far. The terms of reference have also been given. I do not know how this question arises. The question was whether the Committee has met, if not why it has not met and why Government are not co-operating with it and so on.

MR. SPEAKER : How many members belong to that lobby ? How does he know ? Everybody denies. That is the difficulty.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० हजारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो प्राइमाफेसी तथ्य सामने आये हैं, उनसे यह साबित होता है कि गलत तरीके से लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं—खास कर बिरला फर्मों को और यह जांच ठाकुर कमेटी के जरिये की जा रही है। इस कमेटी को सहुलियत देने के लिये तथा इस दृष्टि से कि जांच के कार्य में कोई रुकावट न डाल सके, क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठा चुकी है या उठाने जा रही है कि जिन अफसरों ने लाइसेंस दिये हैं, उनको या तो भ्रष्टाचार कर दिया जाय या कम से कम उन विभागों से हटा दिया जाय, जिससे कि तथ्यों को दबाया न जा सके, उनके नीचे के अफसरों पर दबाव न डाला जा सके और इस तरह से जांच के काम में कोई बाधा न पड़े ?

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : सरकार ने कमेटी को पूरे अस्तियारात दिये हैं कि वे हर एक कागज़, जिनकी वह जरूरत समझते हैं, मंगवा सकते हैं, देख सकते हैं, जांच कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा इस कमेटी का स्ट्राफ़ उस स्ट्राफ़ से भलग है और इस तरह से वे बिल्कुल भलग काम कर रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS CONSUMER INDUSTRIES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

*847. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :
SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 848 on the 30th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether adequate measures have since been taken to start the manufacture of consumer goods in the public sector;

(b) if, so the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the production will start?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Although a final view on the likely provision in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the consumer goods Industries and the nature of schemes that would be included in the public sector is yet to emerge, the implementation of the continuing schemes is progressing. The synthetic drug plant at Sanatnagar and the antibiotics plants at Rishikesh have gone into production. The ophthalmic glass project and the security paper mills are in a fairly advanced stage of completion. Two cement plants have been taken up for construction by the Cement Corporation of India. Hindustan Photo Films, Ootacamund commenced production of Cine Film Positive (Black and white) and X-Ray Films in January, 1967. Active steps are being taken to set up additional capacity for cement paper and newsprint in the Public Sector.

IMPORT OF SYNTHETIC YARN

*848. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the association of man-made fibre industry has criticised Government's policy on import of synthetic yarn;

(b) if so, what are the points of criticism; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association of Man-made Fibre Industry have pointed out that Government ought to have made a proper and realistic assessment of the requirement of synthetic (nylon) yarn needed by the Man-made fibre weaving industry based on the number of powerlooms actually working over a period of time and that huge imports of nylon yarn of the order of Rs. 33 crores are bound to

disrupt the economy of the indigenous fibre and yarn producing industry.

(c) The criticism is not justified as the total demand is estimated at 10 million Kgs. while the production in the country comes to about 2.4 million Kgs.

NEW FACTORIES IN RAJASTHAN

*849. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have requested the Central Government for the installation of a scooter factory, a heavy electrical plant and two fertiliser factories in the State;

(b) if so, when the requests were received;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Government have not received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for establishing heavy electrical plant or fertiliser factories in that State. An application for the establishment of a factory in Rajasthan for the manufacture of scooters was received from the Government of Rajasthan (State Enterprises Department) Jaipur on the 30th August, 1965.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) A final decision on all pending applications for the manufacture of scooters including the one received from the Government of Rajasthan is likely to be taken by the middle of March, 1968.

ABOLITION OF RAILWAY BOARD

*853. **SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the public demand to do away with the Railway Board; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). There have been suggestions by some Honourable Members in the Parliament to

the effect that the Railway Board should be abolished. As explained during the discussions on Demands for Grants relating to Railway Budget for 1967-68, the existing management-cum-technical setup of the Railway Board is considered well suited to run a concern like the Railways. In any case, the Administrative Reforms Commission have appointed a study team which will examine the administrative and financial arrangements for the working of the Indian Railways.

USE OF IMPORTED COMPONENTS FOR CAR MANUFACTURING

*854. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether impoted components are still being used in the manufacture of cars in India;

(b) if so, the quantity of imported components being used in the Manufacture of cars at present;

(c) whether the question of replacing the imported components by indigenous components has been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantum of imported components and indigenous content of each of the three makes of cars are as under:

Make of Car	Value of Indigenous components per car	
	Rs.	Rs.
Ambassador	350	97%
Fiat	185	98.1%
Standard Herald	1150	91.2%

(c) and (d). Concerted efforts are being made to substitute the imported items by indigenous items, by development of their manufacture in the plants of the car manufacturers or of the ancillary manufacturers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR BOKARO STEEL PROJECT

*855. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for construction materials and equipment required by the Bokaro Steel Project have been allocated to the major structural fabricators in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that hardly any such orders have been placed with the leading firms in West Bengal which are badly affected by recession?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Hon. Member is presumably referring to orders for steel structurals required for Bokaro Steel Plant. Orders have recently been placed for the major part of these requirements and a fair amount of work has gone to firms in West Bengal.

UTILIZATION OF KIPPING LOAN

*856. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the utilisation of Kipping Loan from U.K. is slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to accelerate its utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

FIVE STAND COLD ROLLING MILL

*857. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Government has agreed to set up a five stand cold rolling mill in Urals for India and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) the estimated capacity of production of steel sheets annually;

(c) whether this will help in manufacturing a million motor cars of the Russian Volga type; and

(d) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d).

Government have no information.

DHANRAJ MILLS

*858. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in reply to a question during the Budget Session on Madhusudan Gordhandas he had stated that the Mills who had transferred their licences to Dhanraj Mills with the approval of the Textile Commissioner had been blacklisted; and

(b) whether blacklisting has in fact been done in this case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Commerce Minister has stated that action was being taken to black list the firms concerned. Action was taken but it was found later that as the matter was subjudice black listing could not be done.

PROMOTION OF SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION IN PRIVATE COMPANIES

*859. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote and strengthen the Shareholders Association as a check against the mismanagement by directors of a private company;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the alternative steps taken so far or to check the malpractices indulged by managing Directors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The Indian Companies Act, 1956 provides a framework of rights and responsibilities which provide accountability of the

management to the shareholders and check misuse of power by them. While Government welcome shareholder's associations whose main object is to create an interest among shareholders and educate them in the proper exercise of their rights and responsibilities, Government do not have any proposal or promote or strengthen shareholders associations which are voluntary organisations.

The Companies Act contains several provisions which are designed to check malpractices indulged in by managing directors.

स्टेशन मास्टरों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों को जारी किये गये आरोप-पत्र

*860. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय स्टेशन मास्टर और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर यूनियन द्वारा चलाये गये "नियम के अनुसार काम करो" आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के कारण स्टेशन मास्टरों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच आरम्भ कराई गई है और उन्हें आरोप-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस समय यह आन्दोलन रोक दिया गया था, उस समय स्टेशन मास्टरों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की यूनियन को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उक्त आन्दोलन में भाग लेने वाले स्टेशन मास्टरों और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस आश्वासन को पूरा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनावा) :

(क) "नियम के अनुसार काम करने" के लिये कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी। लेकिन काम में बाधा डालने और देर लगाने वाला रवैया अपनाने के कारण कुछ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गयी है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES IMPORTED FROM WEST GERMANY

*861. **SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI**: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Broad Gauge WDS3 and N. G. ZDM3 diesel locomotives imported from West Germany have remained out of order from the time they were received in India and if so, the reasons therefor and how their ineffectiveness compares with the normal target for diesel locomotives;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board are contemplating a series of comparative tests on WDS3 locomotives with the existing hydraulic transmission and an imported German Transmission in view of serious doubts about the efficiency of the existing Suri Transmission as a result of tests conducted by RDSOO.

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite poor results with the earlier locomotives, the Railway Board have again placed an order for 82600 H.P. locomotives on another German firm but with the same type of Transmission and Engine whose efficiency on a locomotive has yet to be established by the manufacturers in their own country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(**SHRI C. M. POONACHIA**): (a) *WDS3*

Locomotives:—No, Sir. These locomotives have been working satisfactorily except for some period when they were withdrawn from service due to failures of crank shafts. The locos have been working satisfactorily after the crank shafts were replaced and their average in effectiveness from January-October, 1967 has been 14.1% which is within the prescribed percentage of 15%.

ZDM3:—No ZDM3 locomotives have been imported by the Indian Railways.

(b) No, Sir. Suri Transmission has proved to be quite satisfactory and there are no doubts about its efficiency. The Board, are, however, arranging for comparative trials with similar locos fitted with Suri Transmission and Voith Hydraulic transmission to assess the comparative economy of these transmissions.

(c) No, Sir. As stated above the results with the earlier locos fitted with Suri Transmission have been generally satisfactory. Therefore, with a view to develop the application of Suri Transmission on locomotives of higher horse power range, an order for 8 Broad Gauge Main Line diesel locos of 2500 H.P. has been placed on M/s. Rhein-stahl Henschel, West Germany.

(d) Does not arise.

• **SETTING UP OF SPINNING MILLS IN CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR**

*862. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme for the setting up of spinning mills in the Cooperative Sector has been seriously dislocated because of the non-availability of block funds for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary finance to the Cooperative sector for the setting up of spinning mills?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(**SHRI DINESH SINGH**): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply given by the Deputy Prime Minister to Unstarred Question No. 4335 by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha on the 14th December, 1967, in which the position was explained fully.

चेकोस्लोवाकिया के साथ व्यापार

*863. **श्री जॉकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने चेको-स्लोवाकिया के साथ कोई व्यापार करार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस करार की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा इस करार के अन्तर्गत किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात तथा निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 7 नवम्बर, 1963 को भारत तथा चेकोस्लोवाकिया के बीच हुआ व्यापार करार

1968 के अन्त तक वैध है। 1968 में दोनों देशों के बीच जिन वस्तुओं का विनिमय किया जाना है उनकी रूपरेखा मोटे तौर पर 28 नवम्बर 1967 को तय कर ली गयी थी। चैकोस्लोवाकिया का भारत से मुख्यतः इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा; परम्परागत वस्तुओं, जैसे चाय, काफी, तम्बाकू, तेल रहित खली, लौह अयस्क, मैंगनीज अयस्क, पटसन के माल आदि के अतिरिक्त इंजीनियरी की विविध वस्तुएं जैसे एम० एस० पाइप तथा पाइप जुड़नार, हीरे के औजार, काटने के औजार, दस्ती तथा छोटे औजार, मोटर गाड़ियों का सहायक सामान, ताले तथा वियोज्य ताले, रेल-डिब्बों का सहायक सामान, नार के रस्से औद्योगिक संयंत्र तथा मशीनें, संचायक बैटरियां, स्विचगियर, रेफीजरेटर, प्लैश लाइट, रंग-रोगन, लिनोलियम, टायर तथा ट्यूब सिले-सिलाये कपड़े, खेल-कूद का सामान, सिगरेट, इल्मेनाइट तथा लौह-मैंगनीज आदि: 1968 में चैकोस्लोवाकिया से भारत में आयात की जाने वाली मुख्य वस्तुएं ये हैं: मशीनी औजार, पूंजीगत माल, लोहे तथा इस्पात के उत्पाद, चैकोस्लोवाकिया से सहायता प्राप्त विभिन्न प्रयोजनाओं के लिये रसायन तथा संघटक एवं कच्चा माल, प्रयोगशाला में काम आने वाले तथा वैज्ञानिक उपकरण, ट्रैक्टर आदि।

BOOKS IMPORTED FROM U.K.

*863-A. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rupee value of books imported from the U.K. is less owing to sterling devaluation but booksellers are still selling books at the old exchange rate; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) The Federation of Booksellers and Publishers Associations in India, Bombay has been advised to see that the importers do not sell the books imported after the devaluation of

the Pound Sterling at the old exchange rate. They have given an assurance regarding this.

(b) Importers, who are found to contravene this condition, will be dealt with in accordance with the Import Trade Control Regulations.

खेतरी तांबा परियोजना

*864. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राजस्थान में खेतरी के निकट स्थापित किये जा रहे तांबा संयंत्र का कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) इस संयंत्र के पूरा हो जाने पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इस बड़ी परियोजना को पूरी करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रंछी): (क) आशा है कि अब 1970 तक खेतरी तांबा परियोजना चालू हो जायगी।

(ख) आयातित तांबे की 7500 रुपये प्रति टन अवतारित मूल्य को मानते हुए (जब कि मैटल एक्सचेंज में तांबे का वर्तमान मूल्य 590 पौंड प्रति टन है), जब यह परियोजना पूरा उत्पादन शुरू कर देगी तो इस से लगभग 23 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष के स्तर की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी।

(ग) इस परियोजना को चालू करने में देरी परियोजना को पूरी करने के लिए आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा का ऋण प्राप्त न होने के कारण हुई। देरी का दूसरा सहायक कारण यह था कि इस योजना को पूरा करने के निर्णय के बाद इसकी परिधि बढ़ाने के बारे में दोबारा सोचा गया। परियोजना की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारने के विचार से उप-प्रदायों के प्रयोग और प्राप्ति के लिये विशेष अनुबन्ध बना कर परियोजना की परिधि का विस्तार किया गया। इस के साथ साथ उपकरण की प्राप्ति

तथा विदेशी उपकरण के ठेकों को अन्तिम रूप देने में देरी होने के कारण भी इस परियोजना के सम्पन्न होने में विलम्ब हुआ।

TRADE WITH U.A.R.

*865. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the U.A.R. for exporting components of cotton mills;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any further avenues for exporting industrial goods and equipment to the U.A.R. have been explored?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A firm enquiry for supply of textile machinery has, however, been received and an offer sent.

(c) Yes, Sir. New avenues are always being explored.

KUDREMUKH HIGH GRADE IRON ORE MINES

*866. SHRI M.N. NAGHNOOR: Will the the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a thorough investigation regarding the potentialities of "Kudremukh High Grade Iron Ore" Mines has been conducted;

(b) whether it is a fact that several million tons of high-grade iron ore are deposited in this mine; and

(c) whether Government have prepared any pilot project to harness this by arranging suitable collaboration for exploiting this mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Detailed prospecting operations on the Kudremukh deposits were conducted by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, in November, 1965 and the work is in progress. The deposits are of low grade ore.

(b) The prospecting so far completed in Aroli Range at Kudremukh has indicated over 600 million tonnes of proved ore.

(c) An offer of technical and financial collaboration in conducting metallurgical

tests and pilot plant investigations preliminary to commercial exploitation of the deposits has been received from an American firm. The offer is under consideration.

MANUFACTURE OF CABLES

*867. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity and know-how to manufacture cables, the imports of which now run to the tune of Rs. 6 crores annually, exist in the country;

(b) the amount by which the imports of cables can be reduced if the existing factories are allowed to manufacture cables required by the Indian Telephone Industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow the existing units to manufacture cables which are now being imported?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There is adequate capacity and technical know-how available in the country for the manufacture of different types of cables. However, imports valued at about Rs. 6.00 crores materialised during the last year due to the following reasons:

(i) Imports were against licences issued before two or three years for certain types of cables for which indigenous development had not taken place or where indigenous production was not adequate to meet the demand;

(ii) The imports of power cables were permitted against Project or transmission loans when there was inadequate availability of foreign exchange for the import of copper aluminium, lead etc. and where these loans could not be utilised for the import of raw materials;

(iii) Cables were imported in turn-key jobs in public sector. As indigenous development has since considerably progressed, no clearance is given for the import of cables even for turn-key jobs in the public sector at present and clearance is accorded only when imports become inescapable

and for special type of cables which are not being produced indigenously. It may be added that the import of Rs. 6.00 crores during the last year constitute about 6% of the total production in the country.

(b) The existing units in the private sector are not adequate for the manufacture of cables required for telecommunication purposes, without installation of balancing plant and equipment. The aggregate requirement of balancing equipment of all the cable manufacturers in the private sector to undertake manufacture of those cables would be considerable.

(c) Under the present policy of diversification announced by Government, existing units are allowed to diversify their production to take up the manufacture of any type of cables and wires with their existing equipment up to 25% of their licensed capacity.

HOWRAH RAILWAY YARD

*868. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Howrah Railway Yard is full of wagons which are not being unloaded by the businessmen concerned;

(b) whether due to the above unloading of wagons, a large number of articles kept for transshipment to the various places are still at Howrah for more than a month;

(c) whether many of the affected traders have written to the Eastern Railway Administration and the Railway Board for the payment of prices of articles and freight charges; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Sometime back, there was accumulation of wagons in the yard at Howrah because the consignments unloaded were not being removed and release of further wagons was, in consequence, affected. There is no congestion now.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c), the question does not arise.

DISMANTLING OF NERAL-MATHERAN RAILWAY LINE

*869. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to dismantle the Neral-Matheran Railway track and/or discontinue the Neral-Matheran train service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any protest from the local people against this move; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the difficulties the people of Matheran will be put to, if the railway line is discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) and (b). The question is under examination as the line has been running at a loss.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) All aspects will be carefully considered before arriving at a decision.

EXPORT OF JUTE AND COTTON

*870. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has abolished 10 per cent export duty on jute and cotton as a consequence of the devaluation of the pound sterling; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to see that the export of jute and cotton from India does not fall?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). Pakistan has abolished the export duty of 10% on raw jute and raw cotton after the devaluation of the pound sterling.

It is however not proposed, to reduce the export duty on raw cotton to meet the situation. There is no export duty on raw jute.

SICK TEXTILE MILLS

5413. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of 'sick' textile mills in India, State-wise, with their assets

and liabilities and labour potential of each mill;

(b) by what time help will be given to each 'sick' textile mill and the total amount of money provided for this purpose;

(c) whether the mills will be returned to the original owners in due course after loans advanced are paid back;

(d) the interest or share which Government propose to charge from the sick mills in lieu of help; and

(e) whether it is proposed to permit the import of new textile machinery where necessary in the case of some sick mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is presumed that by 'sick textile mills' Hon'ble Members mean cotton textile mills which are in difficulties on account of financial stringency or inefficient management. No comprehensive census of such mills is available, but from the information available it would appear that more than 100 mills may be regarded as 'sick'. It would, however, not be in the public interest to disclose the names and other particulars of such mills as it would render the future working of these mills even more difficult than it is at present.

(b) to (d). Cases of badly managed and/or financially weak mills will be examined by Government as and when they came up, in the light of the provisions of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Bill which has recently been passed by Parliament and action will be taken according to the circumstances of each mill. A Textile Corporation is also proposed to be set up to manage, and, to the extent necessary, assist financially, mills which may be acquired by Government under the legislation referred to above; the Corporation may also assist other mills which may require help on the merits of each case. It would be too early to estimate the amount that would be required for the purpose or indicate the rate of interest and other matters of details which are still under consideration.

(e) There is no ban on the import of textile machinery not indigenously available, and subject to foreign exchange being available, import licences are issued to import such machinery on the basis of merits of each case.

GROWTH OF ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRY

5414. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ways and means of accelerating the growth of ancillary industries in Public Sector Industries/Undertakings have been studied; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government had appointed a Committee to go into the question of developing ancillary industries in the Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) The Committee recommended that each public sector undertaking should appoint a full time senior officer to look after the subject; appoint a Committee under the Chairman/Managing Director to think out and take steps to promote the growth of such industries; set up functional industrial estates providing facilities of developed land, electric power and other services provide technical assistance, tooling and testing facilities to the ancillary units so set up; supply, wherever possible, scarce or imported raw materials and inescapable components; lay down a suitable price policy for items produced by ancillary units [and take] such other measures as would promote their development.

SURRENDER OF LICENCES BY COMPANIES

5415. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of devaluation, many companies to which licences were issued have surrendered the licences because of increase in the cost of installation of the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the projects were left out; and

(c) the lines of manufacturing which have been affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

COPPER MINES

5416. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places of copper mines with names of their owners and the annual output of copper from each copper mine during the last three years;

(b) the amount allocated for increasing the production target of copper during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange spent every year in the import of non-ferrous metals including copper?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) There are at present three copper mines in the country (Musabani, Surda and Patharghora—all in Bihar), all belonging to Indian Copper Corporation Limited. The production of copper from these mines are as follows:

1964	.	.	9475 tonnes
1965	.	.	9360 tonnes
1966	.	.	9333 tonnes

(b) The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange spent in the import of non-ferrous metals including copper is as follows:

1965-66	.	.	Rs. 68.75 crores
1966-67	.	.	Rs. 81.96 crores
1967-68	.	.	Rs. 48.08 crores

(upto August 1967).

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

5417. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late Prime Minister Nehru's letter dated the 2nd September, 1962 to the former Minister of Industries, Shri K. C. Reddy, regarding the British India Corporation, as reproduced in the 'Blitz' of 14th November, 1967 is correct; and

(b) if so, how did this official letter leak out to the newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The wording of the extracts of late Prime Minister's letter dated the 2nd September, 1962 as also the sequence in which portions thereof

have been reproduced in the 'Blitz' of 14th November, 1967 differ from the Prime Minister's letter, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3677-K. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2164/67].

(b) The matter is being looked into.

PASSES TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

5418. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, on each railway, in the pay zones of below Rs. 100, Rs. 100 and over up to Rs. 300, Rs. 300 and over up to Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1000 and over up to Rs. 3000 and over;

(b) the number of free passes issued, class-wise, to them and their dependents during the year ending the 31st March, 1967 and the approximate total cost of these free passes to the Railways;

(c) whether Government are aware that this free pass privilege is grossly abused by the railway employees who sell their free passes to persons not dependent on them; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to prevent and detect such cases and the number of cases of this type detected and the kind of punishment given to the culprits during the year ending 31st March, 1967?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

5419. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 20 per cent shareholdings of Bajorias are mortgaged with several banks from whom they obtain proxies to retain control over the management of the British India Corporation in spite of these banks being under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present management is trying to sell five sugar mills of the Corporation to the Benamis of Bajorias; and

(c) the specific reasons why the profits of the British Indian Corporation which were Rs. 1,17,66,191 in 1961 have gone down to Rs. 11,13,382 in 1966?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The information is not available with the Government.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the answer given to parts (a) to (d) of Unstarred Question No. 3677-N, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2165/67].

पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशन मास्टर, असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर और टिकट कलक्टर

5420. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में कितने स्टेशन मास्टर, असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर और टिकट कलक्टर काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें से कितने लोग अस्थायी हैं और कितने स्थायी हैं;

(ख) इन पदों पर कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को कितने समय बाद स्थायी बना दिया जाता है और पिछले दो वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाया गया है; और

(ग) जून, 1967 से नवम्बर, 1967 तक पश्चिम रेलवे में इन पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों की भर्ती की गई है और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. एम. पुनाचा) : (क)

	स्थायी	अस्थायी	जोड़
स्टेशन मास्टर	942	29	971
सहायक स्टेशन			

मास्टर	2510	586	3096
टिकट-कलक्टर	689	421	1110

(ख) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सप्ताह-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) स्टेशन मास्टर : कोई नहीं।

सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर : कोई नहीं।

टिकट कलक्टर : 8

उनमें कोई भूतपूर्व सैनिक नहीं था।

बर्तनों का निर्यात

5521. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से मुरादाबादी बर्तनों का निर्यात इस क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तानी प्रतियोगिता के कारण घट गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त ने मुरादाबाद में इस उद्योग में लगे मुसलमान विशेषज्ञों को पाकिस्तान भेज दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) बर्तनों (अधिकांशतः मुरादाबाद में निर्मित तथा निर्यातित तांबे तथा पीतल के बर्तनों एवं ई० पी० एन० एस० की वस्तुओं) के निर्यात में गिरावट नहीं आई है जैसा कि नीचे लिखे आंकड़ों से प्रकट है। हां, पीतल एवं तांबे के बर्तनों के निर्यात में 1965-66 की अपेक्षा 1966-67 में कुछ गिरावट आई है।

(मूल्य लाख रुपयों में)

वस्तु	1965-66	1966-67	अप्रैल-सितम्बर 1967
पीतल के बर्तन	11.38	9.85	4.32
तांबे के बर्तन	2.75	0.62	0.36
ई० पी० एन० एस० की वस्तुएं	16.99	28.17	10.20
योग	31.12	38.64	14.88

यह सत्य है कि मध्य-पूर्व के देशों में भारत से निर्यातित बर्तनों को पाकिस्तान से कुछ प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से मामले में छानबीन करने के लिये निवेदन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

5422. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1967 से नवम्बर 1967 तक किन किन देशों को सूती कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया तथा कितना कपड़ा निर्यात किया गया और निर्यात किये गये कपड़े में से कितना कपड़ा सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा तथा कितना गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ भारतीय सूती कपड़े की और अधिक मांग है तथा 1967-68 के अन्त तक कुल कितने सूती कपड़े की निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा इससे अनुमानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने की आशा है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). जनवरी-अक्तूबर, 1967 की अवधि में जिन देशों/क्षेत्रों को सूती कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया है उनके नाम तथा सूती बानों के निर्यात के देशवार आंकड़े तथा सूती कपड़े के कुल निर्यात के मूल्य उनके महत्व के अनुसार ऊपर से नीचे तक सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाए गए हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या—LT 2166/67] चूंकि निर्यातकों की संख्या बहुत है इस लिये यह कहना कठिन है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में उत्पादकों ने कितने माल का निर्यात किया है। फिर भी अधिकांश निर्यात निजी उत्पादकों ने किया है।

वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों के आधार पर 1967-68 में लगभग 95 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के सूती कपड़े के निर्यात होने की सम्भावना है।

पटसन का निर्यात

5423. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से नवम्बर, 1967

तक और 1966-67 के दौरान कितने टन पटसन का निर्यात किया गया और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) 1967-68 के दौरान पटसन का कितना निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) सम्भवतः पटसन के बने माल से आशय है। आंकड़े केवल अगस्त 1967 तक उपलब्ध हैं। जनवरी-अगस्त 1967 की अवधि में 168.06 करोड़ रु० (22.4 करोड़ डालर के बराबर) मूल्य के 5,22,200 में० टन माल का निर्यात हुआ। 1966-67 में 235.2 करोड़ रु० (33.44 करोड़ डालर के बराबर) मूल्य के 7,34,200 में० टन का निर्यात हुआ था।

(ख) इस समय कोई अनुमान बताना सम्भव नहीं है, परन्तु 1966-67 की अपेक्षा निर्यात में कुछ सुधार होने की आशा है।

NEW INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN GUJARAT
5424. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the new industrial units set up in Gujarat during 1966-67 and the extent to which they have proved successful; and

(b) the total amount granted by Government during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

INDUSTRIES IN GUJARAT

5425. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted for set-

ting up of industries in Gujarat during the last plan period;

(b) the amount paid by the Central Government for running these industries in the State during the last plan period; and

(c) the number of industrial licences granted and the expenditure incurred by the Central Government for setting up industries in Gujarat during the last plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Particulars of all licences granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, are published from time to time in the following publications :—

(i) The Weekly, "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (in respect of the period from October 1961);

(ii) The Weekly, "Indian Trade Journal" issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence of Statistics, Calcutta (in respect of the period from 1st January 1958 onwards); and

(iii) The Monthly, "Journal of Industry and Trade", issued by the Director of Commercial Publicity, Ministry of Commerce (in respect of the period from October 1961 onwards).

Copies of all the aforesaid publications are available in the Library of the Parliament House.

No amount is paid nor any expenditure incurred by the Central Government either for setting up or for the running of Industrial Units in the private sector in any of the States.

RURAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN GUJARAT

5426. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up rural industries in Gujarat in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the financial assistance likely to be given by the Central Government; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative; whether Government are likely to take up the question in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No new Rural Industries Projects are proposed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of expansion of the programme will be taken up in the light of the findings of the evaluation report on the Rural Industries Project Programme which is expected to be available shortly.

MINERAL SURVEY OF GUJARAT

5427. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for carrying out mineral survey in Gujarat and for extracting them has finally been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to chalk out such a plan for Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The scheme for mineral survey in Gujarat by the Geological Survey of India during 1967-68 includes geological mapping and preliminary mineral survey in Kutch, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Junagadh and Banaskantha districts traverses for phosphate in Gujarat; detailed investigations for base metals at Ambamata and Khandia and Apatite at Narukot; preliminary investigations for base metals in Baroda and Panchmahal districts; fluorspar in Broach district, China clays and Steatite in Sabarkantha district and geophysical investigations for base metals in Baroda.

(c) Does not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF CATTLE FEED

5428. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries (State-wise) which manufacture cattle feed on a large scale and the names and addresses of 12 largest industries in this field;

(b) the basic raw material used in these industries for the manufacture of cattle feed;

(c) whether our present requirements are met by the internal production; and

(d) whether regular and foolproof tests either physical or chemical or any other appropriate tests are conducted by Government to find out the nutritional content and other requisite standards ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2167/67].

महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना

5429. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये किन किन व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा सम्बन्धित उद्योगों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है और उसमें से कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) 1966-67 में इन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया था तथा उस राज्य में कितने नये कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फजलुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) सभी लाइसेंसों का विस्तृत व्यौरा पार्टियों के नामों एवं उद्योगों सहित समय समय पर नीचे लिखे प्रकाशनों में प्रकाशित किया जाता है :

1. 31 दिसम्बर, 1957 की अवधि तक उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये गये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की सूची ।

2. वर्ष 1958 के दौरान उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये गये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की सूची ।

3. वाणिज्यिक जानकारी एवं आंकड़ों के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा निकाला गया "इंडियन ट्रेड जरनल" नामक साप्ताहिक पत्र (1 जनवरी, 1958 से लेकर उसके बाद की अवधि के बारे में) ।

4. आयात एवं निर्यात मुख्य नियन्त्रक, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निकाला गया बुलेटिन आफ इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेस, इंपोर्ट लाइसेंस और एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिज नामक साप्ताहिक पत्र (अक्टूबर 1961 से लेकर उसके बाद की अवधि के बारे में) ।

5. वाणिज्यिक प्रचार निदेशक, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय द्वारा निकाला गया "जनरल आफ इंडस्ट्री एंड ट्रेड" नामक मासिक पत्र (अक्टूबर, 1961 से लेकर उसके बाद की अवधि के बारे में) ।

उपर्युक्त सभी प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद भवन के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) किसी भी राज्य में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई व्यय नहीं किया जाता है। वर्ष 1966-67 में स्थापित नये कारखानों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

RAILWAY LINES IN ASSAM

5430. SHRI RUPNATH BARAHMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the extension of any existing Railway lines in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C.M. POONACHA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM

5431. SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects taken up by Government till now for the industrial development in Assam; and

(b) whether any survey has been made regarding the availability of the raw materials for different industries in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

WORLD EXPORT OF CASHEW KERNELS

5432. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State:

(a) the total world export of Cashew Kernels at present;

(b) India's share in the total world export of Cashew Kernels; and

(c) how does this compare with the position in 1956?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (*Palced in Library*). See No. LT-2168/67).

EXPORT OF CASHEW KERNELS

5433. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to meet the competition from other countries in India's export trade in Cashew Kernels;

(b) whether these steps have yielded any results;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what further steps Government intend to take in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government to meet the competition from other producing countries:

(i) centrally sponsored schemes have been introduced for increasing the production of raw cashew nuts;

(ii) special attention is being paid to improve the methods of collection of raw nuts from the cashew growing areas. In this connection, a Committee was specially constituted which has studied the whole problem of collection of cashew nuts and the report is under finalisation;

(iii) the import of raw cashewnuts has been placed under open general licence in order to enable our cashew processing units to expand their capacity and increase their exports;

(iv) in order to provide suitable material for packing, imports of tinplates, box strappings, soldering material etc., are allowed to the extent of 5 per cent of the f.o.b. realisation of exports of cashew kernels.

(b) and (c). As a result of our efforts our exports have gone up from Rs. 15.65 crores in 1957-58 to the level of Rs. 44.76 crores in 1966-67.

(d) In addition to what has been mentioned under (a), the Government is also considering how the operational efficiency of cashew processing units in the country can be improved, thus reducing the cost of production and making our product more competitive in the international market. Effort is also being made to find new markets for this product and for this purpose market surveys, commodity studies are being undertaken.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED THROUGH EXPORT OF CASHEW PRODUCTS

5434. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned through the export of cashew products between 1956 and 1967; and

(b) how much of this was in dollars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2169/67]

चार्टर्ड लेखापालों की फर्में

5436. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चार्टर्ड लेखापालों की फर्मों को यह अनुमति प्राप्त हो गई है कि वे बिना वेतन दिये हुये आरटिक्ल कलकों की नियुक्ति कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी नियुक्तियां कितने समय के लिये की जा सकती हैं और इसके नियम और शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि लगभग सभी चार्टर्ड लेखापाल फर्में प्रशिक्षण के लिये निर्धारित समय से एक या दो वर्ष पूर्व बिना वेतन के नवयुवकों की नियुक्तियां करती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस अनाचार को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णवर्द्धन अली अहमद) : (क) चार्टर प्राप्त लेखाकार, अधिनियम, 1949 के अधीन निर्मित विनियम, जो इन मामलों में लागू होते हैं, चार्टर प्राप्त लेखाकारों को, अपने शिष्ट अनुच्छेद लिपकों को कोई वेतन देने के बारे में, कोई दायित्व नहीं सौंपते ।

(ख) शिष्टता, प्रसंविदा द्वारा शासित होती है, एवं उपरोक्त विनियमों के अनुसार, इसकी अवधि 3 से 4 वर्ष की तक की होती है ।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसे किसी मामले का ज्ञान नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

TRAIN BETWEEN ACHALPUR AND YEOTMAL

5437. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the train running from Achalpur to Yeotmal via Murtaajapur Narrow Gauge line does not have lights and fans ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway stations and Godowns even at District and Tehsil places on this line have not been electrified ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) All the coaches of First class and six out of thirteen III class coaches are provided with lights and fans. The remaining eight coaches of third class are provided with lights only.

(b) Yes ;

(c) While the Central Provinces Railway is being worked by the Central Government through the Central Railway, the ownership of the line vests with the Central Provinces Railway Company Ltd. Under the agreement between the C.P. Railway Company Ltd. and the then Secretary of State for India, it is the Company who have to provide the necessary funds for incurrence of Capital Expenditure. The C.P. Railway Company Ltd. who have in the past been approached for provision of funds, have declined to do so.

एलिचपुर-यवतमाल सेक्शन के स्टेशनों पर शेड

5438. श्री बेहराव पाटिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एलिचपुर-यवतमाल सेक्शन पर ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके प्लेटफार्मों पर शेडों की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) जिन स्टेशनों पर शेडों की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां धूप और वर्षा से बचने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है ;

(ग) यह लाइन कब से चालू है ;

(घ) जिला तहसील के मुख्यालयों पर वे कौन-कौन से स्टेशन हैं जहां शेड नहीं है ; और

(क) वहां पर शेड कब तक लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (बे० म० पुनावा)

(क) मुखियापुर-अचलपुर (एलिचपुर) और मुखियापुर-यवतमाल खण्ड पर छोटी लाइन की शाखा लाइनों के किसी भी स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर छत की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) इस खंड के अधिकांश स्टेशनों पर छोटे प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था है जहां यात्री ठहर सकते हैं। कुछ स्टेशनों पर पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के मिले-जुले प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है।

(ग) 1924 से।

(घ) यवतमाल (जिला मुख्यालय) मुर्ताजपुर, दारवाहा-मोतीबाग, बनोसा (दरया-पुर) और अचलपुर (तहसील मुख्यालय)।

(ङ) फिलहाल इस खंड के स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत लगाने का कोई विचार नहीं है, क्योंकि इस खण्ड पर सी० पी० रेलवे कम्पनी का स्वामित्व है, जिसने इस प्रकार के सुधार-कार्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है।

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER SARASWATI RIVER

5439. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Bridge over Saraswati River on Patan-Kakosi Metrana Road section on the Western Railway is in a precarious condition since long ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to reconstruct the bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The Railway bridge No. 46 on the river Saraswati at mile 28/14-15 on Mehsana-Patan section is not in a precarious condition.

(b) Does not arise.

KADI DURGA COTTON MILLS

5440. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to move the Gujarat High Court to decide the case of Kadi Durga Cotton Mills at an early date ;

(b) whether Government propose to take over the management of the mill in view of the large amount of Rs. 9,23,000 outstanding against the mill ; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take to give relief to labourers and the jobless mill workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Gujarat High Court has already vacated its stay order.

(b) and (c) No, Sir ; the mill is not considered an economically viable unit.

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

5441. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT NAD COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to intensify the set up of small and medium scale industries in the rural and urban areas of Rajasthan ;

(b) the amount proposed to be earmarked for this purpose in the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) the stage at which the formulation of this programme stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be placed on the Table of the House.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN

5442. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is more backward in industrial development as well as from the point of view of *per capita* income and employment than other States in the country; and

(b) whether the Central Government propose to locate certain industrial projects in Rajasthan in the interest of its rapid industrial development; and

(c) if so, the details of such public sector projects as are proposed to be established in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Rajasthan is among the relatively industrially less developed States in the Country. Taking into account *per-capita* income and industrial employment, it would be placed in the middle of the lower half among the 16 major States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As indicated in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan, the following central Sector Projects are presently under implementation in Rajasthan:

1. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur;
2. Expansion of Zawar Mines, Udaipur;
3. Machine Tool Plant, Ajmer;
4. Precision Instruments Factory, Kotah;
5. Khetri Copper Project, Khetri;
6. Rakha and other Copper Projects, Rakha;
7. Salt Works, Mandi and Kharagoda.

नायलोन के घागे का मूल्य

5443. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक विशिष्ट फर्म का एकाधिकार होने के कारण गुजरात में नायलोन का मूल्य बहुत अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तस्करी के कारण गुजरात में विदेशी नायलोन का घागा सस्ते दामों में बिक रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं। देश में उपभोक्ताओं को जिस मूल्य पर आयातित तथा स्वदेशी दोनों ही प्रकार के नायलोन के घागे को बेचना चाहिए, वह सरकार ने निर्धारित कर दिए हैं। सम्यक वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये भी कुछ प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) हाल ही में समाचार मिले हैं कि देश में विदेशी नायलोन के घागे की तस्करी की जा रही है तथा उसे ऐसे घागे के वर्तमान बाजार भाव से कम मूल्य पर बेचा जा रहा है। तस्करी को रोकने के लिये सरकार सभी व्यावहारिक उपाय कर रही है।

CLERKS GRADE IN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

5444. SHRI SURAJ BHAN
SHRI SHARDA NAND
SHRI N. S. SHARMA
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the serving clerks Grade I of the Railway Accounts Department in the scale of Rs. 130—300 were given for advance increments and their salary fixed accordingly when the initial pay in the grade was raised to Rs. 150 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the serving Stenographers in the scale of Rs. 130—300 have been denied similar treatment when the initial minimum was fixed at Rs. 150 for this category with effect from 1st December, 1964 and the Stenographers with four years' service are equated to the new entrants so far as their emoluments are concerned ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to do away with this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The two cases are not comparable. In the former case, the advance increments are granted on promotion to a higher grade while in the latter case, the benefit has been sanctioned effective from 1-12-64 in the recruitment grade itself.

(d) Does not arise.

HINDUSTAN VEHICLES LTD., PHULWARI SHARIF

5445. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Vehicles Ltd., Phulwari Sharif, Patna was taken over by the then Congress Government of Bihar under the Industrial (Development) Regulations Act, in September, 1965 ;

(b) whether the Bihar Government advanced a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to run the factory in December, 1965 ;

(c) whether on the advice of the authorised controller, the State Industry Department wrote to the Ministry of Industry, Government of India to vest back the factory to its previous management and the Central Industries Ministry agreed to it ;

(d) whether the new non-Congress Government of Bihar instituted an enquiry by the Industrial Engineer of State Industries Department who had recommended that the factory can be run on a profit basis ;

(e) whether the Central and the State Governments are discussing about the reopening of the factory ; and

(f) if so, the time by which Government are likely to reach at a final conclusion ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (f) At the instance of the State Government of Bihar the Central Government took over the Hindustan Vehicles Ltd. Patna on the 24th September, 1965 under Section 18A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The management and operation of the undertaking was entrusted to the Bihar Government who were

to provide funds required for rehabilitating the unit. A nominee of the Bihar Government was appointed as the Authorised Controller of the Unit. An Advisory Committee was also constituted to assist the Controller in the administration of the undertaking. A loan of Rs. 13 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Government and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was released as the first instalment. The firm had large liabilities outstanding and the State Government intimated that they were not in a position to provide funds for the clearance of past debts. As originally proposed by the Bihar Government, the Government of India suggested that the question of releasing and restoring the undertaking to its owners might be taken up for consideration. The Bihar Government have also indicated that their Industrial Adviser has advised against the running of the factory by the State Government. An application has since been filed by the Authorised Controller in the Calcutta High Court for directing the share holders of the Company to elect a Board of Directors to take over charge of the Company as and when the Notified order relating to take-over by the Government is cancelled.

अजमेर डिवीजन में रेलवे अधिकारी

5446. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अजमेर डिवीजन में काम कर रहे कई राजपूत अधिकारी पिछले चार वर्षों से वहीं पर हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह इस मामले में वर्तमान नियमों के प्रतिकूल है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारी कितने हैं और उनका वहां से तबादला न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० गुनाबा) :

(क) अजमेर मण्डल में केवल कुछ ही अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो पिछले चार वर्षों से वहां काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

FERTILIZER PLANT AT KHETRI

5447. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a fertiliser plant at Khetri (Rajasthan) alongside the Khetri Copper Project in the public sector, where sulphuric acid is available as a by-product; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the establishment of the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The fertiliser plant will be commissioned alongwith the smelter and refinery of the Copper Project. Due to delay in procurement of equipment and finalisation of contracts for imported equipment, and the resultant effect on other items of work, the Project which was expected to be commissioned in 1969 may now be commissioned in 1970.

SHARES OF BIRLA COMPANIES

5448. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the dozens of Birla Companies whose shares are not quoted in the market; and

(b) if so, the total number of such firms and the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Out of 151 companies shown in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission Report as belonging to the Birla group, shares of 102 companies are not quoted on the Stock Exchange. Of these, 15 are private limited companies. Generally, it is for company managements to decide as to whether the shares of the company should be quoted on the Stock Exchanges or not.

आगा खां और वाणिज्य मन्त्री के बीच हुई बातचीत

5449. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में दिल्ली में उनकी आगा खां के साथ जो मुलाकात हुई थी उसमें किन-किन विषयों पर बातचीत की गई थी।

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : 17 नवम्बर, 1967 को आगा खां ने वाणिज्य मन्त्री से भेंट की थी। अन्य बातों के साथ साथ उन्होंने भारत में औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों के विकासपरक कार्यों में आगा खां द्वारा अधिक रुचि लिये जाने की सम्भावना पर बातचीत की। किन्हीं विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों पर बातचीत नहीं हुई।

मधु बूअरीज, मध्य प्रदेश

5450. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बीअर तैयार करने के लिये मधु बूअरीज के नाम पर एक महिला को लायसेंस दिया गया था :

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह महिला जिस के नाम पर यह लायसेंस जारी किया गया था, जवाहरलाल नेहरू धेरापी इंस्टीट्यूट की कर्मचारी है ;

(ग) क्या लायसेंस देने से पूर्व उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति का भी पता लगाया गया था ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने यह लायसेंस काफी अधिक कीमत पर किसी और व्यक्ति को बेच दिया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस पूरे मामले की जांच की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचंद्र अली अहमद) : (क) उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत ऐसा कोई भी लाई-सेंस मंजूर नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN EMPLOYED IN ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

5451. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many people coming from East Pakistan have been employed in the Rourkela Steel Plant without proper verification of their antecedents ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons thus employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected.

EXPORT OF IRON ORE FROM INDIA

5452. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of iron ore exported from India during 1966-67, country-wise ;

(b) whether any iron ore is exported from Goa, if so, how much was exported during 1966-67 and how much foreign exchange was earned thereby ; and

(c) the production of iron ore in Bihar during the above period and how much out of this, if any was exported out of India and to which countries and how much foreign exchange was earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A statement showing value of iron ore exported from India during the year 1966-67 country-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-2170/67].

(b) Yes, Sir. 7.22 million tonnes of iron ore valuing approximately Rs. 294.0 million have been exported.

(c) During 1966-67, total production of iron ore in the State of Bihar was 5.44 million tonnes. Since mine-head and rail-head stocks fluctuate from year to year and iron ore from the mines is despatched both to local Steel plants as well as to ports for exports, it is not possible to deduce accurately the quantum exported from the total production figure by merely deducting the despatches to the Steel Plants. Further, purchases for export by the M.M.T.C. are made on f.o.r. loading station basis, and several of the seven loading railway stations in the Barjamada sector serve mines located both in Orissa and in Bihar, since the iron ore deposits lie on both sides of the Inter-State border ; hence from the loading station despatch statistics either, quantum of exports according to State of origin of the ore cannot be deduced.

EXPORT OF INDIAN FILMS TO WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

5454. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of finding market for the export of Indian films to West European countries ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b) Indian films are already being exported to various West European countries, the more important of which are U.K., West Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland and Spain. Export to West European countries have limitations on account of language barriers. Most of these countries are themselves producers of good films and are more advanced in film technology.

खादी संवर्धन संगठन

5455. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उसके द्वारा खादी संवर्धन संकठनों के माध्यम से खादी

उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये खर्च किये जा रहे धन का अधिकांश भाग इस उद्योग पर खर्च किये जाने के स्थान पर कुछ व्यक्तियों की जेबों में जा रहा है और ये संगठन भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार के अड़े बन गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी धन के गोलमाल की जांच करने के लिये एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग) जब कभी धन के दुरुपयोग का मामला सरकार के समक्ष आता है तो धन की वसूली करने तथा अपराधी को दण्ड देने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

IMPORTANCE OF TOBACCO UNDER P.L. 480

5456. SHRI BEDBARATA BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tobacco is included as one of the items in P.L. 480 ; and

(b) if so, the value of tobacco imported during the last five years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of import of unmanufactured tobacco mainly under P.L. 480 during the years 1962-63 to 1967-68 (upto Aug. '67) is as follows :

Year	Value in Rs. Lakhs
1962-63 . . .	137.23
1963-64 . . .	82.64
1964-65 . . .	39.34
1965-66 . . .	2.27
1966-67 . . .	23.67
1967-68 (upto Aug. '67)	131.42

LOSS OF MACHINERY AT DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

5457. SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether machinery worth crores of rupees has been damaged at Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to improve the conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) .

(a) to (c) Presumably the reference is to the damage to the Coke Ovens at Durgapur. The details of this have been given in the Report of the Pande Committee which has already been laid on the Table of the House and Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Report have been indicated in their Resolution dated the 19th July, 1967, a copy of which was also laid on the Table of the House.

PANDE COMMITTEE REPORT

5458. SHRI KEDAR PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the full text of the Pande Committee Report has not been made public ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार में लगी पूंजी

5459. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयात-निर्यात व्यापार में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उससे कुल कितना वार्षिक लाभ हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसका अनुमान लगाया है कि उक्त उद्योग ने प्रतिवर्ष कम

बीजक तथा अधिक बीजक बना कर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का गबन किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) भारत में ऐसे पंजीकृत निर्यातक तथा सुस्थापित निर्यातक बहुत अधिक संख्या में हैं जो विभिन्न वस्तुओं के निर्यात में लगे हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त माल मंगवाने वाले अभिकर्ताओं के रूप में अथवा कमीशन के आधार पर बहुत से लोग आयात-निर्यात व्यापार कार्य कर रहे हैं। अतः कुल निवेशित पूंजी अथवा कमाये गये लाभों का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

(ख) आयात-निर्यात व्यापार में अधिक बीजकों तथा कम बीजकों द्वारा गबन की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

EXPENDITURE ON SWITCH-OVER TO METRIC SYSTEM

5460. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the measurement of weights from maunds and seers was switched over to quintals and kilograms and the expenses incurred by Government in introducing the same including the establishment and other costs of the supervisory staff ; and

(b) the advantages derived from such transformation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Barring the districts of Mekokchung and Kohima in Nagaland, metric weights in the country were introduced in a phased manner between 1-10-1958 and 1-4-1960. A transitional period of 2 years was provided during which the use of old weights was also permitted and this expired on 31st March, 1962 in the case of the last phase. The districts of Mekokchung and Kohima have been brought within the purview of the Act after

the Parliament extended the Standards of Weights and Measures Act to these districts on 29th August, 1967. A transitional period of 2 years has been provided in this case also.

The Central Government has incurred the following expenditure including the cost of establishment and supervisory staff :

(i) Rs. 4 crores as financial assistance in the shape of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grants to the State Governments.

(ii) Rs. 17 lakhs on the Government of India's Directorate of Weights and Measures and its Liaison Organisation.

(b) The advantages of the change-over are :

(i) For the first time, Weights & Measures are uniform throughout the country in place of bewildering variety that existed previously.

(ii) Metric System being based on decimal counting makes buying and selling, accounting, collection of statistical data, teaching etc. simpler

(iii) They new weights and measures being of guaranteed accuracy, malpractices in trade are eliminated and protection to the general public, as consumers, is ensured.

(iv) A single system of weights and measures throughout the country makes price fixation and comparison of prices on all-India basis easier

TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

5461. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid on the Table of the House all the trade agreements with the East European States entered after 1960 onwards ;

(b) if not, whether Government would lay them on the Table during this session ; and

(c) the places where copies of these agreements are readily available to Members of Parliament and the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Copies of Trade Agreements with the East European States as and when concluded are forwarded to the Parliament Library for information and use of the Hon'ble Members of the Parliament.

Text of such agreements are also published in the 'Indian Trade Journal' for the information of the general public.

PRODUCTS OF WHEEL AND AXLE PLANT DURGAPUR

5462. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the products of wheel and axle plant of Durgapur Steel Plant have been proved defective ;

(b) whether Railways have rejected a large number of such products ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

FABRICATION OF FERTILIZER PLANTS

5463. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made towards fabricating fertilizer plants in the country to meet our requirements ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) Progress has been made in harnessing the spare capacity available with some of the existing private and public sector enterprises for the manufacture of equipment for the fertilizer industry within the country. A number of items which were previously imported are now being manufactured in the country. However, the spare capacity available in existing enterprises for utilisation for the manufacture of equipment for the fertilizer industry is inadequate even to

meet the current requirements of that industry.

With a view to meeting the gap, the Government are establishing a Heavy Plate and Vessels Project at Visakhapatnam. The construction work of this factory has started. The fabrication of structures for the main plant and auxiliary buildings has also commenced. Most of the orders for a major part of equipment have already been placed and the factory is scheduled to be completed towards the end of the year 1969. Arrangements are, however, being made to commence fabrication of equipment of a simpler nature even by the end of the year 1968-69 although the entire factory may be completed only by the latter half of 1969-70.

The Government are also proceeding with the arrangements for the establishment of a Pumps and Compressor Plant which will manufacture special equipment of this type for the fertilizer industry. Proposals for the manufacture of highly specialised centrifugal compressors for the fertilizer industry are also under consideration. The Instrumentation Plant at Kotah together with a number of private sector units will meet an appreciable percentage of the requirements of instruments for this industry.

REORGANISATION OF OFFICE OF THE IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLER

5464. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the recommendations of the Study Team for the reorganisation of the Iron and Steel Controller's Office have been implemented ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) The details regarding the proposed strength of the reorganised office of the Iron and Steel Controller, scales of pay for the posts in the office etc., are being examined.

दिल्ली से बम्बई और लखनऊ से बम्बई के लिये मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां

5465. श्री छदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से बम्बई और लखनऊ से बम्बई के लिये मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ये रेलगाड़ियां चलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शे. मु. पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय दिल्ली और लखनऊ से बम्बई तक एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने से है। आवश्यक सवारी डिब्बों और मार्ग में अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता की कमी तथा बम्बई वी० टी०, दिल्ली और लखनऊ में पर्याप्त टर्मिनल सुविधाएं न होने के कारण अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना अभी व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

VIVIAN BOSE COMMISSION REPORT

5466. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :
SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented the findings of the Vivian Bose Commission, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). On the submission of the report by the Commission, Government considered the recommendations made by the Commission on the amendment of the Companies Act, having regard to the recommendations made by Shri C. K. Daphtary, the then Solicitor General and the late Shri A. V. Viswanath Sastri, a retired Judge of the Madras High Court and senior Advocate, Supreme Court, who were re-

quested to consider the report from the legal point of view and also from the larger point of view of public interest. The Companies Act was amended in 1963 and 1965 giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission and the Daphtary-Sastri Committee, except two recommendations in regard to the disclosure of beneficial holding of more than 5% of the equity share capital of a public company and the preferential payment of taxes in the event of winding up of a company. Regarding the recommendation in respect of beneficial holding, the Joint Committee on the Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1964, felt that it would be difficult for the companies to note beneficial holders of more than 5% of the share capital unless the concerned shareholders themselves intimated such holdings. The Committee, therefore, omitted the relevant clause from the Bill. In regard to the other recommendation, it was felt that in view of the overriding nature of the provisions of Section 178 of the Income-tax Act, the appropriate place for implementing the recommendation would be the Income-tax Act and not the Companies (Amendment) Bill.

2. SPE resumed investigation in Dalmia-Jain Airways case on 15-6-1963, and, on completion of the investigation, filed charges sheets in the Court of the District Magistrate against Sarvashri S. P. Jain, R. Dalmia and others for offences under Sections 120B/409, 465, 467 and 477 I.P.C. The next date for hearing the arguments before charge is 2-2-1968.

M/s NANAK CHAND SHADI RAM

5467. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4153 on the 30th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken action in the case of M/s. Nanak Chand Shadi Ram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b): According to recent information it is learnt that Madras High Court have recently delivered judgement allowing the

appeal filed by M/s Nanak Chand Shadiram and have set aside their conviction. Further action will be considered in the light of the judgement.

JOBS IN HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD., BHOPAL

5468. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:**
SHRI A. SHREEDHARAN:
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, is giving preference in jobs to graduates from Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b): In the matter of recruitment of personnel to Public Sector Undertakings it has been recognised that it would be of advantage if persons who come from areas near about the place of location of the projects secure appointment to the posts in lower posts. According to the existing policy, recruitment to posts other than those of Class III and Class IV or equivalent grades is made through All India Advertisement and selections made on merits.

NEWSPRINT FACTORY IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

5469. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government have accepted the recommendations of the Kane Committee regarding the establishment of a newsprint factory in Himachal Pradesh and the proposal is pending with the Central Government for final approval; and

(b) whether Government have since considered the proposal and if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED): (a) and (b): Dr. Kane Committee's recommendations referred to in the question were referred by the Himachal Pradesh Administration to the Central Government for advice. The Central Government have since commu-

nicated their views to the Himachal Pradesh authorities.

TRAFFIC APPRENTICES ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

5470. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:**
SHRI K. HALDAR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Traffic Apprentices on the Northern Railway submitted a memorandum to the authorities regarding the redressal of their grievances on the 2nd October, 1967;

(b) if so, their main grievances; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Their main demands are issue of confirmation orders, reservation of a quota of vacancies in the supervisory and higher grades, maintenance of seniority lists on all Railway basis and earmarking certain number of higher grade posts to be filled by competition open to all railway servants.

(c) The demands are receiving consideration of the appropriate authorities and such action as is considered necessary will be taken.

WAR SERVICE BENEFIT TO CLERKS ON EASTERN RAILWAY

5471. **SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:**
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of clerks of the Eastern Railway who were released from Army and were re-employed on the Railways have not been given the benefit of war service according to the Ministry of Home Affairs Memorandum No. 6/16/49-OS, dated 25th August 1949;

(b) if so, total number of clerks not given the benefit of war service; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c).
Information is being collected and will be
laid on the table of the Sabha.

**PROMOTION OF CLERKS OF C.C.S's OFFICE,
EASTERN RAILWAY**

5472. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI ;
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM ;
SHRI UMANATH ;]

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the all avenues of
promotion for lower grade clerks of Claims
Branch of the office of the Chief Com-
mercial Supdt., Eastern Railway have been
blocked ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that lower
grade clerks of Eastern Railway Head-
quarters have got better avenues for pro-
motion ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimina-
tion ;

(d) whether Government have received
any representation regarding this ; and

(e) if so, decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : : (a) to (e).
Information is being collected and will
be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**MEMBER OF ELGIN, MILLS LTD., WITH
BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION**

5473. S. M. BANERJEE : Will the
Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-
MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the
merger of Elgin Mills Ltd., Kanpur with
the British India Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether this was approved by
the Life Insurance Corporation which is a
big share holder in the equity capital after
the British India Corporation ;

(c) whether the Company Law Board
suggested its postponement and the Life
Insurance Corporation supported the same ;
and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :** (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) At the three class meetings and the
general meeting of the Elgin Mills Ltd.
held on the 11th July, 1967, all the members
present including representative of the LIC,
approved the amalgamation of the Elgin
Mills with the B.I.C.

(c) and (d). At the meeting held on the
20th November, 1967, pursuant to the order
made by the Allahabad High Court on the
6th October, 1967, the further consideration
of the scheme was postponed, at the sug-
gestion of the representative of the President
of India, till such time as a fully consti-
tuted Board of Directors of the BIC comes
into office. This resolution was supported
among others, by the representative of the
LIC.

TRANSFERS OF S.Ms. AND A.S.Ms.

5474. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN ;
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;
SHRI NAMBIAR ;
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued
instructions that while transferring Station
Masters and Assistant Station Masters from
one place to another the factors like educa-
tion of children and health be taken into
consideration ; and

(b) if so, whether these instructions are
being followed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Generally these aspects are
given due consideration.

**APPRENTICE DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS
ON S.E. & E. RLYs.**

5475. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE ;
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Apprentice Drafts-
men and Estimators recruited on the South

Eastern and Eastern Railways in 1956 according to the Railway Board's letter No. E/56/RC1/4/55/3 dated 25-4-56 ;

(b) the terms and conditions of their service ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Apprentices recruited on the above terms and conditions are allowed to appear before Railway Service Commission before the expiry of their training ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government propose to frame rules for fixation of seniority for Apprentices recruited directly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

PROMOTION OF S.Ms. AND A.S.Ms.

5476. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved any scheme about the promotion of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters ;

(b) if so, the main points of the scheme ;

(c) whether the scheme has been implemented ; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). The possibility of having a uniform avenue of promotion for Transportation staff in all categories including Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters on all Railways is under consideration.

CLERICAL STAFF OF CLAIMS BRANCH ON EASTERN RAILWAY

5477. SHRI BHAGAVAN DAS :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any representation from the Clerical staff of Claims Branch of the Chief Commercial Supdt., Eastern Railway, Calcutta, in July, 1967 ;

(b) if so, the main points of the representation ;

(c) whether Government have considered the representation ; and

(d) if so, decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Eastern Railway and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

GRAVEYARD NEAR MALKAGANJ, DELHI

5478. SHRI K. N. PANDEY
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wakf Board has received complaints that an old abandoned graveyard in Malkaganj, Delhi has been rented out to a Transport Company ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to get the same vacated as it is in a congested area ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Wakf Board is making an enquiry against the Secretary, Managing Committee Reiyani, Subzimandi, Delhi, for leasing the land and has given a legal notice. Further action according to the provisions of Wakf Act, 1954, will be taken by the Delhi Wakf Board after completion of the enquiry.

SHORTAGE OF SOFT-COKE IN DELHI

5479. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi is facing an acute shortage of soft-coke ; and

(b) if so, the alternate arrangements being made to ease the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government are not aware of any acute shortage of soft coke in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

PRICE OF NEWSPRINT

5480. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering an upward revision of the cost structure of newsprint to provide enough incentives to entrepreneurs to enter the industry ;

(b) if so, when a decision would be announced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The question of upward revision of prices (and not the cost structure) of Newsprint from all its aspects is at present under consideration of Government.

(b) The decision of Government is likely to be taken in the near future.

(c) Does not arise.

C.A.C.O. DONATIONS

5481. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he asked the Chairman of the Cement Allocation and Coordination Organisation to supply him further details of the donations made by C.A.C.O. to individuals and political parties out of funds accruing to it as a result of the price increase allowed by Government after decontrol ;

(b) if so, whether he has received a reply ; and

(c) whether it will be placed on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of donations and other expenditure furnished by CACO are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2171/67].

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

5482. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a set-back to the Railway's electrification programme due to the supply of sub-standard equipment by the Heavy Electricals Factory, Bhopal ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO MADRAS M.L.As.

5483. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madras have urged the Railway Ministry to issue free passes to Members of the State Legislature to travel within the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

UNIFIED TRADE UNIONS IN PUBLIC SECTOR STEEL PLANTS

5484. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to have unified Trade Unions in all the public sector Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing Trade Unions in the Steel Plant have been consulted in the matter; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) to (d). Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to the idea of having an arrangement by which a truly representative Union of Workers could be recognised in each Plant as the sole bargaining agent empowered to negotiate collective and general issues with the Management and the establishment of a machinery of Joint Standing Committees for securing settlement of industrial disputes by negotiations, conciliation etc. If so, a proposal to this effect has been mooted and some exploratory and preliminary discussions have been held recently with some of the concerned Trade Unions.

IDLE CAPACITY IN STRUCTURAL STEEL FABRICATION INDUSTRY

5485. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable portion of the capacity in structural steel fabrication industry is remaining idle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the maximum utilisation of the existing capacity in the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 841 in the Lok Sabha on the 30th June, 1967.

(b) The Engineering industries in general are facing the problem of under utilisation of capacity and this is reflected in the Structural Steel Fabrication industry also.

IDLE IRON FOUNDRY CAPACITY

5486. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large portion of the iron foundry capacity is remaining idle in the eastern region;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the maximum utilisation of the existing capacity in the iron foundry industry in the eastern region ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Majority of the iron foundries situated in the Eastern Region of the country and registered with DGTD are primarily engaged in the manufacture of Cast Iron Components for the manufacture of Track Fittings such as Cast Iron Sleepers. These foundries are not getting sufficient orders to keep their capacity engaged owing to drastic curtailment by the Railways in their track development programme using track materials like Cast Iron Sleepers.

(c) As scope for diversification of these sleeper manufacturing units to manufacture other items is limited, the utilisation of existing capacity is only possible if the Ministry of Railways intensify their track development programme as far as possible.

लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने के लिये संगठन

5487. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लघु उद्योग बोर्ड ने लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने के लिये एक पृथक संगठन बनाने का सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णदीन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (ग). अखिल भारतीय लघु उद्योग बोर्ड ने सिफारिश की है कि लघु उद्योगों के लिये वित्त व्यवस्था करने हेतु एक अलग

वित्तीय संस्था की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये। इस सिफारिश पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

रास्ते में पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों के लिये आरक्षण का कोटा

5488. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केवल जंक्शनों के लिए नहीं अपितु बीच के स्टेशनों के लिए भी सभी श्रेणियों के यात्रियों के लिये, स्थानों के आरक्षण के मामले में पर्याप्त कोटा निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ख). जिन मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों पर यात्री यातायात बहुत अधिक होता है और आरक्षित स्थान के लिये नियमित रूप से मांग की जाती है, उन के लिये गाड़ियों में आरक्षित स्थान का निर्दिष्ट कोटा अलग से निर्धारित रहता है। अन्य मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों की आरक्षण सम्बन्धी मांगें उस स्टेशन द्वारा पूरी की जाती हैं जहां से गाड़ी शुरू होती है।

औद्योगिक विकास में तकनीकी महानिदेशालय का योगदान

5489. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में आयोजन विभाग (सैल) तथा तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के अधिकार और मूल्य भिन्न भिन्न हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णहरीन अली ग्रहमद) : (क) योजना प्रकोष्ठ और तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय के कार्य बहुत कुछ भिन्न हैं।

(ख) जब कि योजना प्रकोष्ठ मुख्यतः वास्तविक तथा वित्तीय दोनों प्रकार से पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं और सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक योजनाएं और सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिये विशिष्ट योजनाएं और प्रस्थापनाएं बनाने हेतु स्थापित किए जाते हैं, दूसरी ओर तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय का काम और भी व्यापक है। तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं की उत्पादन क्षमता और उत्पादन प्रवृत्तियों का नवीनतम रिकार्ड रखता है। वह विकास योजनाएं बनाने में सुविधा देने की दृष्टि से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों की योजना प्रकोष्ठ की उत्पादन क्षमता, उत्पादन तथा औद्योगिक विकास की प्रवृत्तियों के बारे में सभी आंकड़े उपलब्ध करता है। इसके अलावा, वह सरकार को आयात एवं निर्यात नीतियां बनाने, टैरिफ की रक्षा करने, तकनीकी कर्मचारियों के विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण आदि के बारे में सलाह देता है। देश में उपलब्ध उपकरणों, कच्चे माल व पुर्जों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय उद्योगों की स्थापना करने तथा उनके सफलतापूर्वक चलाने का लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा भी नियत करता है। समय समय पर यह आयातित और दुर्लभ कच्चे माल और तैयार माल की स्थानापन्न वस्तुओं का पता लगाने के लिये अध्ययन करता है। तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन गठित विकास परिषदों के काम में मार्गदर्शन करता है और विभिन्न विकास परिषदों का सचिवालय कार्य भी करता है।

पश्चिम बंगाल में हुए आन्दोलनों के कारण हुई हानि

5490. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1967 में पश्चिम बंगाल में हुए आन्दोलनों से रेलवे की हुई हानि का अनुमान क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में हावड़ा तथा सियालदाह से कितनी गाड़ियों के प्रस्थान में विलम्ब हुआ; और

(ग) हावड़ा जाने वाली कितनी गाड़ियों को रास्ते में रुकना पड़ा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) लगभग 8,12,830 रुपये* ।

(ख) 7

(ग) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में 26 गाड़ियों पर प्रभाव पड़ा ।

PRICE OF NYLON YARN

5491. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the average international market price of nylon yarn;

(b) the price at which the State Trading Corporation is purchasing nylon yarn; and

(c) the price at which the S. T. C. is selling imported nylon yarn ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The prices of nylon yarn vary from country to country and are different for different qualities and deniers. There is, therefore, no average international price of nylon yarn.

(b) The purchase prices also vary according to type, quality, fineness and the country from which the nylon yarn is imported. The S. T. C. have made the purchases at competitive prices.

(c) The S. T. C. have fixed prices for 15 and 20 deniers first quality nylon yarn

at Rs. 123 per kg. and Rs. 108 per kg. respectively. A rebate of 6½% and 12½% is being allowed by the S.T.C. on the second quality and joblots respectively.

MALPRACTICES IN THE EXPORT OF BLEEDING MADRAS

5492. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the enquiry conducted by the Special Police Establishment against Nagavedu Lunki Company Madras regarding their malpractices in the export of Bleeding Madras in 1965;

(b) when the S. P. E. submitted their report;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Nagavedu Lunki Company are still exporting Bleeding Madras or any other textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A case for prosecuting the Proprietor of M/s. Nagavedu Lungi Co. Madras and 4 other U/s. 120-B, 420, 467, 471 and 484 IPC and Sec. 132 of the Customs Act was made out.

(b) Charge-sheet was filed against the accused in the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras on 2-5-1967.

(c) The case is now pending trial.

(d) Nagavedu Lungi Company are reported to be not exporting any handloom fabrics at present.

निर्यात तथा आयात

5493. श्री मोमेन्द्र झा :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में किन किन देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ा है तथा इस व्यापार में निर्यात और आयात में कितना अन्तर है;

*इसमें रेलवे की आमदनी शामिल नहीं है ।

(ख) जिन देशों से निर्यात की तुलना में आयात अधिक किया जाता है उन देशों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यह नीति अपनाने का है कि उन देशों से आयात कम किया जाये जिनसे निर्यात की तुलना में अधिक आयात किया जाता है तथा मुख्यतः उन देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाया जाये जिनके साथ आयात और निर्यात प्रायः समान रहता है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 24 देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ा है। इस व्यापार में अन्तर निम्न प्रकार है :

	मूल्य दस लाख अमरीकी डालर में
(1) निर्यात में वृद्धि	313.521
(2) आयात में वृद्धि	768.845
अन्तर	455.324

(ख) जिन देशों के साथ निर्यात की अपेक्षा आयात अधिक होता है, उनका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :

- (1) व्यापार करार। प्रबन्ध करने के लिये बातचीत।
- (2) ऐसे देशों के साथ व्यापार विकसित करने के उपाय ढूँढ़ने के लिये सम्बन्धित देशों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ नियतकालिक वार्ताएं।
- (3) हमारे निर्यात की टैरिफ तथा गैर-टैरिफ बाधाओं को हटाने के लिये द्विपक्षीय वार्ताएं एवं इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के उद्देश्य से अन्तराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में प्रयत्न।

(4) अत्यन्त रुचि के उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन तथा सर्वेक्षण तैयार करना।

(5) विदेशों में व्यापारिक मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना।

(6) राज्य व्यापार निगम, जो निर्यात की अनेक मदों की देख रेख करता है उसके कार्यालयों का सोवियत रूस, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, हंगरी, पूर्वी जर्मनी तथा न्यूयार्क में खोला जाना; और (2) मांट्रियल तथा शिकागो में क्रमशः इंजीनियरी निर्यात संबर्धन परिषद् के कार्यालयों का खोला जाना।

(7) विदेशों से व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के दौरे तथा विदेशों में भारतीय व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के दौरे।

(8) आयातकों तथा उपभोक्ताओं को भारत की निर्यात क्षमता के सम्बन्ध में बताने तथा उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से जिनमें निर्यात संबर्धन के कार्यों से यथासम्भव कम समय में अधिकतम लाभप्रद परिणाम मिल सकते हैं सम्बन्धित देशों में व्यापार संस्थाओं के सक्रिय सहयोग से गोष्ठियों तथा भारतीय सप्ताहों का आयोजन।

(9) विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में हमारे निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने तथा विदेशी फर्मों से आदेश प्राप्त करने के लिये व्यावसायिकों द्वारा दौरे;

(10) इन देशों में भारत से मशीनों के निर्यात बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वहां के उद्योगपतियों के सहयोग से अथवा अपने प्रयत्न से उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये भारतीय उद्योगपतियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है।

(ग) हमारी विकासपरक आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए कुछ और अधिक समय के लिये भारत को अपने निर्यात की अपेक्षा अधिक आयात करना पड़ेगा। देशों के बीच व्यापार में निहित उद्देश्य व्यापार के संतुलन से भी अधिक यह होता है कि वे एक दूसरे की कौन-कौन सी मांगों को पूरा कर सकते हैं। तथापि उन देशों के साथ, जिनके साथ हमारा प्रतिकूल संतुलन है, व्यापार संतुलन स्थापित करने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

अशोक पेपर मिल्स, बिहार

5494. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में अशोक पेपर मिल्स घन की कमी के कारण पिछले चार वर्ष से बेकार पड़ी है और बिहार सरकार ने यह मिल अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस प्रयोजन के लिए चार करोड़ रुपये देने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णहरीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). मैसर्स अशोक पेपर मिल्स के

सामने निर्माण की अवस्था में ही वित्तीय कठिनाई आ गई थी और पिछले लगभग तीन वर्षों में संयंत्र को पूरा करने की दिशा में कोई भी प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

समझा जाता है कि बिहार सरकार इस मिल की सहायता करने पर विचार कर रही है किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसने अभी तक कोई भी ठोस प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किए हैं।

COST OF STEEL

5495. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of steel manufactured in the public sector steel plants has been reduced;

(b) if so, how it compares with the steel manufactured by the private sector;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the steel plants are not working to full capacity and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any expansion has been contemplated and if so, in which plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) and (b). The cost of manufacture of steel both in the Public and Private Sector Steel Plants has shown an upward trend. The following table indicates the works cost per tonne of ingot steel in these plants during 1966-67 :

Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur	TISCO	IISCO
Rs. 279.75 (O.H)	Rs. 245.10	Rs. 281.54	Rs. 267.46	Rs. 294.58
Rs. 272.99 (L.D)				

(c) Yes, Sir. Full capacity production has been affected due to a number of factors including reduction in indigenous output on account of continuing recessionary trends, serious labour troubles in some of the plants and labour unrest in general, etc.

(d) The three HSL plants are under expansion from the million tonne stage to 2.5 MT at Bhilai, 1.8 at Rourkela and 1.6 at Durgapur. Besides the iron making stage relating to Bhilai's expansion beyond 2.5 MT capacity is under installation.

MANUFACTURE OF BARREL AND DRUMS

5496. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 250 on the 24th November, 1967 and state whether Government had ascertained the following facts before registering a fresh capacity of Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., for oil barrels;

(i) whether sufficient capacity was lying idle in the country for oil barrels to which Government was unable to allocate steel sheets even to the extent of one shift of their licensed capacity;

(ii) where from did Hind Galvanising obtain and instal machines for manufacture of oil barrels since Indian Galvanising Co. did not sell their oil barrel plant to them and whether the former obtained necessary permission to get and instal these machines under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (i) and (ii). Relevant factors including raw material availability were taken into account before registering the available oil barrel manufacturing capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. On verification, it was found that with the improvisation of the existing machinery it was possible for them to manufacture oil barrels. Additional machinery was purchased from established importer. The question of licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 did not arise with reference to the value of fixed assets intimated by the firm.

रेलवे विभाग में हिन्दी शिक्षक

5497. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी शिक्षकों का वेतनमान 250-475 रुपये है और रेलवे विभाग में वेतनमान 170-380 रुपये है, जबकि उन दोनों के लिये निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम तथा योग्यताएँ समान हैं और वे एक ही परीक्षा निकाय के अधीन कार्य करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये पूंजी निवेश गृह

5498. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7250 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में निवेश-गृह स्थापित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) और किन-किन राज्यों में निवेश-गृह स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समन्वय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचंद्र अली अहमद) : (क) लघु उद्योग बोर्ड ने अपनी 24वीं बैठक में इस प्रश्न पर विस्तार से विचार किया था और अन्त में यह सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्र में एक राष्ट्रीय विनियोजन गृह (नेशनल इन्वेस्टमेंट हाउस) की स्थापना की जाय जो लघु उद्योगों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं पूरी करे। उस प्रस्ताव में यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि राष्ट्रीय विनियोजन गृह के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय होंगे जो एक या अधिक राज्यों में इस काम को देखेंगे। यह प्रस्ताव अभी लघु उद्योग बोर्ड की ऋण सुविधा सम्बन्धी स्थायी समिति के विचाराधीन है। उपसमिति की तीन बैठकें हो चुकी हैं और उसके प्रतिवेदन को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायगा। जब भी राष्ट्रीय-विनियोजन गृह की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया जायगा उत्तर प्रदेश उसके उपयुक्त क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत आ जायगा।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

RESEARCH SUB-STATION OF THE
COIR BOARD

5499. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2005 on the 9th June, 1967 and state :

(a) when the Research Sub-Station of the Coir Board at Uluberia was established;

(b) the main reasons for its recent closure;

(c) how many persons have been trained locally in the spinning of Coir yarn on the treadle spinning machine; and

(d) the amount spent for running the Research Station there and its percentage to the expenditure on establishment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Middle of December 1961.

(b) The main reasons for the closure of the Station are non-availability of supplies of coir fibre for training in coir spinning, and the general lack of scope for any worthwhile research project which cannot be conducted by existing laboratories.

(c) 14.

(d) The total expenditure incurred on the Station upto the 21st March 1967 amounted to Rs. 3,15,805 of which expenses on establishment were about 16.6%.

UNSOLD STORE OF KHADI

5500. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the stock of Khadi lying at present with the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans and other allied institutions being run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) the stock on the same dates in the two preceding years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sale of Khadi has declined in the current year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to boost up the sales, so that a vast number of spinners and weavers engaged in the production of Khadi is not thrown out of employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

GRAVE-YARD IN CHATTARPUR VILLAGE, DELHI

5501. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grave-yard in Chattarpur Village, Delhi has been given on rent for a pottery;

(b) if so, the names of the owners of the pottery;

(c) the name of the Chairman of the Wakf Board at the time when this Grave-yard was given on rent to the pottery owners; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to get the site vacated ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d), Do not arise.

WAKF BOARD, DELHI

5502. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of Wakf Board, Delhi appointed by the Lt. Governor, Delhi expired in September, 1967 and if so, the reasons for the delay in nominating the new Wakf Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the subject has been transferred; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes. The matter took some time for consideration.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is a matter of policy.

MOSQUES AND IMAMBARAS GIVEN ON RENT BY THE DELHI WAKF BOARD

5503. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some mosques and imambaras or their parts have been given on rent by the Delhi Wakf Board;

(b) if so, the number of such mosques and imambaras ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is against the rules framed under the Wakf Act; and

(d) if so the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No; not to my knowledge.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

EFFECTS OF RECESSION ON SMALL SCALE SECTOR

5504. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study team set] up to examine the effects of recession on the small scale [sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FARAKKA

5505. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Farakka is to be developed as an industrial area particularly for the manufacture of road and river transport vehicles; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it will give added employment facilities for the displaced persons entering West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Central Government have no specific proposal at present under their consideration for the industrial development of Farakka.

(b) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF FARAKKA

5506. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Development Council has been advised by the Planning Commission not to take up an industrial area project at Farakka during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

लोह अयस्क का निर्यात

5507. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या बाजिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में लोह अयस्क तथा अन्य खनिजों का कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया था, जिसके बारे में विदेशी खरीददारों ने यह शिकायत की है कि माल घटिया किस्म का था तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार को कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाजिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). लोह अयस्क के अतिरिक्त, बीस से अधिक कुछ अन्य प्रकार के अयस्क भी हैं जिनका अधिक या कम मात्रा में भारत से निर्यात किया जाता है। निगम के माध्यम से ही निर्यात के लिये निश्चित अयस्कों को छोड़ कर अन्य प्रकार के अयस्कों का आयात खनिज तथा वायु व्यापार निगम के अतिरिक्त निजी फर्म भी करती हैं। ऐसा सम्भव

जाता है कि सभी निर्यातकों से जानकारी एकत्र करने पर खर्च किया जाने वाला समय तथा परिश्रम उनसे प्राप्त परिणामों के समतुल्य नहीं होगा।

रेलवे के ड्राइवरों का विदेशों में भेजा जाना

5508. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक रेलवे के कितने ड्राइवरों को विदेशों में भेजा गया था;

(ख) वे किन-किन देशों में कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जो भारतीय ड्राइवरों की मांग कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० म० पुनाचा) :
(क) 68।

(ख) 46 जम्बिया में और 22 नाइजीरिया में।

(ग) अभी तक केवल जम्बिया और नाइजीरिया ने ही भारतीय ड्राइवरों की मांग की है।

रेल की पटरियों और माल डिब्बों का निर्यात

5509. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1966-67 में विदेशों को कुल कितने परिमाण में रेल की पटरियों तथा माल डिब्बों का निर्यात किया गया तथा किन-किन देशों को ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :

वर्ष 1966-67 में रेलों का निर्यात वर्ष 1966-67 में सूडान को 10925 मे० टन रेलों का निर्यात किया गया।

वे देश जिन्हें वर्ष 1966-67 में रेलों और मालगाड़ी के डिब्बों का निर्यात किया गया

रेलें—सूडान।

मालगाड़ी के डिब्बे—केन्या।

विदेशी सहयोग से खाद्य पदार्थों तथा पेय पदार्थों का उत्पादन करने वाली कम्पनियां

5510. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी कम्पनियां विदेशी सहयोग से खाद्य पदार्थों तथा पेय पदार्थों का उत्पादन करती हैं; और

(ख) ये कम्पनियां, अर्थात् कोका कोला, ग्लैक्सो दूध, ओबलटीन, होरलिस बनाने वाली कम्पनियां, कितना मुनाफा कमाती हैं तथा कितना मुनाफा विदेशों को भेजा जाता है अथवा सहयोग करने वाली कम्पनियों को दिया जाता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद) :
(क) सात।

(ख). सरकार के पास उपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अमरीका से रुई का आयात

5511. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में अमरीका से रुई की कितनी गांठें आयात की जायेंगी; और

(ख) गत वर्ष आयात की गई रुई की गांठों की संख्या की तुलना में यह संख्या कितनी अधिक है अथवा कम है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) लगभग 5.50 लाख गांठें।

(ख) 1966-67 में सं० रा० अमरीका से रुई की 3,905 लाख गांठों का आयात प्राधिकृत किया गया जिसमें से पहले ग्यारह महीनों की अवधि में अर्थात् सितम्बर, 1966 से जुलाई, 1967 तक 2.89 लाख गांठों का वास्तव में आयात किया गया।

चरबी का आयात

5512. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चरबी का आयात किस प्रयोजन के लिये किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चरबी का आयात जिन प्रयोजनों के लिये करने की अनुमति सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है, उसका उपयोग उस से भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद सफी कुरेशी) : (क) चरबी का आयात साबुन, घातु पालिशों, वसा अम्लों स्नेहक यीजों, पैकिंग तवा जोड़ों आदि के निर्माण में उपयोग किये जाने के लिये किया जाता है।

(ख) चरबी का किन्हीं और प्रयोजनों में उपयोग किये जाने की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR AND AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

5514. SHRI ARJUN SING BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) which firms of auditors or Chartered Accountants are conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) how much amount has been paid to them as fee till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) There are 18 public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

(b) and (c). A statement made up to 31-3-66 indicating the names of firms of Chartered Accountants conducting their audits since their establishment and the amount of remuneration fixed by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2172/67].

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR AND AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF S. M. & M.

5515. SHRI ARJUN SING BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector and autonomous corporations which have been established under his Ministry;

(b) which firms of auditors and chartered accountants are conducting their audit since their establishment; and

(c) the amount which has been paid to them as fee till 1966 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS OF AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

5516. SHRI ARJUN SING BHADORIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many public sector and autonomous corporations have been established under his Ministry;

(b) which firms of auditors and chartered accountants are conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) how much amount has been paid to them as fee till 1966.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : (a) Five.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DISMANTLING OF MAYURBHANJ LIGHT RAILWAY LINE

5517. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to close down and dismantle the 114 Kilometre long Mayurbhanj Light Railway line (MLR line);

(b) whether it is a fact that the income from the M.L.R. is Rs. 15 lakhs a year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the M.L.R. was constructed entirely out of the revenue of the State of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No such decision has so far been taken. It may be mentioned that a portion of the line, from Bangriposi to Talbandh, having a length of 24 kilometres was closed to passenger traffic in 1932 and to all descriptions of traffic with effect from 1-4-1967. The length of the remaining line from Rupsa to Bangriposi, is 90 Kms.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) In view of the reply to parts (a), (b) and (c), the question does not arise.

MANUFACTURE OF BARRELS AND DRUMS

5518. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 250 on the 24th November, 1967 and state :

(a) the reasons as to why a carrying on business industrial licence for the manufacture of barrels and drums with a provisional capacity was granted to the Standard Drum and Barrels Mfg. Co. instead of a licence for a fixed capacity;

(b) the manner in which Government assessed the capacity of this firm which originally stood at 3700 tonnes to 6,100 tonnes in 1961 and re-assessed at 14,538 tonnes per annum in 1964 when Government was unable to allocate steel sheets to the existing units even to the extent of one shift of their licensed capacity; and

(c) whether substantial expansion of their plant and machines was allowed by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The capacity was mentioned as provisional because it was to be refixed after inspection. On the basis of inspection done in November, 1961, a capacity of 6,100 tonnes was proposed which was revised to 14,538 tonnes per annum on the basis of reassessment of capacity which was undertaken during 1963-64 in respect of all the oil barrel manufacturing units. Capacities of all these units were assessed and revised uniformly.

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN DELHI AND HOWRAH

5519. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new high speed express train is going to be introduced shortly on the Delhi-Howrah route;

(b) if so, whether it will carry only some classes of passengers, at a surcharge on the normal fares; and

(c) whether it will replace, or will be in addition to the existing airconditioned, vestibule tri-weekly express ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). The technical and economic details of the proposal are under study and no definite decisions have yet been taken.

(c) In addition.

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES IN STATES

5520. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have been asked to indicate the specific fields wherein the Agro-based industries could be developed; and

(b) the response of each of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2173/67].

टायर बनाने के कारखाने

5521. श्री निहास सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में साइकल, मोटर और स्कूटर के टायर बनाने के कितने कारखाने हैं, उनके नाम क्या-क्या हैं और वे किस-किस स्थान पर हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों को टायरों और ट्यूबों का निर्यात किया है, और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) एक विवरण (अनुबंध 1) में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2174/67]।

(ख) टायरों और ट्यूबों के निर्यात का व्यौरा विवरण (अनुबंध 2) में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2174/67]।

TECHNICIANS IN PAPER INDUSTRY

5522. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign technicians employed by Government in paper industry during the last five years and the specific jobs on which these technicians were employed;

(b) the amount paid to these technicians by way of their salaries and allowances etc; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to replace the foreign technicians by the Indian technicians ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Government, as such, did not employ any foreign technicians for the Paper Industry. However, in the Nepa Mills, a Public Sector Undertaking, manufacturing Newsprint, a few foreign technicians were employed during 1962-63. They were deputed by the Machinery Suppliers for the Caustic Soda/Chlorine Unit for a short period. The information regarding their salaries and allowances is not readily available.

(c) Does not arise.

INDUSTRIES IN PHULBANI DISTRICT OF ORISSA

5523. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals under consideration to set up any industry in Phulbani District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The Government have no proposal under consideration to set up any new industry in the Central Sector in Phulbani District of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

**ADVERTISEMENT BY PUBLIC SECTOR
AND AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS
UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS**

5524. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector and autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) which advertising agency is conducting their publicity.

(c) whether it is wholly Indian owned; and

(d) the amount of commission paid to it till 1966 ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :**

(a) There are in all 19 public sector autonomous companies/corporations (including Sambhar Salts Ltd.—a subsidiary of Hindustan Salts Ltd.) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**COMMITTEE FOR PROBE INTO
COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS**

5525. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have turned down the proposal for the setting up of a high power Committee to probe into various collaboration agreements in order to see if any serious errors had crept into them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to enquire into the serious lapses in the foreign collaboration arrangements ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :**

(a) No such proposal had been under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SMALL CAR

5526. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Government were asked the Centre to grant a licence to manufacture small car; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the central Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**TEXTILE COMMISSIONER,
BOMBAY**

5527. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received two charge-sheets against the Textile Commissioner, Bombay dated the 26th August, 1967 and 6th September, 1967;

(b) the details of the charges made and action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to lay both the charge-sheets on the Table of the House along with the replies thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI DINESH SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is apparently referring to his own letters dated the 26th August 1967 and the 6th September 1967 in which certain complaints relating to the following matters were made against the previous Textile Commissioner :—

(i) Import of nylon filament yarn by Madhusudan Gordhandas;

(ii) Import of Barter cotton;

(iii) Scheme of contributions to Indian Cotton Mills Federation on imported cotton;

- (iv) Issue of Movement Permits for Indian Cotton;
- (v) Import and distribution of wool after declaration of the National Emergency in 1962;
- (vi) Allotment of 50,000 lbs. of worsted yarn to Model Woollen Mills and conversion by them of art silk looms into woollen looms; and
- (vii) Participation in a conference held in Delhi by the Central Excise authorities in connection with the case of Birla Mills.

The complaints are being looked into by the C.B.I. Further, the question of import of wool, nylon, woollen yarn and other woollen products for the woollen textile industry and its allocation to various units since October 1962 will also be examined by the Estimates Committee.

(c) and (d). Do not arise, in view of the position explained above.

PRICES OF INSTRUMENTS

5528. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the prices of the following commodities obtained from the countries mentioned against them:

Name of the Commodity	Years	Name of the Country
(1) Professional Scientific and Controlling Instruments	From 1960-61 till 1966-67	East Germany/ Poland
(2) Newsprints	From 1960-61 till 1966-67	U.S.S.R./ Poland

(b) how the prices compare with the market prices prevailing in other sources of supply like Japan, United States, West Germany and Britain.

(c) whether it is a fact that in quite a few cases the prices paid for machinery

and equipment imported from East-European States have been higher than the prices offered elsewhere by anything upto 25 to 30 per cent ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to avoid these losses in future by way of business like negotiations with the East-European States or by tapping alternative sources of supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). A statement showing the unit values paid for the import of newsprint from U.S.S.R., Poland, Japan, U.S.A., West Germany and Britain from 1960-61 to 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2175/67].

It will be seen from these details that the prices paid for imports from USSR and Poland were generally lower than the prices paid for the imports from other countries.

2. It is not possible to prepare statement showing the unit prices paid for import of professional, scientific and controlling instruments and machinery as the specifications of the machinery vary from country to country alongwith a very wide range for these items.

PRICES OF MACHINERY

5529. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the prices of the following commodities obtained from the countries mentioned against them :

Name of the Commodity	Years	Name of the Country
(1) Machinery other than Electric.	From 1960-61 till 1966-67	U.S.S.R./ Czechoslovakia
(2) Electric Machinery	From 1960-61 till 1966-67	U.S.S.R./ Czechoslovakia.

(b) how the prices compare with the market prices prevailing in other sources of supply like Japan, United States, West Germany and Britain;

(c) whether it is a fact that in quite a few cases, the prices paid for machinery and equipment imported from East-European States have been higher than the prices offered elsewhere by anything upto 25 to 30 per cent; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to avoid these losses in future by way of business like negotiations with the East-European States or by tapping alternative sources of supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Machinery, whether electric or otherwise imported from U.S.S.R./Czechoslovakia have a wide range, and variety of specifications and as such it is possible to specify prices or make a comparison only if specific items of machinery are named.

(c) and (d). Comparison of prices is only possible when purchases are made through a centralised agency as in the case of Government Departments. As there is a large number of private import licences, the information asked for is not available. It may, however, be stated that so far as Government purchases are concerned prices are scrutinized by price negotiating committees.

MINERAL SURVEY IN INDIA

5530. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to conduct mineral survey in India with U.N. assistance;

(b) if so, the nature of such schemes, the States where the schemes are being implemented and the amount spent on them so far; and

(c) whether any other mineral survey in collaboration with some other foreign countries is also being conducted and if so, the details of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :

(a) to (c). Schemes for mineral and ground-water surveys with U.N. assistance have been received from the Governments of U.P. and Orissa. These are under consideration. The Government of Madras is, however, currently operating a scheme for such surveys including aerial surveys with U.N. assistance.

An Airborne Mineral Survey over a few selected regions of the country with the assistance of US AID is being conducted under "Operation Hard Rock". The programme envisages carrying out airborne surveys on an area of about 120,000 sq.km involving 144,000 line kms. of flying for carrying out surveys by aeromagnetic, scintillometric and electromagnetic methods in the following three areas :

- (i) Eastern Cuddapah Region in Andhra Pradesh;
- (ii) Aravalli Region in Rajasthan;
- (iii) Mica belt and Ranchi Plateau in Bihar.

The total cost of the project is estimated Rs. 4.5 crores including foreign component of Rs. 2.5 crores (3.5 million dollars) which will be met out of the US AID loan of the same amount.

RECONSTITUTION OF CONSULTATIVE AND RAILWAY USERS COMMITTEES

5531. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute various Consultative and Railway Users Committees on the South Eastern Railway and to make them more broad based and democratic in character;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The Railway Users' Consultative Committees for the next term of two years are proposed to be reconstituted on all the Railways including South Eastern Railway when the existing term of these Committees expires in some cases on 31-12-67 and in others on 31-3-68.

These Committees are consultative in character and provide for as wide a representation as is practicable of the various identifiable and important groups of rail users.

There is no proposal to make any change in the existing constitution of the various Consultative Committees, because the same is considered satisfactory.

HALTS OF PASSENGER TRAINS

5532. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy regarding the provision of halts of passenger trains not far from the preceding station;

(b) if so, the nature of such policy; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2176/67].

(c) Does not arise.

SHORTAGE OF FERRO-SILICON METALS

5533. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Ferro-Silicon metals in our country and if so, the quantity of estimated shortage in the coming five years;

(b) whether any firm or firms have applied for setting up factories or for expansion of existing factories;

(c) if so, the names of the firm; and

(d) the action Government have taken on such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

LICENCES FOR NEW INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

5534. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any applications for grant of licences to set up new industry in Orissa from 1964 upto date;

(b) if so, the names of such parties who have applied for licences and the names of the industry to be set up; and

(c) the number of applications which have been granted licences and of those which have been rejected and the number of applications pending disposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2177/67].

(c) Licences granted	3
Letter of Intent issued	3
Rejected	17
Pending	4

हरदा स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय

5535. श्री गं० ख० बीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में हरदा स्टेशन पर प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय यातायात बढ़ जाने के कारण भ्रमर्याप्त हो गये हैं और भ्रम प्रयोग किये जाने योग्य नहीं रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका नवीकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं । इस स्टेशन पर इस समय ऊंचे दर्जे का जितना यातायात होता है उसके लिये ऊंचे दर्जे के वर्तमान दो प्रतीक्षालय पर्याप्त हैं, ये प्रतीक्षालय भ्रच्छी हालत में हैं ।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता । प्रतीक्षालयों से सम्बद्ध वर्तमान पैन टाइप के शौचालयों को फूलश टाइप के शौचालयों में बदलने का केवल एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म

5536. श्री गं० ख० बीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बुरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के अन्य प्लेटफार्म पर बैठने की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके कारण बहुत से यात्रियों को भूमि पर बैठना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या इस संबंध में सरकार का कोई प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाष्वा) :
(क) जी नहीं। बच्चों की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में जो मानक निर्धारित हैं उसके अनुसार अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर तथा तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में पर्याप्त बच्चों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश से हुयकरचे से बने कपड़े का खरीदा जाना

5537. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हुयकरचे से बने कपड़े की बिक्री को देश तथा देश के बाहर प्रोत्साहन देने के विचार से सरकार या सहकारी समितियों ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से हुयकरचे से बना कपड़ा खरीदा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1967 से सितम्बर, 1967 तक कितनी कीमत का कपड़ा खरीदा गया;

(ग) बिक्री के लिये कपड़ा किन स्रोतों द्वारा खरीदा गया;

(घ) सहकारी समितियों, व्यापारियों और प्रख्यात दुनकरों से औसतन कितना कपड़ा खरीदा गया; और

(ङ) उस सहकारी समिति का क्या नाम है जिसने सबसे अधिक मात्रा में कपड़ा सप्लाई

किया तथा उसने कितनी कीमत का कपड़ा सप्लाई किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

देहाती क्षेत्रों में उद्योग

5538. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत 20 वर्षों में सभी उद्योग केवल नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ही स्थापित किये गये हैं;

(ख) बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों को भविष्य में नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्थापित न कर देहाती क्षेत्रों में जहां कि इस समय कोई उद्योग नहीं है, स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र (सांसी, टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पनरा आदि) की उद्योग स्थापित करने के मामले में पूर्ण-तया उपेक्षा की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समबाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णचंद्र अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

(ग) संबंधित अधिकारी से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

CHANDIGARH STATION

5539. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no waiting rooms for passengers at Chandigarh railway station;

(b) whether Government are considering to effect improvements on that station; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. An upper class waiting room and a III class waiting hall exist at Chandigarh Railway Station.

(b) Yes.

(c) A new station building in keeping with the status of Chandigarh by the side of the existing one is proposed to be constructed, which would provide necessary passenger amenities, like upper class waiting rooms, third class waiting hall, booking & reservation facilities etc.

STAFF AT CHANDIGARH STATION

5540. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff sanctioned for Chandigarh Railway Station was according to the requirement of 1956 and it has not been increased to cope with the present work which has increased manifold;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to construct houses for the railway employees at Chandigarh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No, there have been increases subsequently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposals for constructing more quarters at Chandigarh will be considered at the time of finalizing 1969-70 Works Programme, subject to availability of funds.

EXPORT OF AIR CONDITIONERS

5541. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports air-conditioners and refrigerators to foreign countries;

(b) if so, to which countries and how many were exported during the last five years; and

(c) how much foreign exchange was earned therefrom during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2178/67*].

LOSS SUFFERED BY NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5543. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has suffered heavy financial losses in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid losses in the National Coal Development Corporation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir; but the Government are aware that N.C.D.C. suffered a loss last year.

(b) The main reason is that as the demand for coal has not risen sufficiently fast, there is under utilisation of capacity.

(c) Endeavours are being made to increase sales and production and to improve efficiency. The general causes for losses and other deficiencies are presently under examination of the Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. R. Kamat and further steps will be taken as necessary after the Committee's report is available early next year.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MINING INDUSTRY

5544. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of giving financial assistance to the mining industry was reconsidered by the All-India Mineral Advisory Board recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Board has suggested the setting up of a separate finance commission for this purpose;

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestion of the Board; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government considered carefully the proposal to set up a Finance Corporation to meet the financial requirements of the mining industry. Taking into account all relevant factors into consideration, it has been decided that the setting up of a separate Mining Finance Corporation is not called for at this stage, but the problems of mining industry in respect of finance should be tackled by adopting suitable measures, such as—

- (i) amendment of the existing rules and regulations to enable the mining industry to secure loans by mortgage of the mining leases;
- (ii) ear-marking of sufficient funds for financing of the mining industry; and
- (iii) the resources of the Development Assistance Fund being made available for re-finance to affiliated lending agencies like Industrial Finance Corporation, State Finance Corporations' scheduled banks, etc. for financing of the mining industry.

IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE CONTROL ORGANISATION

5545. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Mathur Committee regarding the reorganisation of the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) what economies have been effected as a result of the re-organisation of the office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2179/67*].

PRICE DETERMINATION OF STEEL PRODUCTS

5546. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering a proposal to remove certain steel products from the scope of price determination by the Joint Plant Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the processing of indents by the Joint Plant Committee has become superfluous as the supply is in excess of the demand; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken by this Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Standing Committee of the Iron and Steel Advisory Council held its second meeting on the 22nd November, 1967 and constituted a sub-committee which is now examining suggestions regarding pricing and distribution of steel as well as the future functioning of Joint Plant Committee.

EXPORT OF TEA

5547. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that multiplicity of taxes on exportable tea robs it of its competitive capacity in the international market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Tea Association of India has urged upon Government to reduce taxes on tea which have risen by 92% during the last seven years;

(c) whether Government have considered the matter; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the competitive capacity of tea in foreign market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Representations for reduction of taxes have been received from the Tea Association of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The export duty on tea was scaled down with effect from 25-5-1967. Concessions have also been granted for export of package tea with effect from 7-8-1967. Instant tea has been exempted from payment of export duty with effect from 22-7-1967.

**CHANGE OVER FROM MANAGING
AGENCY TO MANAGING
DIRECTORSHIP**

5548. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study of the change over from Managing Agency to Managing Directorship;

(b) the manner in which the Managing Directorship is different from Managing Agency system particularly in regard to emoluments, economic powers and promotional and developmental interests shown by entrepreneurs; and

(c) whether these differences have been realised wherever change over has taken place?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A limited study of the finances of companies managed by managing agents before and after abolition of the managing agencies of those companies made by the Research & Statistics Division of the Department was published in the 1st October 1965 issue of the 'Company News & Notes', the fortnightly Journal published by the Department. Certain other aspects of the change over from the managing agency form of management to other forms of management of companies are under study. When the studies are complete the results will be similarly published in the aforementioned journal.

(b) and (c). According to the scheme of the Companies Act, a managing director is an individual vested with substantial powers of management and his term of

appointment should not exceed 5 years at a time, whereas a managing agent may be an individual, a firm or a body corporate entitled to the management of the whole or substantially the whole of the affairs of the company and the term of appointment of a managing agent may be for a period of 15 years in the case of first appointment and for a period of 10 years in the case of re-appointment. The Act makes numerous differential provisions in respect of managing directors and managing agents. For example, a managing director may not draw remuneration in excess of 5% of the net profits of the company or where there is more than one managing director in a company not more than 10% for all the managing directors together, whereas a managing agent may draw up to 10% of the net profits; a managing director cannot be appointed as such in more than two companies at one point of time; whereas, in the case of the managing agent, the limit is 10. Since a managing director is debarred from managing more than two companies at a time, whereas a managing agent may manage as many as 10 and in addition act as Secretaries & Treasurers of an indefinite number of companies, management of companies by managing directors instead of by managing agents is likely to make for lesser concentration of economic power. The Act does not lay down any restrictions against a managing director participating in promotional and developmental activities in relation to a company to the same extent as a managing agent can. The limited study made by the Research & Statistics Division of the Department, referred to above, indicate that the financial position of the companies as represented in the study improved after the abolition of the managing agencies of those companies.

MANAGING AGENCIES

5549. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Managing Agencies existing at present;

(b) whether Government have fixed any time limit for their abolition; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The number of Managing Agencies as on 15th December, 1967, was 699.

(b) and (c). Government has decided to abolish the Managing Agency System. No date has yet been fixed for such abolition.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FARIDABAD

5550. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the industrial establishments in Faridabad are facing closure;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to find out the cause of the crisis in these industrial establishments; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Information in regard to large and medium scale industries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. However the information in regard to the Small Scale Industries is as follows :—

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

RAIL LINK BETWEEN HARIHAR AND KOTTUR

5551. **SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any representation for connecting Harihar on the Bangalore-Poona line with Kottur on Hospet Kottur line; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Due to the present difficult financial position, and the present pattern of ore movement which does not necessitate such a link, this line is not under consideration for the present.

UPGRADATION OF RAILWAY SCHOOLS ON SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY ZONE

5552. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telugu and Marathi Schools upgraded into Middle and Higher Secondary Schools in the South Central Zone;

(b) whether it is a fact that Marathi Schools have not been up-graded in contravention of the Maharashtra Government Resolution No. S68/84(15), dated the 15th February, 1964; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 4 Primary Schools (Telugu Medium) were upgraded to Middle Schools but none was upgraded to Higher Secondary standard. No Marathi School was upgraded either to Middle or to Higher Secondary standard.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

CHANGE OF NAME OF DALMIAPURAM STATION

5553. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : SHRI SEZHIYAN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he received any request for the change in the name of the railway station from Dalmiapuram (Tiruchchirappalli District, Tamilnad) to Kallakkudi; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has not been found feasible to change the name of 'Dalmiapuram' railway station to 'Kallakkudi' because there is already another railway station by the name of 'Kalligudi' on the Madurai-Virudungar Section of the Southern Railway. The two names being so similar it was decided not to introduce the station name Kallakkudi to avoid confusion arising.

There had been counter representation on also for retaining the existing name of the station.

**EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT TO
THE POST OF CHIEF CLERK IN
THE N. RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE**

5554. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a clerical departmental examination was conducted by the Northern Railway at its Headquarters' Office in the month of June, 1967 for the Chief Clerk in the Operating Branch in the Pay Scale Rs. 335-425;

(b) the total number of candidates who appeared in the said examination and number of Scheduled Caste personnel among them;

(c) whether the result of the Examination has been declared; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) Yes.

(b) 10, out of whom 4 were Scheduled Caste candidates.

(c) and (d). As sufficient number of employees did not appear at the examination, more employees had to be called. The results will be announced as soon as possible after the necessary procedure is gone through.

RAILWAY OFFICERS SENT ABROAD

5555. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Railway Officers sent abroad on postings, delegations, study tours and training schemes under foreign agencies since 1947 and the nature of specialisation acquired and the total expenditure of Government in each case separately;

(b) the names of those who were sent abroad more than once and the expenditure incurred by Government in those cases;

(c) whether any complaints of favouritism have been received by the Board in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure that opportunities available for foreign training are distributed equitably on merit considerations?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**RAILWAY DISPENSARIES IN DELHI AND
NEW DELHI**

5556. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the functioning/treatment of the Railway dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi is most unsatisfactory in comparison with its counterpart of the Central Government Health Scheme available to all Central Government employees;

(b) whether the wishes of the Railway employees residing in Delhi/New Delhi regarding their attachment with the Central Government Health Scheme for purpose of medical treatment of their and their families have been ascertained; and

(c) if so, the action taken to extend the facilities of the Central Government Health Scheme to the willing Railway employees wherever such facilities are existing?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) :** (a) No. The medical attention provided to Railway employees and their dependants at Railway Health Units at Delhi/New Delhi is in no way less than what is available to other Central Government servants in C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

(b) and (c). The possibility of coming to an arrangement with C.G.H.S. authorities whereby the latter would provide out-door treatment facilities to Railway employees and their dependants residing in areas of Delhi and New Delhi which are situated at a distance from a Railway Health Unit/Hospital, but where there was a C.G.H.S. dispensary nearby, was explored. On enquiry from the Northern Railway it was found that 1731 Railway employees would like to avail of such facilities if arranged. The C.G.H.S. authorities did not agree to accommodate the Railway staff in their Scheme.

मध्य रेलवे में यात्री सुविधाएं

5557. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या, जलपान गृहों आदि के संबंध में यात्री सुविधायें अन्य रेलवे की यात्री सुविधाओं की अपेक्षा कम हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कुटीर उद्योग

5558. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967-68 में सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कुटीर उद्योग के विकास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COAL INDUSTRY

5559. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage-board recommendations, Tariff Commission report with regard to coal industry and the price of coal were not published by Government;

(b) whether the colliery owners have demanded the publication of the same; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The report of the Wage Board has been published and Government's decisions on the Board's recommendations were notified in the *Gazette of India*. Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission were also notified in the *Gazette of India* and copies of the Government Resolution along with the Tariff Commission's Report were laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

DECONTROL OF STEEL

5560. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the decontrol of steel, its price has increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rise in price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The prices announced by the Joint Plant Committee after 1-5-1967, were somewhat higher than the prices prevailing before that date. Since 1-3-64, the prices of the controlled and other categories of iron and steel were not changed (except for variations in freight and excise duties), although costs had increased considerably. The rise in prices cannot be said to be due to de-control. In fact, a large number of categories were already decontrolled before the new prices were announced by the Joint Plant Committee. Most of the production is supplied directly to consumers, industry and Government Departments at the prices fixed by the Joint Plant Committee. In respect of a few scarce categories, the market prices are higher than the JPC prices. Arrangements have been made to arrange allocations of scarce categories to small scale industries and most other consumers directly at JPC prices.

SUPPLY OF STEEL TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

5561. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after de-control of steel, it has become very difficult for steel-based small scale industries to get the raw material in the open market at reasonable rates;

(b) the arrangements made by Government to provide steel to these small industries at the controlled rates; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Joint Plant Committee is unable to meet all the quantity indented by Small Scale industries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Except for certain flat products like sheets and plates, there is no scarcity of iron & steel materials in the country and therefore, the Small Scale Industries are not likely to encounter any difficulty in procuring these in the shape of raw materials. Even for the categories of steel which are relatively scarce, the position is improving now. Certain quantities of scarce categories have also been earmarked by the Steel Priority Committee for despatch on priority basis for use of Small Scale Industries. These quantities will be made available to the Small Scale Industries Corporations of the States, Directors of Industries on placing of orders with the Joint Plant Committee.

DECONTROL OF VARIOUS QUALITIES OF STEEL

5562. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all qualities of steel such as billets, bars, plates, sheets, rails, etc. have been decontrolled; and

(b) if so, the respective functions of Iron and Steel Controller and his subordinate offices and the Joint Plant Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of the Joint Plant Committee are to fix the rolling programmes of the main producers, to scrutinise and plan the indents on the main producers so that each plant is equitably loaded, to fix the prices of steel and to co-ordinate the activities of the main producers, to operate

the freight equalisation fund so that steel is available at uniform prices throughout the country and to operate the J.P.C. Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund.

Functions of the main office of Iron and Steel Controller and its subordinate offices are as follows :—

Main Office :

- (1) Issue of Import and Export licences for iron and steel and all matters relating thereto.
- (2) Matters falling under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in so far as iron and steel industry is concerned.
- (3) Matters relating to Priority in distribution of indigenous iron and steel.
- (4) Work relating to export promotion.
- (5) Maintenance of statistics and other data in respect of iron and steel.
- (6) Payment of subsidy from Market Development Fund on Export of prime steel.
- (7) Accounting work regarding settlement of subsidy and surcharge on account of earlier purchases and residual work of Equalisation Fund.

Subordinate Offices :

Regional offices of the Iron and Steel Controller at Bombay, Madras and Faridabad issue import licences for iron and steel in their respective zones.

ALLOCATION OF STEEL TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

5563. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure adopted by the Joint Plant Committee in dealing with a private registered Small Scale Industry units requiring steel for agriculture and non-agricultural purposes;

(b) the role of the Iron and Steel Controller in dealing with the indents, from private Small Scale Industrial units for allocation;

(c) the number of such indents in 1966 and 1967 as have been referred back to the

Iron and Steel Controller of State by Joint Plant Committee and how many of them have been rejected; and

(d) the reasons for their rejection and the number of those which are still pending for the last several months? '1

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Joint Plant Committee has made statewide allocations under different heads such as small-scale industry, agricultural and State pooled quotas. Indents supported by the recommendations of the appropriate authority of the State Government are planned by the Joint Plant Committee.

(b) The Iron and Steel Controller is not concerned with such indents. However, he happens to be the Chairman of the Joint Plant Committee. He is also the Secretary of the Steel Priority Committee, which allocates priority for supplies of scarce categories.

(c) and (d). All indents which conformed to the procedure indicated above were planned by the Joint Plant Committee. No indent for scarce categories is pending with the Joint Plant Committee.

अकबरपुर टांडा ब्रांच लाइन को बन्द किया जाना

5564. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम जी राम :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में अकबरपुर-टांडा ब्रांच लाइन को बन्द करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या टांडा को गोसाईगंज स्टेशन से जोड़ कर इसे मुख्य लाइन पर लाने के लिये प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिया गया था; और

(ग) लाभकारी लाइन समझी जाने के लिये किसी लाइन को कितने प्रतिशत लाभ

दर्शाना चाहिये और गत तीन वर्षों में, बर्बरार इस लाइन को कितने प्रतिशत लाभ हुआ है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) इस शाखा लाइन को बन्द करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, क्योंकि यह घाटे में चल रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) 'लाभप्रद' कहलाने के लिये एक लाइन को 1-4-64 के बाद लगायी गई पूंजी पर 6.75% और इस तारीख से पहले लगाई गई पूंजी पर 5% प्रतिफल देना चाहिये । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अकबरपुर-टांडा शाखा लाइन से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ, इसके विपरीत यह लाइन प्रारम्भ से ही घाटे में चल रही है ।

टंकारा-भोरवी छोटी रेलवे लाइन का हटाया जाना

5565. श्रीरामावतार शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे की टंकारा-भोरवी छोटी रेलवे लाइन को उखाड़ने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में टंकारा नामक एक तीर्थ स्थान है तथा उस स्थान की यात्रा पुनः कठिन हो जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल ही में इस लाइन को भोरवी से राजकोट तक बढ़ाने तथा इसे मीटर गेज लाइन में परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) टंकारा-भोरवी छोटी लाइन के संचालन

के परिणामों की समीक्षा की जा रही है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि इसे बरकरार रखा जाना चाहिये अथवा नहीं।

(ख) जी हां, टंकारा एक तीर्थ-स्थान है। इस लाइन को बन्द करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय वैकल्पिक परिवहन की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) अभी निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

EXPORT OF FERROUS SCRAP

3566. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of ferrous scrap has declined in the past one year;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to step up the export of ferrous scrap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

COPPER DEPOSITS FOUND IN ASSAM

5567. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new copper deposits have been found in Assam;

(b) if so, the estimated potential of the deposits; and

(c) the steps taken to exploit them?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) to (c). Copper mineralisation is found near Umpyrtha in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district. Preliminary surface examination by large scale mapping

and pitting and trenching indicate that the zone is at least 1200 metres long and 5 metres wide with indications of extensions in depth. The Geological Survey of India has taken up the occurrence for detailed investigation by drilling.

हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा जस्ते के कच्चे माल की बिक्री

5568. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ दिन पहले हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर ने अपने भण्डार में पड़ा हुआ जस्ते का कच्चा माल केरल के एक कारखाने को सस्ते दामों पर बेचा था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ख) इस सौदे में सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई और इसके लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) मेटल कारपोरेशन को इसे बाजार भाव पर बेचने की अनुमति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जुलाई/अगस्त 1966 में हिन्दुस्तान ज़िंक लिमिटेड मैसर्स कोमिनको बिनानी ज़िंक लिमिटेड को 5000 टन जस्ता संकेन्द्रित 640 रुपये प्रति टन एफ० ओ० आर० मूल्य जवार खानों से बेचने के लिये सहमत हुआ। ये संकेन्द्रित रियायती दरों पर नहीं बेचे गये क्योंकि जो मूल्य वसूल किया गया वह जस्ता संकेन्द्रितों की मूल्य नियत करने की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानक पद्धति के अनुसार था।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ग) मेटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने सरकार से अगस्त, 1965 में मैसर्स मितसूई माइनिंग एंड स्मेल्टिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड,

जापान को 3000 टन जस्ता संकेन्द्रित बेचने की आज्ञा मांगी, ताकि जो 7000 टन जस्ता संकेन्द्रित जापान को जस्ता धातु में बदलने तथा पुनः भारत भेजे जाने के लिये प्रस्तावित थे, उनके प्रद्रावण के पैसे भुगतान करने के लिये वे विदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकें। देश जस्ता धातु की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये आयात पर निर्भर था; अतः आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह लाभ प्राप्त नहीं समझा गया कि भारत से बाहर किसी पक्ष को जस्ता संकेन्द्रित बेचे देने जाएं।

भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान में अभ्रक उद्योग को दी गई रियायतें

5569. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभ्रक की खानों को सुचारू रूप से चलाने तथा अभ्रक को लाभप्रद मूल्यों पर बेचने में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान में अभ्रक उद्योग को रियायत देने का है; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में अभ्रक उद्योग का विकास किये जाने की सम्भावना का अध्ययन करने के लिये क्या सरकार का विचार एक समिति गठन करने का है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० जगन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य में अभ्रक उद्योग के पतन और मंदी के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई थी। समिति की उपपत्तियों पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है।

राजस्थान में रेलगाड़ियों का धीमी गति से चलना

5570. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पुरानी छोटी लाइन पर धीरे-धीरे चलनेवाली रेलगाड़ियों की गति को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी लाइनों को बदलने तथा धीरे-धीरे चलनेवाली रेलगाड़ियों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये कोई कारगर कदम उठाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली-बीकानेर भी दिल्ली-जोधपुर लाइनों की तरह दिल्ली से उदयपुर तक एक सीधी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, लेकिन इस समय, जहां कहीं मीटर लाइन के लिये निर्धारित वर्तमान मानक की अपेक्षा हल्की पटरियां होने के कारण खण्डीय रफ्तार पर पाबन्दी है, वहां जब-जब हालत के आधार पर हल्की पटरियों की जगह भारी पटरियां बिछाई जाती हैं, तो खण्डीय रफ्तार बढ़ा दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

SILK FACTORY IN BIHAR

5571. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that raw material is available in plenty for the manufacture of silk in the Santhal Pargana District of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that raw material is not being utilised properly;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a silk factory in Santhal Pargana District of Bihar; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar propose to set up a spun silk mill of 3000 spindles at Bhagalpur. For this project, the State Government has already obtained Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; acquired land and received quotations for equipment.

ADDITIONAL BOGIE TO PUNJAB MAIL OR TATA EXPRESS

5572. SHRI MARANDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of passengers come daily to Patna Junction from Jasidih;

(b) whether it is a fact that no bogie is attached to the train which is bound for Patna from Jasidih with the result that passengers suffer inconvenience and it often happens that even passengers having 1st class tickets cannot get room in Punjab Mail and Tata Express;

(c) whether Government are considering to attach a bogie to Punjab Mail or Tata Express or to introduce an additional train in Jasidih; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). The daily average number of tickets issued from Jasidih to Patna is 55. During the past three months no requisition was received by Jasidih station for reservation of first class berths by 5 Up Punjab Mail or 88 Dn. South Bihar Express for Patna. Apart from the question of traffic justification, running of a through service coach between Jasidih and Patna as a regular measure is not feasible for want of room on either of these trains.

पन्ना हीरे की खानों के भूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर

5573. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशेष पुलिस विभाग ने उन गम्भीर आरोपों की जांच की है जो पन्ना हीरे की खानों के भूतपूर्व मुख्य इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध लगाये गये थे कि उन्होंने अपने पद का दुरुपयोग किया है और हीरों का गबन किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आरोपों की जांच के दौरान उक्त अधिकारी को वहां से स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था और उन्हें बेलाडिला परियोजना में महा-प्रबन्धक के पद पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या विशेष पुलिस विभाग का प्रति-वेदन मिल गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उनके स्थानान्तरण के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) हां, महोदय ।

(ख) से (घ). मुख्य अभियंता तथा कुछ दूसरे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये गये थे । एस० पी० ई० ने इसकी पड़ताल की थी । केन्द्रीय गुप्त बार्ता आयोग तथा गृह मंत्रालय की सलाह ली गई । अधिकारी को कुछ छोटी मोटी बातों में दोषी पाया गया अतः गृह मंत्रालय की सलाह से उसे सचेत कर दिया गया । प्रशासन के हित में उसे कुछ समय पहले पटना से राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के मुख्यालय में लाया गया । बाद में यह विशेष कर्तव्य अधिकारी के रूप में बेलाडिला लोहा परियोजना में काम करता रहा । पूछताछ समाप्त होने पर उसे कथित परियोजना में महाप्रबन्धक के पद पर लगाया गया ।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही

5574. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक रेलवे डिवीजन में जिलेवार तथा जोनवार 1965, 1966 और 1967 में कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की गई;

(ख) इस प्रकार की अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे विभाग में कितने जन-दिनों की हानि हुई;

(ग) इनके अतिरिक्त कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं; और

(घ) कितने मामलों में अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही के बारे में नियत अवधि में निर्णय किया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (घ) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

ALL-INDIA AUTOMOBILE AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

5575. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the scooter motor cycle and three wheeler panel of All India Automobile and Ancillary Industries Association has asked for an interview with him to discuss the problems of the industry; ;

(b) whether the meeting has already taken place and if so whether he proposes to meet the Chairman of the panel;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission and the Development Council for Automobiles recommend the expansion of the existing units so that their capacity reaches economic level of production and achieves the proposed Fourth Plan target of 250,000 vehicles (*viz.*, Scooters, Motor Cycles, Three Wheelers etc.); and

(d) if so, the reasons as to why Government have lately initiated action to license one or more units with an annual capacity of 60,000 scooters?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). In a Memorandum submitted by the All India Automobile and Ancillary Industries Association conveying their views on the policy to be adopted for licensing additional capacity for the manufacture of scooters, Motor-cycles, etc., a request was also made that the Chairman of their scooter, motor-cycle and three-wheeler panel with two of his colleagues, may be granted an interview by the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs to enable them to explain the matter in fuller detail. The Memorandum submitted by the Association is being examined. The interview has not yet been granted as it is felt that it would be more useful after the various points raised by the Association have been examined by Government.

(c) and (d). A Sub-Committee of the Development Council for automobiles etc. had recommended *inter-alia* that the Fourth Plan target set for the scooter/motor-cycles industry could be achieved by the expansion of the existing units. However, the question of licensing additional capacity for the manufacture of scooters was considered in all its aspects by the Licensing Committee, which includes, amongst others, a representative each of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and the Committee recommended that licensing of one more unit for the manufacture of scooters of a suitable economic capacity may be considered in view of the demand and long waiting list for scooters. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government. In accepting the recommendation to licence one more unit in this field, Government have amongst other reasons, been guided by the following considerations :—

(i) The establishment of a new unit, which could be planned, right from the beginning, for a sufficient large volume of production, would lead to economies in production.

(ii) It is hoped that it may be possible for the new unit to produce and market a scooter at a price lower than that of the existing makes of scooters.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS OF RAILWAY STATIONS

5576. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the unattractive appearance and insanitary condition of most of the railway stations;

(b) whether there is any procedure to draw the attention of the local staff to details of sanitation and tidiness;

(c) whether the Railway Board propose to direct inspecting officers to pay attention to this aspect; and

(d) whether there is also proposal to institute prizes for the station which is best in appearance and cleanliness?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a). By and large the appearance and sanitary conditions of the railway stations are generally satisfactory.

(b) Yes.

(c) Suitable instructions in this regard already exist. Inspecting officials have to look into all aspects of the station including sanitation and cleanliness.

(d) A scheme for the award of prizes to the best kept stations is already in force.

IMPORT OF DRY FRUIT FROM AFGHANISTAN

5577. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2825 on the 1st December, 1967 and state:

(a) the names of the established importers and cooperative societies to whom licences were issued for the import of dry fruits from Afghanistan during 1966 and 1967;

(b) how many licences have been issued to Messrs. Lekh Raj Govind Ram, Messrs. Lekh Raj Bodh Raj, Messrs. Lekh Raj Maman Chand and Afghan Fruit traders during 1963 to March 1967 for the import of dry fruit from Afghanistan; and

(c) the reasons for allotting huge quota to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No licences have been issued to Co-operative Societies for import of dry fruits from Afghanistan. Information regarding the parties to whom Customs Clearance Permits were issued during 1966 for import of dry fruits from Afghanistan are shown in the weekly Bulletins issued by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi. Copies of these, Bulletins are available in the Parliament Library. Information regarding the Customs Clearance Permits issued during 1967 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No specific quotas for import of dry fruits from Afghanistan are allotted, but the import entitlement of each importer is determined on the basis of his export performance.

EXPORT OF ENGINEERING GOODS TO WEST GERMANY

5578. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of engineering goods to West Germany has picked up;

(b) whether the Volrath Team of West, German experts held discussions with the Indian counter-parts for helping export prospects; and

(c) if so, the broad decisions taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Export of engineering goods to West Germany has been increasing since 1960-61, and the figure stood at Rs. 32.84 lakhs in 1965-66. However, the exports came down to Rs. 24.85 lakhs in 1966-67.

(b) and (c). Mr. Vollrath and his Team of West German Experts arrived in Delhi on November 30 1967, and soon thereafter proceeded to Calcutta, where they have reported to the Engineering Export Promotion Council. The Indian counterparts to the German Experts, who have been recruited by the Council, will, along with the German Experts, visit industrial units that have been selected by the Council and pre-

pare case studies of the products manufactured in those units with a view to assess their export potential in the European markets. Since the Team has begun its work only a few days back, it is too early to expect any report at this stage on the progress of the Indo-German Project for increasing export of Indian engineering products to West Germany.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

5579. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5665 on the 14th July, 1967 and state the names and addresses of the parties to whom loan were advanced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and against whom Rs. 1,97,963.08 are outstanding ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE : (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की डाक्टरी जांच

5580. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे कर्मचारियों की डाक्टरी जांच की कोई व्यवस्था है;

(ख) डाक्टरी जांच की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त किये बिना ये कर्मचारी कितने समय तक नौकरी में रह सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को जब तक उनकी डाक्टरी जांच की रिपोर्ट नहीं आ जाती तब तक अन्य कर्मचारियों के समान ही ड्यूटी पर माना जाता है और उनके वेतन में से कोई कटौती नहीं की जाती और न ही उनका अर्जित अवकाश कटता है; और

(घ) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनपुर ज़िले में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है और ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनको वेतन नहीं दिया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हाँ। नियमों में सेवारत रेल कर्मचारियों की 'क' और 'ख' कोटियों में आवधिक डाक्टरी परीक्षा करने तथा विशेष पुनः परीक्षा करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) और (ग). जो रेल कर्मचारी डाक्टरी परीक्षा, पुनः परीक्षा के लिये भेजे जाते हैं वे नौकरी में बने रहते हैं, लेकिन जब तक उन्हें इस आशय का प्रमाण पत्र नहीं मिल जाता कि वे काम करने के योग्य हैं, उन्हें अपनी ड्यूटी करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। ऐसे कर्मचारी जबतक डाक्टरी जांच के अधीन रहते हैं, उन्हें ड्यूटी पर माना जाता है, लेकिन यदि डाक्टरी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिमरूप देने में कर्मचारियों की अपनी गलती अथवा बीमारी के कारण विलम्ब हुआ हो तो उन्हें देय छुट्टी पर माना जाता है।

(घ) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोनपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 1-4-67 से अबतक 1,457 कर्मचारियों की दुबारा डाक्टरी परीक्षा की गई है। केवल 10 कर्मचारियों को डाक्टरी आधार पर उनकी कोटि से हटाया गया। इनमें से 6 को अभी तक वैकल्पिक नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकी है। केवल दो को कोई वेतन नहीं मिला, क्योंकि उनकी सवेतन छुट्टी बाकी नहीं थी।

PRODUCTION OF TYRES

5581. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the letter of intent for 1,35,000 automobile tyres was given to Dunlop Tyre Ltd. in 1962 even though this Company produces more than 40 per cent of the total tyre production in the country;

(b) whether the tyre industry is still on the banned list; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this decision in favour of a particular company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a)

Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. were issued two letters of intent in 1962 for effecting substantial expansion—(i) for manufacture of 78,600 nos. per annum of automobile tyres and 1,24,800 nos. of automobile tubes at their factory at Sahabgunj (Calcutta) and (ii) for manufacture of 57,000 nos. of automobile tyres per annum at their factory at Ambattur (Madras). Permission was recently granted for the adjustment of this total capacity as between these two units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The two applications of Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., were considered by Government alongwith the applications submitted by another twelve parties. Eight schemes were approved for the grant of letter of intent out of which two related to Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. Ban on the creation of further capacity for automobile tyres and tubes was imposed after taking this capacity into consideration.

RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN BANSANI AND PARADEEP PORT

5582. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the proposed Railway line between Bansani and Paradeep Port via Daiteri mines was surveyed;

(b) the total cost incurred in connection with the survey of this line;

(c) whether the transportation charges of iron ore from Daiteri mines, which is a public sector undertaking, by rail is higher than that of the cost of transport of iron ore by road; and

(d) if so, whether Government are thinking about any cheaper means of transport facility?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) In 1964-65. (b) The Survey is estimated to cost Rs. 23.63 lakhs including Final Location and Traffic surveys for the portion from Cuttack to Paradeep Port, which are now in progress.

(c) and (d). Transport of Iron ore partly by road and partly by rail from Cuttack to Paradeep will be cheaper than road transport right through.

TRANSPORT OF IRON ORE TO PARADEEP PORT

5583. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the iron ore in tons which is daily despatched from Keonjhar (Gnandher-
naidana) and Daiteri mines to Paradeep Port by road transport; and

(b) the cost of transport charges per ton.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The despatch of ore to Paradeep by the Orissa Mining Corporation from their Gandamar-dhan mine by all-road movement was of *ad hoc* nature and did not exceed at any time an average of 100 tonnes per day; the movement is now being maintained at their option and has now declined to about 20 tonnes per day. As regards corresponding movement from Daiteri, where the Orissa Mining Corporation is installing a mechanised mine, *ad hoc* movement from it to Paradeep was commenced by them in July and the average daily movement till the end of October was over 300 tonnes; the ore was being transported by the Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation on behalf of the Orissa Mining Corporation. Just now, the road movement of Daiteri ore has been kept suspended by both the undertakings as the Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation is concentrating all its efforts in the movement to Paradeep of rail-borne ore unloaded at Bhubaneswar Railway Station.

(b) The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

PASSENGER TRAINS ON S. E. RAILWAY

5584. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the passenger trains were introduced from Tatanagar, S. E. Railway to (1) Gua, (2) Bara Jamda, (3) Noamundi and Dangoaposi; and

(b) the census figures of passengers on these lines, separately both on Down and Uprains, on daily, monthly and yearly basis?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) 413 Up 414 Dn Passengers from 1st April 1953 and 411 Up/412 Dn passengers from 1st Oct. 1966.

(b) No census is taken on monthly or daily basis. A census of occupation taken in April 1967 has revealed that there is no overcrowding on these trains and in fact the existing accommodation is not fully utilised. Figures of average daily Inward and Outward traffic at these stations for the year ending 30th November 1967 are given below :—

Train Nos.	Dangoaposi	Noamundi	Barajamda	Gua
413 Up Inward	13	22	167	39
Outward	63	18	14	
411 Up Inward	7	18	70	
Outward	16	8
414 Dn. Inward	7	4	76	..
Outward	30	60	163	57
412 Dn. Inward	3	3
Outward	14	8	93	..

TRANSPORT OF IRON ORE TO PARADEEP PORT

5585. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) since when transport of iron ore from Barbil to Paradeep Port *via* Kharagpur was introduced by rail ;

(b) the total number of wagons and the quantity of iron ore in tons being despatched daily; and

(c) the cost of transport charges per ton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Barbil is one of the seven loading stations in the Barajamda Sector, from which transport of ore by rail *via* Kharagpur for shipment *via* Paradeep port was commenced from November, 1966. Originally the movement was to Cuttack station only. From March 1967, it was switched to Bhubaneswar station and, since October ore is also being moved to Nergundi station near Cuttack, wherefrom the movement is arranged by road transport.

(b) So far upto 16th December, 1967, a total of 22,522 wagons have been loaded from Barajamda sector for export through Paradeep Port, of which Barbil accounts for 6,974 wagons only, equivalent to 156,331 tonnes. This works out to an average of 20 wagons in terms of 4 wheelers containing 446 tons of iron ore daily from Barbil to Paradeep Port during the period 3rd January, 1967 to 16th December, 1967.

(c) Currently, the transport charges to Paradeep *via* Bhubaneswar are Rs. 45.27, inclusive of railway freight, loading and unloading at railway station, road transport movement and unloading at the port. The corresponding figure in regard to the movement *via* Nergundi is Rs. 41.86.

EXTENSION OF PLATFORM SHEDS ON KANGRA VALLEY N. G. SECTION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

5586. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates for the extension of the platform sheds on the narrow gauge section of Kangra Valley Railway were prepared some two or three years back; and

(b) if so, whether the estimates have been sanctioned and the time by which the said sheds will be extended ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes. Estimates in respect of provision of combined B. G. and N. G. shed at Pathankot and extension of platform shed at Jwalamukhi Road were prepared for assessing the approximate cost of the works.

(b) No. These works could not be included in the Railway's Works Programme upto 1968-69 due to higher priority given to other works by Railway Users' Amenities Committee and paucity of funds.

GOLD DEPOSIT IN WAYANAD, KERALA

5587. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold deposit has been found in Wayanad, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to explore the deposit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In all 14 boreholes totalling to a depth of 2,256.82 metres of drilling in the Alpha and Harewood Mines areas were completed and an area of 0.92 sq. km. was mapped by plane table on scale 1:1000 in addition to mapping of 0.52 sq. km. in the Harewood mine area since the commencement of investigation by the Geological Survey of India in 1963-64.

The average gold values, as indicated by assay of samples from the boreholes at the Alpha mines intersecting the Victoria and Skull reefs may be of the order of 1.9 gms. per tonne over a width of 1.5 m. and strike length of about 900 metres. The assay of the samples from the boreholes intersecting the Alpha Extension and the Alpha reef has given discouraging results.

The boreholes at the Harewood mines revealed the absence of gold mineralisation below the old workings.

The present investigation by the Geological Survey of India has revealed that the ores are low in grade containing less than 2 gm./tonne on the average and as such the prospects of working of gold economically from this area by underground mining may not be bright.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS TO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

5588. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educational associations granted facilities of railway concessions to their members and what is the criterion; and

(b) which of the educational associations have been refused such facilities and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There are no educational associations enjoying the facility of rail concession as a standing arrangement. It is only for their annual conference that certain educational associations are granted a concession. During the past five years, concession has been granted to 12 such associations.

The Railways seek to restrict the concession to one main All-India body of social, cultural and educational importance in a particular sphere of activity, which has been having the concession in the past.

(b) There are a number of educational associations which applied for such concession during the past few years but were refused the concession. From records available, the names of such associations are as follows:—

Indian Federation of Pre-Primary Institutions.

All-India Pre-Primary Education Conference.

International Council of the Aryasamaj Educational Institutions.

All-India Association of Colleges of Physical Education.

All-India Federation of University & College Teachers' Organizations.

National Convention of Students and Youth convened by Hind Vidyarthi Yuvaka Sammelan.

Young Lecturers.

The reason for not agreeing to the request for railway concession facilities to these associations is the necessity of controlling the area of concession in the light of the fact that the number of such associations is growing while the railways' capacity to absorb the burden of these concessions continues to remain limited.

4 डाउन आसाम मेलका बुर्चटना प्रस्त होना

5589. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 दिसम्बर, 1967 के समाचार के अनुसार बरौनी को आने वाली 4 डाउन आसाम मेल की बुर्चटना हो गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बुर्चटना के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय उस बुर्चटना से है जिसमें 4 डाउन

आसाम मेल 4-12-1967 को पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के बानरहाट स्टेशन पर पटरी से उत्तर गई थी।

(ख) यह दुर्घटना एक सवारी डिब्बे की 'ईक्वेलाइजिंग बीम' टूट जाने के कारण हुई। जोधपुर डिब्बीजन में अनुसूचित जातियों के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान

5590. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर डिब्बीजन के अनुसूचित जातियों के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनको नगर में अस्पृश्यता के कारण मकान किराये पर भी नहीं मिलते ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर देने की व्यवस्था पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं। अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों सहित रेल कर्मचारियों को, उनकी बारी आने पर, रेलवे क्वार्टरों का आवंटन उसी क्रम में किया जाता है जिस क्रम में आवास के लिये उनके आवेदनपत्र दर्ज रहते हैं।

(ख) रेल प्रशासन के पास इस आशय की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

ELECTRICITY DUES FROM HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

5591. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 2 crores and 25 lakhs is due to be paid to the Orissa Government by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. towards electricity charges;

(b) whether the Orissa Government have been pressing for urgent payment of this

large sum, as the finances of the State are in a tight corner due to flood, cyclone and draught; and

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). No electric charges are payable to the Orissa Government. Duty on electricity generated by the Rourkela Steel Plant in its own power plant is, however, payable to the State Government. The exact amount payable as duty has not been finally determined on account of differences as to the basis and manner of calculating such duty. Nevertheless, the Plant has made 'on account' payments amounting to Rs. 1.15 crores towards these dues. The final payments can be made only after the exact quantum of liability of this account has been determined.

RATES OF ROYALTY ON IRON ORE

5592. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have turned down the proposal of Orissa and Bihar Governments to increase the rate of royalty by Re. 1/- per ton on iron ore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The question of fixing revised rates of royalty on iron ore based on its quality, in the light of the recommendations made by the State Governments is under consideration.

CASHEW NUTS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

5593. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of setting up of a Cashew Board for the proper development of the cashew-nuts processing industry has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has not been found to be necessary.

EXPORT OF CASHEW-NUT SHELL LIQUID

5594. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the export of cashew-nut shell liquid in the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the export of cashew-nut shell liquid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a slight decline in our export of cashewnut shell liquid during January-October, 1967 as compared to January-October, 1966.

(b) The decline in export was due to lesser offtake by the traditional buyers viz. U. S. A. U. K., Japan and Australia. Due to larger imports in 1965, the importers created heavy stocks and consequently the demand and price for cashewnut shell liquid decreased in 1966 and 1967. Due to the fall in price of cashewnut shell liquid some of the cashew manufacturers have gone back to the drum-roasting method. This had resulted in a fall in the production of cashewnut shell liquid. In turn the export has also decreased. Another reason is that Indian cashewnut shell liquid is now experiencing keen competition from cashewnut shell liquid produced in Mozambique and Brazil.

(c) The Council proposes to conduct market surveys for cashewnut shell liquid early during next year in U. S. A. and Japan. The Council also proposes to hold a seminar on cashewnut shell liquid for considering measures for increasing the export as well as the internal consumption for cashewnut shell liquid.

EXPORT OF FOREST PRODUCE TO GREECE

5595. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Greece have expressed their desire to purchase forest produce from India;

(b) if so, the quantity and types of forest produce asked for by Greece and the value thereof;

(c) when the first consignment of the produce is expected to be shipped; and

(d) from which State the produce is expected to be collected for shipment to Greece ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Public Power Corporation of Athens (Greece) has expressed its desire to purchase two lakhs wooden poles for electrification valued at U. S. dollars 4,469,655 (Rs. 3,35,22,412.50). The type of wood is "Ballagi".

(c) Shipment schedule will be known only after the supply contract, which is under finalisation, is concluded.

(d) Mysore State.

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY GENERAL MANAGERS

5596. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at the Conference of Railway General Managers held recently in Delhi; and

(b) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The discussions generally covered matters relating to the day-to-day functioning of the Railways. The specific subjects discussed are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2180/67].

(b) Such Conferences provide an opportunity to the General Managers to exchange ideas among themselves and with the Members of the Railway Board. The chief objective is to bring about increased efficiency and this is pursued by the General Managers in the light of discussions at the Conference, with due regard to local conditions.

**OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPDT.,
N. E. RAILWAY, GARHARA**

5597. **SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. E. Railway, Garhara (Monghyr) is located in the heart of the marshalling yard and the clerks who are not medically fit for yard duty have to attend this office crossing so many lines in the midst of continuous shunting;

(b) whether there has been a joint representation from the Ministerial staff to change the site of the office; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). The office of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. E. Railway, Garhara, is situated between the marshalling yard and the transshipment shed and not where continuous shunting goes on. The medical category of a Railway employee is determined on the basis of the duties performed by him and not on the basis of having to cross Railway lines in going to his place of duty or otherwise. The clerks in question do not perform duties which are undertaken by yard-staff and there should have been no occasion to consider this aspect in relation to their place of work. When a representation from these Ministerial staff was received, the merits of the case were gone into and it was found that there was already a path-way provided from the level-crossing to go to the office across the lines and no justification could be found for taking any further action.

EXPORTS BY STC AND MMTC

5598. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an apex body consisting of M. Ps., Publicmen and businessmen to draw up programmes and policies to increase exports by S. T. C. and M. M. T. C.;

(b) the useful purpose that will be served by this body in view of the already existing multiplicity of advisory bodies; and

(c) the steps taken for better co-ordination among the existing bodies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Existing Advisory/Consultative bodies of the S. T. C. and M.M.T.C. have been set up with the special purpose of advising the Corporations on trade matters relating to specific commodities. To the extent necessary, co-ordination already exists among these bodies.

HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRY

5599. **SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures were under consideration to provide higher wages and better working conditions for artisans in the handicrafts industry and if so, the decision taken in the matter;

(b) what other measures are being taken to promote handicraft industry and the export of handicrafts; and

(c) the extent to which the production of handicrafts and their export are likely to increase by 1st April, 1969 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Steps have been taken to improve the earning capacity of artisans by organised production of co-operatives, use of improved tools and techniques, and introduction of new designs especially for exports. State Governments and Union Territories also have included expansion of similar schemes in their programmes. Measures to improve the working conditions of artisans especially living places where most craftsmen work, are under consideration.

(b) The following steps are being taken for promoting the handicraft industry and promotion of exports of handicrafts:—

(i) Supply of scarce raw material at reasonable prices;

(ii) Expansion of training schemes especially of Apprentices under Mastercraftsmen;

(iii) Provision of certain common facility services, e.g. Wood seasoning plants, dye-houses, baking kilns for pottery, lacquering centres for brass-ware, etc.;

(iv) Expansion of marketing facilities, including modernisation of existing handicrafts emporia;

(v) Research and improvement in packaging;

- (vi) Development of souvenir items for tourist trade;
- (vii) Invitation to buyers from abroad;
- (viii) Collection of information on design trends in overseas markets for export-oriented crafts and market surveys;
- (ix) Publicity and organising exhibitions in overseas countries;
- (x) Concession in railway freight and local taxes;
- (xi) Drawback on import duties and excise duty;
- (xii) Provision of inspection on export on voluntary basis; and
- (xiii) Supply of cheap pre-shipment credit.

(c) Production of handicrafts which is now Rs. 320 crores per annum is likely to increase to Rs. 350 crores per annum by 1st April, 1969. Exports of handicrafts which are now about Rs. 42 crores per annum are expected to increase to Rs. 50 crores per annum by 1st April, 1969.

PRODUCTION TARGET OF MACHINE TOOLS

5600. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Plan production target for machine tools is being drastically cut down;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised. In view of the changed economic situation and the decline in demand for machine tools, the target indicated in the draft outline of the plan, may have to be revised downward.

RATE OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

5601. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of industrial growth during the first two quarters of the current year has continued to be disappointingly low as in 1966-67;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the main industries in which production has remained considerably low and how the production of each of these industries during this period compares with corresponding period in 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the rate of industrial growth so as to bring it to a level equal to the average of 4 years from 1962 to 1965 which is 8 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2181/67.]

SCRAPPING OF UNECONOMIC RAILWAY LINES

5602. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 997 on the 7th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether a review of uneconomic Railway lines to determine as to which of the lines ought to be scrapped, has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, a review of uneconomic branch lines is in progress.

(b) Examination in some cases having been completed, instances were noticed where road transport could, without difficulty and without detriment to the economy of the area, replace rail transport. The State Governments have accordingly been requested to confirm whether there would be any difficulty in making necessary arrangement for such additions to road transport as may be found necessary in case the closure of these branch lines becomes necessary. Replies from them are awaited.

The number of lines in respect of which such references have been made to the State Governments is fourteen. Their particulars are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2182/67].

ASSISTANCE TO CEYLON FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

5603. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have requested Government of India for assistance for the development of their cottage, village and small scale industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to give assistance requested for by the Government of Ceylon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

EXPORT POLICY

5604. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration an Export Policy Resolution outlining the series of measures to be undertaken to step up exports;

(b) if so, the proposals in this regard and the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) what are the guide-lines of the new export policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD: SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Government have under consideration an Export Policy Resolution.

(b) The text of the Resolution has not yet been finalised.

(c) Does not arise in view of what is stated above.

HOARDINGS AT BRIDGES AND LEVEL CROSSINGS IN DELHI

5605. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a controversy has arisen between the Northern Railway and the Delhi Administration over the latter's decision to remove hoardings at all bridges and level-crossings in the Capital;

(b) if so, the nature of the controversy;

(c) whether the removal of the hoardings is likely to cause considerable loss of revenue to the Railways;

(d) if so, to what extent per annum; and

(e) how the differences are being settled ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) and (b). There is no controversy as such. However, on November 4, 1967 the Delhi Administration unilaterally removed all publicity material displayed on railway land near Lothian and Tilak bridges without prior intimation either to the railways, the Delhi Corporation or the advertisers. All these advertisements were put on display under proper licences from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 5 lakhs per annum approximately.

(e) Since the publicity material has been removed on the grounds that it constitutes a traffic hazard, it has been suggested to the Delhi Administration that a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Publicity Trade, Railways, Municipal Corporation, Delhi Administration and the Traffic Police should be appointed to examine the practical aspects of this decision and to suggest modifications so as to make it broad based, rational and workable. It has also been suggested that the Committee should survey the sites in Delhi area to determine the number and disposition of advertisement hoardings that can be permitted at each point. Delhi Administration's reply is awaited.

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSIONS

5606. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Service Commissions in the country and the number of members belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in them; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint more members from the Scheduled Castes/Tribes on these Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) There are four Railway Service Commissions and no member belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribes is working at present in them ;

(b) At present there is no proposal to appoint more members.

मछली का निर्यात

5607. श्री बसबन्त : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 में किन-किन देशों को कितनी मात्रा में मछली का निर्यात किया ;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी मात्रा महाराष्ट्र से निर्यात की गई; और

(ग) इस निर्यात के परिणामस्वरूप मत्स्य उद्योग के विकास के लिये आयात की गई मशीनरी और अन्य सामान का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाही कुरेशी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—2183/67]

(ख) निर्यात के आंकड़े राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते।

(ग) मछली तथा मछली-उत्पादों के पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिये निर्धारित आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत, निर्यातों की जहाज पर निःशुल्क मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत तक आयात हकदारी के रूप में निम्नलिखित पदों का आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है :—

1. प्रशीतक द्रव्य (डिसक्लोर डिफ्लेयोर मैथीन)
2. प्रशीतक मशीनों के फालतू पुर्जे
3. छपे हुए मोगी कार्टन
4. छपे हुए मास्टर कार्टन
5. छपे हुए गत्ते, नालीदार बोर्ड, कार्टन तथा स्लीव
6. छपे हुए लेबल
7. बैजिटेबल पंचपेंट पेपर
8. साइड्रिक एसिड

9. डिब्बे बनाने की मशीनों के फालतू पुर्जे

10. टीन प्लेट

11. 210×3 डिनाइस के नायलन ट्वाइन (10 प्रतिशत तक)

12. मछली पकड़ने के कांटे (50 प्रतिशत तक)

13. बाक्स-स्टैपिंग (5 प्रतिशत तक)

14. परिष्करण उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिये स्टेनलेस स्टील की चादरें तथा प्लेटें। (18 जी से अधिक मोटी)।

15. 40 अश्व-शक्ति से अधिक क्षमता वाले नौ-डीजल इंजनों के फालतू पुर्जे जो स्वदेश में प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

16. पोलिथीन मोल्डिंग पाउडर/पोलीथीन ग्रेन्यूल्स।

देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे में विस्फोट

5608. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे में जब कि वह पश्चिम रेलवे के खारोद स्टेशन में पहुंचने वाली थी विस्फोट के कारण आग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विस्फोट के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस दुर्घटना के बारे में जांच करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में कोई विस्फोट नहीं हुआ था। लेकिन 2-12-1967 को खारोद स्टेशन पर देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के पहले दर्जे के एक डिब्बे के डायनमों की और जाने वाले एल्युमीनियम और तांबे के केबुलों के बीच का द्विधातुक जोड़ अधिक गर्म हो गया था और इस वजह से कुछ धुआं निकलता हुआ देखा गया था।

गाड़ी के साथ चलने वाले बिजली फिटर ने तुरन्त प्रभावित सर्किट को अलग कर दिया और 14 मिनट रुके रहने के बाद गाड़ी वहां से चल पड़ी।

ACCOMMODATION FOR CLASS III STAFF ON RAILWAYS

5609. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Class III staff in the grade of Rs. 210-320 are entitled to better type of railway accommodation;

(b) whether staff in grade Rs. 205-380 are not entitled to this type of accommodation;

(c) if so, the reasons for treating them differently from staff in grade Rs. 210-320; and

(d) whether steps to remove this anomaly are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). As per existing rules, all class III staff, who are in scales, the minimum of which are below Rs. 210/- are eligible for type II quarters, while those who are in scales, the minimum of which are Rs. 210/- and above and maximum Rs. 425/- or below are eligible for type III quarters. Accordingly staff in the scale of Rs. 210-320 are eligible for type III quarters, while staff in the grade of Rs. 205-380 are eligible for type II quarters. The question as to whether the existing rules should be amended so as to make the staff in the scale of Rs. 205-380 eligible for type III quarters is under consideration.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED BY US FIRM TO A GEAR FACTORY

5610. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in *Indian Express*, dated the 27th November, 1967 that a Gear factory set up with the assistance of Agency for Industrial Development Finance has been supplied with Junk passed off as machinery by a U.S.A. firm;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the total amount of contract;

(c) whether it is a fact that some officials of the Agency for Industrial Development Finance are involved; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the U.S.A. Government and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of the foreign firm is M/s. Napco Industries Inc., U. S. A. and the purchase price of the machinery supplied by the foreign firm is \$ 2.8 million.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

AGITATION BY RAILWAY GUARDS OF N. E. RAILWAY, VARANASI

5611. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards of North Eastern Railway, Varanasi have launched an agitation against the transfer of almost all of them by the Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Varanasi to other centres;

(b) whether as a part of this agitation there was a mass hunger strike by the Guards from the 24th October, 1967 to 4th November, 1967 in protest against the D. Y.T.S's. attitude;

(c) the reasons, if any, for this mass transfer of Guards; and

(d) the action Government contemplate to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Only 9 out of 156 Guards of the Varanasi Division were transferred. Six of these Guards started agitation against their transfer.

(b) It is reported that few of them resorted to token fasting in batches outside the Railway premises from 14.00 hrs. on 24-10-67. The agitation ended on 4-11-67.

(c) The transfer orders were issued for administrative reasons.

(d) No notice is taken of any demonstration when authorised channels for representing the grievances exist on the Railways.

IMPORT OF SPARE PARTS FOR RUSSIAN TRACTORS

5612. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of applications received in 1967 for the import of spare parts for Russian Tractors with the names of applying agents, dates of applications, the value of spare parts applied for, and also the details of import licences issued to them, showing dates of issue and their values;

(b) whether it is a fact that spare parts for Russian tractors remain in short supply due to long procedural delays in issuing the import licences; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to streamline the procedure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Seven applications have been received by the State Trading Corporation in 1967 from its business associates for the import of spare parts for Russian Tractors. No import licence has so far been issued. A statement showing the names of agents who have applied, dates of application and the value of spare parts applied for is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2184/67].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

चीन से आयात

5613. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 से पहले चीन से कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं का आयात करने की सरकार ने अनुमति दे रखी थी ;

(ख) क्या 1962 के पश्चात भी उनमें से कुछ वस्तुओं का आयात करने दिया जाता था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पश्चिम बंगाल में उपलब्ध चीनी सामान भारत में कैसे आता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। [देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—21865/67]

(ग) चूंकि 1962 के पश्चात किसी धन-प्रेषण की अनुमति नहीं दी गई, अतः 1962 के बाद की अवधि में सामान्य साधनों द्वारा किसी माल के वास्तविक आयात की हमें कोई जनाकारी नहीं है, सिवाय ऐसे आयातों के जो 1963 से पूर्व किये गये धन-प्रेषणों के आधार पर किये गये हों।

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का निर्यात

5614. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुपये में भुगतान के आधार पर जिन देशों के साथ भारत के व्यापार करार है वे भारत से अधिकांशतः उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का आयात करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि का यही मुख्य कारण है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी, नहीं। रुपये में भुगतान के आधार पर जिन देशों के भारत के साथ व्यापार करार है उनके द्वारा भारत से किये गये आयातों में उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं एक तिहाई से अधिक नहीं होती हैं।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है कि उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का यदि कोई हुई हो, मुख्य कारण इन देशों द्वारा भारत से उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का आयात है हालांकि यह सत्य है कि ऐसी वस्तुओं के निर्यात का किसी भी निर्यातक देश की संभरण स्थिति पर कुछ तो प्रभाव पड़ता ही है।

(ग) सरकार लगातार स्थिति का पुनर्विलोकन करती रहती है तथा विगत में भी जब कभी आंतरिक मांग को पूरा करने में गम्भीर कमी आई, तभी खास वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रतिबंधित अथवा बंद कर दिया गया था।

माल के आयात में कमी

5615. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे द्वारा माल के यातायात की मात्रा में दिन प्रति दिन कमी होती जा रही है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी मात्रा में माल डोया गया और उससे कितना माल भाड़ा वसूल हुआ ;

(ग) क्या सड़क परिवहन से प्रतियोगिता के कारण रेलवे के माल यातायात की मात्रा में कमी हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार रेल द्वारा परिवहन को अधिक सुविधाजनक और आकर्षक बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री श्री च० मु० पुनाचा : (क) और (ख). चालू वर्ष 1967-68 के पहले 8 महीनों में रेलों द्वारा जितना राजस्व उपार्जन माल डोया गया वह पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 21.0 लाख मीट्रिक टन कम रहा। पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रारम्भिक राजस्व उपार्जन माल यातायात और भाड़ा आमदनी के आंकड़े इस प्रकार थे :—

(आंकड़े हजार में)

वर्ष	प्रारम्भिक माल यातायात से मीट्रिक टन	आमदनी
1964-65	1,48,807	3,98,37,21
1965-66	161,987	4,52,34,58
1966-67	164,215	4,67,87,09

(ग) 1966-67 में और 1967-68 में अब तक, माल यातायात आशा के अनुरूप

नहीं रहा, लेकिन इसका मुख्य कारण प्रमुख उद्योगों में मंदी, सूखे और फसल की खराबी के कारण कम कृषि उत्पादन और कुछ हद तक बढ़ती हुई सड़क प्रतियोगिता है।

(घ) रेलों सेवा के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करती रहती हैं। जिन पहलुओं की ओर लगातार ध्यान दिया जाता है वे हैं समय पर माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई और परिवहन में लगने वाला समय। शीघ्र परिवहन सेवाओं और सुधर एक्सप्रेस माल गाड़ियों के रूप में तेज परिवहन की व्यवस्था है। रास्ते में माल को खोने और क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये जाते हैं। जहां औचित्यपूर्ण और व्यावहारिक होता है, पैकिंग की शर्तों को अधिक सरल और कम खर्चीला बनाया जाता है। स्टेशन से स्टेशन तक की कम दूरें भी घोषित की जाती हैं। ग्राहक को समेकित रेल एवं सड़क परिवहन सेवा सुलभ करने के लिये आउट एर्जेसियां और नगर बुकिंग एर्जेसियां खोली जाती हैं और घर से माल ले जाने और घर पर माल पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। प्रमुख स्टेशनों के बीच कंटेनर सेवा शुरू की जा रही है ताकि घर से घर तक माल पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था हो सके और पैकिंग पर आने वाले अत्यधिक खर्च से बचा जा सके और साथ ही परिवहन के दौरान होने वाली क्षति और उठाईगिरी से बचाव हो सके। प्रत्येक रेलवे पर एक विपणन और विक्रय संगठन बनाया गया है, ताकि रेल संचालन में उन सभी पहलुओं पर पर्याप्त उच्चस्तर पर निगरानी रखी जा सके जो ग्राहक की संतुष्टि से सम्बन्धित हैं।

रूपये में भुगतान के प्राचार पर आयात

5617. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1967 तक पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुल कितना आयात किया गया जिसकी अदायगी रूपये में की गई है ; और

(ख) वे कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं हैं और

कितने मूल्य की है जिनका निर्यात विदेशों को किया गया है और जिसकी कीमत रुपये में बसूल की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शाफी कुरेशी) : (क) मार्च, 1967 तक पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से पिछले पांच वर्षों में किया गया कुल आयात, जिसकी अदायगी रुपये में की गई है, निम्नलिखित है :—

करोड़ रुपयों में

1962-63	110.14
1963-64	129.26
1964-65	145.00
1965-66	157.03
1966-67	208.95

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी—2186/67]।

शामगढ़ के निकट मालगाड़ियों में टक्कर

5618. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 नवम्बर, 1967 को पश्चिम रेलवे पर शामगढ़ के निकट दो माल गाड़ियों में टक्कर हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस टक्कर के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या इस के फलस्वरूप किसी कर्मचारी को कोई चोट लगी थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने कर्मचारियों को ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 30-11-1967 को जब नं० 503 डाउन माल गाड़ी शामगढ़ यार्ड की लाइन नं० 3 से माल यार्ड की लाइन नं० 1 पर ली जा रही थी, तो वह लाइन के बन्द सिरे में टकरा गयी। इसके फलस्वरूप इंजन तथा 10 माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये जिन में से 4 माल डिब्बे उलट गये और इन 4 में से 2 माल डिब्बों से मुख्य लाइन पर रुकावट

पैदा हो गयी। उसी समय प्रतिकूल दिशा से नं० एम० डी० 4 अप माल गाड़ी भी आ रही थी, जो उलटे हुये माल डिब्बों से उत्पन्न रुकावट से टकरा गयी।

(ख) जांच समिति के अनन्तिम निष्कर्षों के अनुसार दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई।

(ग) और (घ). इस दुर्घटना में कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ।

कोटा के निकट मालगाड़ियों की टक्कर

5619. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व कोटा के निकट गदला स्टेशन पर माल गाड़ियों के बीच टक्कर हो जाने के फलस्वरूप कुछ मजदूर मारे गये थे और कुछ अन्य मजदूरों को चोटें आई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक मामले में प्रतिकर दे दिया गया है अथवा कुछ मामले अभी भी विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि प्रतिकर दे दिया गया है तो कितनी राशि दी गई है और यदि प्रतिकर नहीं दिया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री च० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) दुर्घटना 18-7-1965 को गुडला स्टेशन पर हुई।

(ख) और (ग). जैसा कि कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित है, 17 मृत व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में यथोचित प्रतिकर के लिए कर्मकार प्रतिकर आयुक्त के पास कुल 62,400 रुपये की रकम जमा करा दी गयी है।

जिन 3 व्यक्तियों अर्थात् 2 श्रमिकों और एक कर्मचारी को गंभीर चोटें आयी थीं, उन्हें अधिनियम के अनुसार देय 478 रुपये 65 पैसे की रकम का भुगतान कर दिया गया है।

जिन 10 श्रमिकों को केवल मामूली चोटें आयी थीं, उन्हें कोई प्रतिकर देय नहीं था।

ATTACK ON RAILWAY GUARDS ON THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RAILWAYS

5620. **SHRI SHAMBU NATH** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Guard on the Southern Railway was brutally attacked and subsequently died in Railway Hospital Perambur on the 4th July, 1967 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Allahabad Division of the Northern Railway Guards, were attacked brutally; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to compensate such sufferers and to avoid such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) There was only one case on Allahabad Division of Northern Railway in which a guard was assaulted on 15-3-1967.

(c) A sum of Rs. 10,000/- has been deposited by the Southern Railway with the Commissioner for Workmen's compensation for arranging payment to the family of the deceased guard.

The Guard on the Northern Railway has since been absorbed in an alternative category. The question of payment of compensation would be considered on receipt of police report.

Both the cases are under Police investigation.

Maintenance of Law and order in Railway premises and on Railway trains being the responsibility of the State Government concerned, the State Police have augmented the existing strength of Police escorts on the affected sections. As Railways are also vitally concerned, assistance of armed Railway Protection Force personnel is given to State Police whenever necessary.

RUNNING ALLOWANCE OF RAILWAY GUARDS

5621. **SHRI SHAMBU NATH** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed with the J.C.M. to increase the travelling allowance by 25 per cent;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Guards will also get automatic 25 per cent increase

in their Running allowance simultaneously; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) In the J.C.M. Meeting held on 6th/7th November, 1967 Government side have stated that Government were prepared to concede increases, in Travelling Allowance, of the order of 25% over the present rates for the different slabs upto a ceiling of pay of Rs. 400/- p.m. In order to work out the details of applying this increase to different slabs, the matter has been remitted to a Committee which is examining the matter.

(b) and (c): The Committee which is already reviewing the rules and rates of Running Allowance is expected to take this aspect into consideration.

बम्बई डिबीजन में स्टेशनों को नये सिरे से बनाना

5622. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई डिबीजन में 100 वर्ष पहले बने हुए स्टेशनों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या यातायात में हो रही तेजी से वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन स्टेशनों को नये सिरे से बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई मण्डल में निम्न-लिखित 11 स्टेशनों की इमारतें अब से 100 वर्ष या इससे और पहले बनायी गयीं थीं। 100 वर्षों से पहले जो अन्य स्टेशन खोले गये थे, उनकी इमारतों का बाद में समय समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार पुनर्निर्माण या नवीकरण किया गया।

(1) बदलापुर, (2) नैरम, (3) पलसघरी, (4) कैलवली, (5) दोलवली, (6) लौंजी, (7) खोपोली, (8) खंडाला, (9) मलवली, (10) गेलरवाडी, (11) कसारा।

(ख) फिलहाल, इन स्टेशनों की इमारतों के ढांचे में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SCHEME OF CASH INCENTIVES FOR EXPORTS

5623. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASHTRI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of cash incentives for certain Indian exports like steel and engineering products is being reviewed by Government;

(b) whether the scheme is being replaced by tax concession on export earnings ; and

(c) whether such initiatives are being taken by Government in the face of the devaluation of pound sterling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) . Certain proposals for review of the assistance of exports, in the light of the devaluation of the pound sterling, are under consideration. It is not possible to indicate the form of concession, if any, at this stage.

मिलों द्वारा छोटे व्यापारियों से खरीदे गये पटसन के मूल्य का भुगतान

5624. श्री लखण लाल कपूर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—क्या यह सच है कि मिल मालिकों ने पटसन के छोटे व्यापारियों को देय राशि का कई महीनों तक भुगतान नहीं किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पटसन उत्पादकों से पटसन नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है और पटसन 25 रुपये प्रति मन के भाव बिन्दु पर है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) श्रीमन्, जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है, ऐसा नहीं है। इस समय पटसन के मूल्य लगभग न्यूनतम समर्थक मूल्य के स्तर पर ही हैं।

(ख) मिलों तथा पटसन समीकरण भंडार संस्था द्वारा की जाने वाली खरीदारियों के

अतिरिक्त राज्य व्यापार निगम सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा कच्चे पटसन की खरीदारियों को बढ़ा रहा है।

REGISTRATION OF CARS IN GOVERNMENT QUOTA

5625. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in the Government of India are allowed to get priority registration of cars after every six months in Government quota :

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Section Officers in the Ministries are not allowed to apply for priority registration for cars and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following classes of officers are eligible to apply for priority allotment of cars out of the Central Government quota :

(i) Officers whose scale of pay reaches up to Rs. 1250/- and above irrespective of the actual pay drawn by them.

(ii) Officers who are drawing a basic pay of Rs. 900/- p.m. and above irrespective of their pay scale.

(iii) All medical officers, irrespective of their scale of pay and/or actual pay drawn.

(iv) Officers who are entitled to car allowance, irrespective of the scale of pay of the actual pay drawn.

These rules have been evolved after taking into account, *inter alia* the capacity of an officer to purchase and maintain a car.

Section officers who do not fall in one or the other of the above mentioned categories are not eligible to apply for priority allotment of cars out of the Central Government quota.

RE-OPENING OF CLOSED MILLS IN COIMBATORE

5626. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state ; (a) whether it is fact that during the discussion between the Commerce Minister and the Madras Chief Minister on the question of the reopening of closed textile Mills in Coimbatore there was a suggestion to liquidate one of the closed mills ;

(b) if so, the name of the mill and the number of workers to be affected ; and

(c) the way-out suggested by Government to stop the liquidation of the mill ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) During the discussions between the Commerce Minister and the Chief Minister of Madras, there was no specific suggestion to liquidate one of the closed mills in Coimbatore. Only the problem of restarting some of the mills including possibilities of liquidation or reconstruction in terms of the Cotton Textile Companies (Management of undertakings and liquidation or Reconstruction) Bill 1967, was generally discussed.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

CLASSIFICATION OF TIMBER PARTICLE BOARDS

5627. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no classification in the I.R.C.A. Goods Tariff No. 32 for Hard Boards, Block Boards and Timber Particle Boards ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Board's Commercial Committee, in its meeting held at Bombay in March, 1967, decided the classification of these items ; and

(c) if so, whether the same has since been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Hard board,

block board and timber particle board, do not, as such, appear among the classification headings in the I.R.C.A. Goods Tariff. They are charged under "Boards, patent, insulating or building [(ceiling, wall or flooring)]".

(b) At the meeting held at Bombay in March, 1967, the Commercial Committee formulated certain recommendations in regard to the rate to be charged for these products.

(c) The recommendations are under examination. Apart from these products, there are a number of others involved and very careful and detailed examination had to be made.

MAIZE PRODUCTION

5628. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of maize produced in India, State-wise, during the last three years ;

(b) the industrial uses to which maize is put at present in the country and the industries which use Maize as their main raw material ; and

(c) whether maize can be exported to other countries at favourable prices and if so, the names of such countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2187/67]

(b) For production of starch, glucose, dextrose, corn steep liquor and maize oil. Maize is also used by Poultry and cattle feed industries.

(c) The present price pattern of local maize does not permit export of maize. Further, the export of cereals is banned.

MORAN—SIMALUGURI RAILWAY LINE

5629. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Railway line from Moran to

Simaluguri on the Northeast Frontier Railways;

(b) If so, whether the views of the Government of Assam were taken; and

(c) whether in view of the meagre transport facilities, Government will allow this line to continue.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No such proposal is, at present, under consideration.

(b) In view of the answer to part (a), the question does not arise.

(c) The question whether this line should be closed has not yet been considered.

SUPPLY OF SMALL TRACTORS TO M.Ps.

5630. SHRI DEO RAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament who are also cultivators have requested Government to supply small tractors and their parts and other agricultural implements; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). A number of Members of Parliament have approached the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) with request for priority allotment of agricultural tractors. These requests are under the consideration of that Ministry.

EXPORTS TO EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

5631. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's exports to East African countries have recorded a perceptible fall in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the position particularly in the field of small scale industries products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. Apart from 1966-67 when the problems of adjustment following devaluation led to a fall in trade, our exports to East African countries (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) from 1963-66 had shown an increase as the figures below will show :

(Value in lakhs)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Kenya	505	529	486	508
Uganda	66	78	103	126
Tanzania	277	279	461	292
TOTAL	848	886	1050	926

(b) Government keeps under constant review various measures to promote export of Indian goods, including products of small-scale industries. The promotion of export of Khansas, Lungis, Ghamelas, cooking utensils, hurricane lanterns, hand tools and small tools, steel trunks etc., has been receiving special attention through the Export Promotion Council's representatives stationed in Kenya.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY TRACKS

5632. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the rise in coal price and future threat of further rise, electrification programme of Railway tracks is proposed to be speeded up and extended; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) - (a) and (b) - Electrification of track is being done on a programmed basis, keeping in view the operational necessity, availability of motive power and electric energy, and contiguity of the section to the already electrified area. Price of coal is not the sole criterion for switching over to electrification. Besides, rates for electricity for traction have also gone up. Electric traction is highly capital consuming at the initial stage, and can be remunerative only on section where density of traffic is very heavy.

MINERAL SURVEY AND GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

5633. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the principal which govern the undertaking of mineral survey and geological mapping ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHENNA REDDY) : Mineral survey and geological mapping are undertaken to locate mineral reserves and to assess the known mineral deposits for the expanding indigenous industries and for export to earn foreign exchange.

DEMOLITION OF RAILWAY QUARTERS

5634. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether to effect economy in expenditure, Government propose to stop demolition of old quarters and construction of new ones in their places; and

(b) the total amount spent by Indian Railways in demolition of old quarters and construction of new ones from the 1st January, 1966 to 31st October, 1967 separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI C. M. POONACHA : (a) No. Demolition of old quarters and construction of new quarters in lieu thereof is unavoidable, if these have outlived their economic life and have become uninhabitable or if these are coming in the way of major yard re-modelling and developmental schemes. Each proposal of demolition of quarters is however carefully examined in all its aspects including from the point of view of economy and is approved only if found absolutely necessary.

(b) Separate figures of amount spent on the demolition of quarters and construction of new ones in replacement are not available. Approximately a total sum of about Rs. 25.55 lakhs was however spent on demolition of old quarters and constructing new ones in replacement from 1-1-66 to 31-10-1967.

RADIO RECEIVER SETS

5636. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale units in the country engaged in assembling domestic radio receiver sets;

(b) the number of sets produced by these units per year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise the Indian radio receiver sets in foreign countries and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The following facilities are available to registered exporters of engineering goods including exporters of radio receivers :—

- (1) Brand publicity in foreign countries through the Foreign Publicity Scheme of the Engineering Council at subsidised rates.
- (2) Facilities for display at Government of India/Council's Show rooms abroad.
- (3) Facilities for participation in Exhibitions abroad.

Apart from the above, the exporters are encouraged to go abroad on sales teams and delegations sponsored by the Engineering Council—part of the expenditure is met from the Marketing Development Fund.

Radio receivers is comparatively a new industry in exports. The exports of the item during the last few years have been as follows :

Name of Item	Years	Exports
		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Radio Receivers and Parts.	1961-62	0.30
	1962-63	1.83
	1963-64	6.17
	1964-65	6.30
	1965-66	19.72
	1966-67	5.06

INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTERS ON RAILWAYS

5636. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the Railway Administrations which have introduced computers;

(b) the total number of employees that have become surplus with the introduction of computer system on the Railways; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to absorb the surplus employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Computers have been installed on four Zonal Railways—viz. Central, Southern, Western & Northern and in three Production Units—viz Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Integral Coach Factory/Perambur and Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.

(b) No employee has become surplus on this account. Over a period of time, however, when the computer takes on some work now done manually, a few employees may be released from their present jobs and utilised on other jobs.

(c) Does not arise.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES ON RAILWAYS

5637. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to cripple trade union activities on Railways;

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that many workers are being victimised and harassed for their legitimate trade union activities; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to ensure that such a victimisation is not done ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) No. In fact the Railways have the tradition of operating a Permanent Negotiating Machinery with a number of facilities for furthering legitimate Trade Union activities.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

DHARMA BY CASUAL LABOURERS ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

5638. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of former casual labourers of authorised scales are on Dharma before the office of the Divisional Supdt. N. Rly. since November 6, 1967, as a protest against retrenchment of working employees and their replacement by candidates recruited from open market ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes; six substitutes of Signal Telecommunication Department of Lucknow Division, Northern Railway, were on Dharma between 6th November, 1967 and 12th December 1967; and

(b) Since these substitutes were not eligible to be continued in service on account of their not having been empanelled as a result of selection, no action can be taken by the Railway Administration.

RAILWAY STAFF ON JODHPUR DIVISION

5639. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff on Jodhpur Division of the Western Railway has not been given the benefit of higher grade from 1st April, 1956 against 20 per cent vacancies reserved for Graduates as per orders of the Railway Board ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to upgrade the staff against the above vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

AUSTERITY TYPE SCHOOLS NEAR RAILWAY COLONIES

5640. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Austerity type schools" have been provided by the Railways near the Railway colonies with a view to give educational facilities to the children of Railway employees near their colonies ;

(b) whether the number of pupils to be admitted in such school is limited to 50 for all the five classes ;

(c) whether the staff of such schools is limited to one teacher only ; and

(d) if so, what is the channel of promotion for such teachers and the reasons for putting the limit of 50 students only ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There is only one teacher in such schools, where the number of pupils is limited to 50.

(d) Such teachers are considered for promotion alongwith other teachers in traditional-type Primary schools in the same area. The number of children is restricted to 50 as the children have to be taught in different shifts by resorting to multiple teaching by one teacher.

TEXTILE MACHINERY INDUSTRY

5641. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Machinery Industry is ailing from under-utilisation ;

(b) whether this is the conclusion reached by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in its latest study ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to overcome this situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are considering a number of measures like encouraging the textile mills to undertake rehabilitation and modernisation of their old and outmoded machinery and to implement expansion programmes. Avenues are also being explored to promote exports of textile machinery.

Besides, the following measures have been taken :

- (i) Imports of textile machinery has been reduced to the minimum.
- (ii) Importation of machinery on the ground of their better of efficiency/performance than of similar Indian machinery is not ordinarily allowed.
- (iii) For assisting domestic market sales banks have been required not to charge more than 8% for deferred payments which have extended upto seven years in deserving cases.
- (iv) Restriction under credit arrangements for rediscounting facilities fixed by the Industrial Development Bank has been increased from Rupees 25 Lakhs per year per unit to Rupees 50 Lakhs.
- (v) To stimulate the flow of credit for exports, banks have been asked not to charge more than six percent in respect of credit and 8% in the case of packing credit advance.
- (vi) Industrial Development Bank's export credit has been extended to seven years in deserving cases and up to 10 years in very special cases.

The above measures are expected to lead to increase in the demand for textile machinery which in turn will result in fuller utilisation of the capacity of the textile machinery industry.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES TO POLITICAL PARTIES

5642. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a study of 126 leading public companies has revealed that about Rs. 1.1 crore were contributed to various political parties in the last general elections ;

(b) whether the said study has also revealed that 73.7 % of these funds went to Congress Party and 25.2% to Swatantra Party ; and

(c) whether there was any directive by Government to the companies to contribute funds to Congress Party ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the article based on the study conducted by the Research Bureau of the Economic Times published in its issue dated the 5th December, 1967.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

PRICES OF COTTON

5643. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for imposing restrictions by the Textile Commissioner and by the Reserve Bank on advances being made by the scheduled banks against the security of raw cotton (*Kapas*) stocks;

(b) the effect of these restrictions on the cotton prices in the cotton market; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop a steep fall in cotton prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Credit regulations, along with regulations pertaining to stock levels of cotton, have been continued in the current season with a view to avoiding an undue rise in cotton prices as well as the hoarding or cornering of cotton stocks by mills and trade. These measures have had no unwholesome effect on cotton prices so far. Prices in the current season have been generally ruling at levels substantially higher than the minimum support prices fixed at the beginning of the season.

ALTERNATIVE USES FOR SULPHUR RICH COAL PRODUCED IN ASSAM

5644. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the research work undertaken by the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat to find alternative avenues for the utilisation of the sulphur rich coal produced in Assam has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Work is in progress at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat on the possibilities of using Assam coal for metallurgical purposes, fertiliser manufacture and in the cement and sugar industries etc.

SHIPPING SPACE FOR OIL CAKES

5645. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exporters of oil cakes have complained of non-availability of shipping space for their exporters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide shipping facilities for oil cake exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रथम श्रेणी के रेलवे अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति

5646. श्री विष्णूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारी 4 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी हो जाने के बाद सीनियर स्केल वेतन मान पाने के हकदार हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि उनके हकदार हो जाने पर एक वर्ष में कोई स्थान रिक्त नहीं होता है तो रेलवे बोर्ड अन्य रेलों में उनकी पदोन्नति करने का विचार करता है और एक बार नियुक्त प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की पदावनति द्वितीय श्रेणी के और अस्थायी अधिकारियों की पदावनति करने के बाद ही की जा सकती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पश्चिम रेलवे में यह प्रक्रिया न अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) रेलवे बोर्ड के 27 सितम्बर, 1961 के पत्र संख्या ई० (जी० एस०) 61 पी० एम० आई० 117 में निर्धारित की गई नीति का उल्लंघन किये जाने के विरुद्ध रेलवे बोर्ड क्या कार्यवाही, करने का विचार कर रहा है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री बे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां, बशर्त वे उपयुक्त हों।

(ख) सिद्धान्त यह है कि यदि श्रेणी I (कनिष्ठ वेतन-मान) का उपयुक्त अधिकारी उपलब्ध न हो और एक अस्थायी अधिकारी अथवा श्रेणी II के अधिकारी को वरिष्ठ वेतनमान में स्थानापन्न पदोन्नति दी जा चुकी हो तो उसे, बाद में पात्र बनने वाले और उपलब्ध होने वाले श्रेणी I के अधिकारी को जगह देने के लिए, परावर्तित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। फिर भी, यदि श्रेणी I के अधिकारी को समुचित समय के भीतर पदोन्नति देने के लिए स्थान रिक्त नहीं होता, तो स्थिति की जांच करके यह देखा जाता है कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समंजन करना आवश्यक है। श्रेणी I का अधिकारी जब एक बार वरिष्ठ वेतनमान में पदोन्नति कर दिया जाता है, तो संवर्ग संकोच आदि के कारण कनिष्ठ वेतन में उसका परावर्तन सामान्यतः उल्लिखित क्रम से ही किया जाता है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर में जो कार्य-विधि बतायी गयी है, पश्चिम रेलवे में उसी का पालन किया जा रहा है।

(घ) सबाल नहीं उठता।

RESERVATION OF S. C. & S. T. RAILWAY STAFF

(CLASS II & III) ON WESTERN RAILWAY

5647. SHRI D. R. PARMAR Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have issued instructions to the Railway Administrations for the reversion and

retrenchment of Class II and Class III staff in the context of the present economy drive ;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes staff thus affected on the Western Railway ;

(c) whether such reversion/retrenchment has resulted in creating an imbalance in the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes staff in Class II and Class III on the Western Railways ; and

(d) if so, the steps the Railway Administration propose to take to maintain the *status quo* in so far as the reservation of vacancies for units category of staff is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) to (d). No instructions have been issued for reversion and retrenchment of Class II and Class III staff. However, Railways have been asked to conduct a review of the gazetted cadres in their headquarters organisations with a view to surrender redundant posts. Since, on the Western Railway, the review is not yet complete, the actual number of staff including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if any, who might be affected cannot be assessed at this stage.

In regard to non-gazetted staff, on account of contraction of cadre, some staff are rendered surplus but they are considered for alternative employment. Reversions, if any, are carried out in the strict order of seniority and no imbalance is therefore created in the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Accordingly, the question of taking any steps to maintain the *status quo* in so far as the reservation for these castes is concerned does not arise.

POSTS FOR PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF I.D. AND C.A.

5649. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether separate rules and grades of pay are applicable to Chairman/Mg. Director/General Manager of the Various Public Sectors Undertakings under his Ministry ; and

(b) the guiding principles for fixation of particular grades ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : On the basis of the magnitude and importance of the Public Undertakings to the economy and the complexity of their problems the posts of their Chief Executives are classified broadly under schedules 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D', each schedule having specified grade of pay, as follows :—

Schedule 'A'	Rs. 3500-125-4000
Schedule 'B'	Rs. 3000-125-3500
Schedule 'C'	Rs. 2500-100-3000
Schedule 'D'	Rs. 2000-100-2500

A whole time Chief executive will be entitled to the scale of pay fixed for the schedule under which the unit has been categorised.

(b) The following are the guiding principles for fixation of pay of the Chief Executives :—

- (i) The grades of pay are normally admissible to all persons selected for those appointments irrespective of the source of recruitment.
- (ii) The Pay already being drawn by an incumbent would be protected so long as the present appointment is held even though it may be higher than the Standard Scale.
- (iii) No Government servant appointed to Schedule 'A' Post will, however, draw a salary higher than that admissible to a Secretary to the Government of India unless he resigns his appointment under Government.

SMUGGLING OF CYCLE TYRES OUT OF DELHI

5649-A. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute scarcity of cycle tyres and tubes in the capital and their large-scale smuggling out of Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to prevent black-marketing and such smuggling out of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sale of cycle tyres and tubes in Delhi is being regulated by the Delhi Administration. On the 19th October, 1967 they had issued an Order banning the transshipment of bicycles tyres and tubes from Delhi to other areas. This Order has expired on the 18th December 1967 and effective from the same date, another Order has been issued according to which, major portion of popular brands of cycle tyres and tubes have been reserved for sale to the genuine consumers in Delhi.

GROUND WATER RESOURCES

5650. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ground water resources will be included within the purview of operation hard rock, to be conducted in Rajasthan; and

(b) If so, the areas which have been earmarked for the purpose of survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. K. CHANNA REDDY) : (a) The study of groundwater resources does not come within the purview of Operation Hardrock as originally envisaged. But some of the data obtained in the search for non-ferrous metal deposits could be applied in the investigation of groundwater resources.

(b) The proposed areas of survey in Rajasthan extending along the Aravalli range including parts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Chittoor districts.

12.20 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : On a point of order, we all know about the defection of a Russian youth. There is an allegation...

MR. SPEAKER: No. There is a foreign affairs debate. He can talk about that during that debate. He had written to me also.

SHRI S. KUNDU*

MR. SPEAKER : This will not be recorded.

*Not recorded.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : कल राज्य सभा में हिन्दी के बारे में पर्व फेंकने पर दो लड़कों को पकड़ कर इतना मारा कि बेहोश हो गये, आप मुझ को इस के बारे में सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाजार में मिठाइयां नहीं मिल रही हैं, हलवाईयों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है । 127 हलवाई गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Today is the last but one day and tomorrow is the last day. Let us make these days sweet, not bitter.

Shri Kundu had written to me and I had disallowed it. Now he wants to raise the same issue here. That is not proper. The foreign affairs debate will be taking place today. Any Member can talk about the Russian and about the Americans. Everybody is defecting to every other country. But I am not prepared to waste one second of our time on some defections somewhere.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा है कि आज शान्ति से काम होना चाहिये और बड़ी मीठी बात होनी चाहिये । लेकिन जब तक बाजार में मिठाई नहीं मिलेगी, मीठी बात कैसे होगी ।

MR. SPEAKER : The foreign affairs debate will be only for three hours. Today is non-official day

SHRI MOLAHU PRASAD (Bansgaon)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Nothing that he has said will be recorded.

As I was saying, today we have got the foreign affairs debates. We have only 3 hours. If we spend half an hour or one hour on other matters, to that extent we lose time available for that.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा तो स्पष्टीकरण का मामला है नियम सं० 115 के अन्तर्गत, हमने इस के सम्बन्ध में आपको ता० 19 को बिट्टी लिखी थी ।

MR. SPEAKER : He must resume his seat. Within this short time that is available, if you want to spend time on other matters, you will lose in the foreign affairs debate I want to give at least 15-20 minutes for each Party and to the Congress Party also.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तो स्पष्टीकरण का मामला है । मैं आपको इस के बारे में लिख चुका हूँ . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस को विद्यार्थियों को मारने का क्या अधिकार था ? उधर हलवाईयों को पकड़ा जा रहा है, मिठाई नहीं मिल रही है . . .

MR. SPEAKER : मिठाई नहीं मिल रही है । I am not able to shout as much as he can. My throat is already affected. I am only warning that you will lose time in the foreign affairs debate if we proceed like this. The debate will conclude at 3-30 P.M. because today is Friday when there is non-official business. The Prime Minister has to reply before 3-30 P.M.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Five hours have been allotted, and the debate will have to go over to tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. That we will discuss. Whether she is available tomorrow or not is different matter.

SHRI LAKKAPPA (Tukkur) : May I make submission ? (Interruption)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पुलिस को विद्यार्थियों को मारने का क्या अधिकार है, वह लड़का बेहोश हो गया . . .

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Everybody can go on now. Nothing will be taken down. It will not go even in the press.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : May I seek your guidance ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise the matter about which you wrote to me.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It was yesterday that the hon. Finance Minister told this

**Not recorded.

[Shri Hem Barua]

House that after the Cabinet takes decision in relation to the general insurance companies, he will come and inform the House, make a statement here. Possibly, he is going to make a statement to day, but, unfortunately, the Cabinet decision is already out in the press.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : How can it be ?

SHRI NATH PAI (Tajapur) : How innocent!

SHRI HEM BARUA : I think the press was able to get the information from the closed preserves of the Cabinet. There must be in the Cabinet or in his Ministry somebody who must have leaked it but to the press.

MR. SPEAKER : That is happening very often. Not only in his Ministry.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Here is a Finance Minister who is in the habit of bepassing your authority and the authority of this Parliament.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This is a very serious charge. I take exception to it. I have not bypassed Parliament. I am not capable of doing it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : May I make a submission on the Mahajan Commission report ?

(Interruptions).

12-28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1966-67, along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2143/67]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION REGARDING NATIONAL CREDIT COUNCIL

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Government Resolution regarding the establishment of the National Credit Council. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2144/67]

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT AND REPORT OF BHARAT ALUMINIUM COMPANY

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) : I beg to lay on the table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) Report (1966) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Selling Price of Antimony.
 - (ii) Government Resolution No. F. 3 (7) Met/66, dated the 5th December, 1967.
 - (iii) Statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said section.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2145/67]

- (2)(i) A copy of the Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited for the period from the 27th November, 1965 to the 31st March, 1967, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2146/67]

PRESS COUNCIL (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Press Council (Second Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1789 in Gazette of India dated

the 9th December, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Press Council Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2147/67*].

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE MARKS REGISTRY

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending the 31st March, 1967, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2148/67*]

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : How does the Mahajan Report come here now at this stage, I do not know. It will not come now, it will not be recorded. If you want to shout, you can shout.

With my permission anything can be raised. If anybody raises for one or two minutes, it becomes fun, but on the Mahajan report I did allow a discussion, it has not been prevented. If every day only Mahajan report is to come here, then what happens? It is not proper.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : You should appreciate our difficulty.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Will you give me permission tomorrow ?

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody seems to think of my difficulty.

SHRI S. KUNDU : We honour the Chair, but the whole difficulty is that we bring up a point, you do not give us time. You do not ask the Prime Minister to make a statement about the Russian youth. Our information is that when the Soviet youth went to the External Affairs Ministry and wanted asylum. A big officer of the External Affairs Ministry denied it. Let the Prime Minister make a statement on it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is the language problem; there is the Mahajan Commission Report. All these are there. They have not been solved. Let this Government resign. (*Interruption*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Binerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, on item No. 5 (1)(iii), Shri Channa Reddy made a statement ; it was laid on the Table. That statement showed the reasons why the document mentioned at the previous items could not be laid on the table within the period prescribed in the said section. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened. The rule provides that the documents should be laid on the Table after 15 or 20 days as the case may be. I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister through you that this will be the last time that such a thing happens and that recurrence of it in future will be avoided. This is a serious matter. Otherwise, the rules have no sanctity.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : Sir, it is about the report of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Selling Price of Antimony. It is a very complicated matter and several Ministries were to be consulted, and therefore, there has been delay in taking a final decision.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 :—

- (1) Annual Reports of Air India for the year 1966-67.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1966-67.

[*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2149/67*]

ACTION TAKEN ON REPORT OF COM- MISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : On behalf of Shrimati Phulrenu Guha I beg to lay on the Table a Memorandum on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1964-65. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2150/67*].

ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : On behalf of Shri I. K. Gujaral, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministries during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Statement I | Third Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha) |
| (ii) Supplementary Statement VIII | Second Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha) |
| (iii) Supplementary Statement VII | First Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha) |
| (iv) Supplementary Statement IX | Sixteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha) |
| (v) Supplementary Statement XV | Fourteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha) |

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2151/67]

ANNUAL REPORT OF OILSEEDS COMMITTEE AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee for the year 1965-66 (Hindi version)
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2152/67]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1845 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. 2153/67]

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 14 OF FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) ACT AND REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON FIXATION OF RAW RUBBER PRICES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 4362 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1967, issued under section 14 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2154/67].

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

- (i) Report (1967) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of Raw Rubber Prices.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. 16(5) Plant (B)/67 dated the 15th December, 1967.
- (iii) Statement showing the reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said section.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2155/67]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, Again, the same thing has happened. It is not an isolated mistake but a collective mistake. "The statement showing the reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) and (ii) could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said section." Kindly pull them up and do something. Otherwise, it will be delayed everytime.

MR. SPEAKER : The very fact that it has been mentioned now, would be sufficient.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I submit that in the absence of Mr. H. V. Kamath from this House, this is being done. If he was here, I am sure they will never delay it. He was the only Member who watched it.

MR. SPEAKER : All the Opposition parties may try to bring him in.

STATEMENT *re*. KOYNA EARTHQUAKE

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Supplementary Statement regarding the Koyna earthquake. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2161/67].

12.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS MINUTES

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Thirteenth to Eighteenth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on Planning Commission—Rural Works Programme.

12.34 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SOCIAL CONTROL OVER GENERAL INSURANCE

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : यह स्टेटमेंट तीन पेज का है।

MR. SPEAKER : Could he place it on the Table ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं इसे टेबुल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENT

With your permission, Sir, I wish to make a statement outlining the major steps that Government have decided upon in regard to social control over general insurance.

2. In answer to a question in this as well as in the other House I had stated that Government had undertaken a detailed examination of the proposal for nationalisation of general insurance in all its aspects, including the possibility of achieving the objectives in other ways. The examination has since been completed and the proposed measures are a result of this examination.

3. The objectives to be aimed at in general insurance are of a somewhat different character from those which I had set out the other day in relation to banks. The funds available for investment with general

insurance companies are modest and amount, in the case of Indian insurers, to only about Rs. 50 crores apart from another Rs. 10 crores already invested in Government securities. The annual increase is of the order of Rs. 5 crores. This is in contrast to life insurance where the investments are about Rs. 1,000 crores and the increase annually is over Rs. 100 crores. The profits in general insurance after tax are now only about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores, and if the premium structure is rationalised, would be even more modest. In other words, the resources available from general insurance are of such a minor nature that issues like utilisation of these resources for planned development, and appropriate policies for this purpose hardly arise.

4. The objectives which we seek to secure in this field are, that the premium rates should be fair, that there should be complete security to policyholders, that insurance companies should not be owned by individuals and their funds utilised to further private interests and lastly that the industry should function on sound and healthy lines and free from malpractices. The examination by Government has shown that these objectives can effectively be secured by regulation and control over insurance companies. These measures would require amendments to the Insurance Act 1938 which regulates the working of insurance companies in the country and will therefore require legislation. I shall indicate briefly the more important measures which we propose to adopt.

5. A fair premium rate is the essence of service to policyholders. This is particularly important in general insurance where the policyholders are not paid back through any bonus system any excess in premiums paid by them. At present the premiums are being regulated by the Tariff Committee, a statutory body consisting of members elected by the insurers themselves. It is proposed to reconstitute that body with the Controller of Insurance as its Chairman, giving him over-riding powers in case of difference of opinion between him and the trade in regard to the actual rate to be charged.

6. Security to policyholders is sought to be achieved by making it obligatory on

[Shri Mearaji Desai]

insurers to build up strength. Even now under a "Code of Conduct" framed by the insurers themselves and being complied with voluntarily, the insurers are required to maintain at all times, a "solvency margin"; that is to say their assets must exceed their liabilities by a specified amount. It is proposed to give statutory recognition to this principle. The solvency margin proposed is 20 per cent of the net premium income of the insurer concerned or Rs. 20 lakhs, whichever is higher.

7. The statutory deposit which is Rs. 3,50,000 for an insurer registered for all the three classes of general insurance business will be increased to Rs. 20 lakhs and this deposit will be required to be made even if the insurer is registered for only one class of insurance business or two.

8. The solvency margin as well as the statutory deposit will however be only Rs. 1 lakh for insurers carrying on marine insurance relating exclusively to country craft or its cargo. At the moment, they are required to make a deposit of Rs. 10,000 only.

9. The provisions regarding 'solvency margin' which will be finding a place in the statute book for the first time as well as the provisions regarding increased deposits would ensure that the companies build up strength and not fritter away their resources. Insurers who individually lack the necessary strength would be given the facility to pool their resources by resort to "group working". A group need comply with the provisions for solvency margin and deposit only as a single unit, but this does not mean any decrease in the security for policyholders, because in group working every member of the group will be liable only for his share of the risk on each policy.

10. Unlike in the case of life insurance and banks, concentration of economic power is not a problem in general insurance as the funds are small. The reason, of course, is that contracts in general insurance are for short periods, usually a year and therefore do not entail accumulation of funds. However, it has been considered desirable that the investment of even these small funds should be regulated. Therefore the provisions of Section 27-A of the Insurance Act, which requires that investments of life funds should be made only in

"approved investments" that is to say investments which satisfy certain criteria of soundness, should be applied to investments of general insurance funds also with suitable modifications. As in Section 27-A, limits will also be placed on the maximum investments in the shares of individual companies.

11. Likewise, the provisions of the Insurance Act relating to maximum holdings and voting rights of shareholders which were hitherto applicable only to life insurance, would now be made applicable to general insurance companies also. In terms of this proposal, any holdings in excess of 10 per cent of the shares will have to be disposed of and voting rights would be limited to 5 per cent of the total.

12. These two provisions would ensure that there is no "interlocking" between general insurance companies and other joint stock companies and that general insurance funds are invested well and not utilised to further the private interests of the management or of any group of private individuals.

13. The last of the major objectives I mentioned earlier is that the industry should function on sound and healthy lines and free from malpractices. Some of the proposals I have outlined earlier, namely increased deposits and requirement of a solvency margin, would ensure that only financially strong units remain in the field. The control over the premium rates would also have a very healthy effect on the tone of the market as, in the ultimate analysis, malpractices, to whatever extent they may be present, can arise only because there is a margin between the actuarial premium and the premium actually charged.

14. As a further measure for achieving this objective, the Controller of Insurance will be clothed with greater powers of supervision and control over insurers. The more important of the proposed provisions are :—

- (i) The Controller will be required to make regular inspections of insurers and, in addition, have the right to make surprise inspections, and, if necessary, to enter premises and search and seize records. If the inspection reveals unsatisfactory features the Government can order the cancellation of the registration of the insurer.

- (ii) Appointment or removal of principal officers of insurers would need the prior approval of the Controller.
- (iii) The Controller will be empowered to appoint, as a routine measure, directors on the Board of insurers or to appoint observers.
- (iv) With a view to conserving foreign exchange, the Controller will be given the power to scrutinise the terms of reinsurance contracts and ask for the termination of such contracts at the earliest legal opportunity if he considers it necessary in the public interest.

15. Notwithstanding all these provisions, there may be insurers who may continue to be weak or whose working is unsatisfactory. It is therefore proposed to empower the Controller to bring about the amalgamation of insurers where he feels that such a step is in the public interest or in the interest of policyholders or shareholders or in the interest of the insurance business of the country as a whole. The scheme proposed will be placed before Government who will be empowered to approve it finally. Similarly, where the insurer has been persistently failing to comply with the directions given to him by the Controller or is being managed in a manner detrimental to the interests of the policyholders or shareholders or in the public interest, the Government may by notification acquire the insurer and pay compensation. Provision for an appeal to a Tribunal will be provided where an insurer feels that the compensation is inadequate.

16. I propose to introduce a Bill in the next session of Parliament to give effect to these measures.

17. With these measures, we can, I hope, look forward to the development of general insurance in India on sound and healthy lines.

12-34½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACTION TAKEN ON POINTS MADE BY M.Ps DURING LAST RAILWAY BUDGET

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : Sir, while replying to the Railway Budget for 1967-68,

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Yes, Sir. I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House on the action taken on the points made by the Members of Parliament during the last Railway Budget discussions.

STATEMENT

While replying to the Railway Budget (1967-68) discussions held in May-June this year, I had said that all the various suggestions made by Members of Parliament during these discussions in this House would be carefully examined and Members would be informed about the action taken on some of the more important suggestions made by them.

A careful scrutiny of such points was accordingly undertaken by the Railway Board in consultation, where necessary, with the various Railway Administrations and in accordance with the practice followed in the past, I have arranged for three copies of a consolidated set of statements of action taken in respect of these points to be placed in the Library of Parliament for perusal of the hon'ble Members interested. These statements are in respect of points which were not covered by me or my colleagues while replying to these discussions and cover not only the important points as promised by me, but other lesser important ones as well. Only such of the points as were by way of a general observation have been left out.

I may add that all the suggestions made by hon'ble Members have been of great use to the Railway Administrations and even points of general observation as did not call for a specific reply have also been taken note of and are being kept in view by the authorities concerned while framing various policies.

STATEMENT RE. MANGALORE HARBOUR PROJECT

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the Mangalore Harbour Project. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2160/67].*

12:35 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
S. Q. NO. 693 RE. BOKARO
STEEL PLANT**

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES
AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY):**
I beg to make a statement—

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the Table.

DR. CHANNA REDDY : I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 15th December, 1967 to a supplementary by Shri S. S. Kothari on Starred Question No. 693 regarding construction work of Bokaro Steel Plant.

STATEMENT

SHRI KOTHARI asked the following question:—

“Will the Minister kindly tell how much expenditure has so far been incurred on Bokaro Steel Plant, how much of that has been spent on township and how many employees are there now in Bokaro Steel Plant.”

In reply to the above I stated as under:—

“No township work has started in the Steel Plant. As such no expenditure has so far been incurred on that. If township means to erect structures, then that has not yet started. Work on levelling has been completed. Total expenditure so far has been Rs. 30 crores on that. Orders have been placed.”

On looking into the papers I found that was the previous position and now subsequently about Rs. 58.30 crores have been spent upto the end of October, 1967 on Bokaro Steel Project. Rs. 6.3 crores is the expenditure on site levelling and on township Rs. 6.67 crores has been spent. 1772 permanent houses have been built in Bokaro City, and 2,520 houses are under construction. There are about 2000 employees in Bokaro Steel Project.

MR. SPEAKER : Then there is a statement under Direction 115.

Mr. Madhu Limaye—he is not here.

12:35½ hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT
COMMITTEE**

SHRI KHADILKAR : I beg to move :

“That Chaudhuri Randhir Singh be appointed to the Joint Committee on the

Bill further to amend the Constitution of India *vice* Shri K. Hanumanthaiya resigned.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Chaudhuri Randhir Singh be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the constitution of India *vice* Shri K. Hanumanthaiya resigned.”

The motion was adopted.

12:36 hrs.

**MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Five hours have been allotted for this debate. Today we can continue up to 3.30. May I know when the Prime Minister would like to reply to the debate ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : My difficulty is, as you know, I am not in Delhi tomorrow.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Let somebody else reply to the debate. There is collective responsibility.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : प्रधान मन्त्री का इस तरह से यहां न रहना और निकल जाना उचित न होगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह बहुत सीरियस चीज है। प्रधान मन्त्री को यहां पर मौजूद रहना चाहिए और इस का जवाब भी प्रधान मन्त्री को ही देना चाहिए। अब इतने साल के बाद तो यह फौरन एफेयर्स पर डिबेट हाउस में आया है और वह मौके से भाग जाना चाहती है तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है। उन को यहां मौजूद रहना चाहिए, भागना नहीं चाहिए और बहस का जवाब देना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody is agreed on that.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं भागना हरगिज नहीं चाहती हूं लेकिन लाचारी है जैसा कि सदन के हर एक सदस्य को मालूम भी होगा

कि शांति निकेतन का यह जो कार्यक्रम है वह हर साल इसी तारीख को होता है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप कल करतीं, इस डिबेट को पहले लिवा लेतीं लेकिन इस तरह से बीच में चला जाना यह क्या तरीका है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह डिबेट का रखना मेरे हाथ में बिल्कुल नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : On Saturday we were not expected to sit.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अगर उन के हाथ में नहीं है तो बतला दें कि यह रखना किस के हाथ में है ? सदन मांग करता है कि उन को यहाँ पर रहना चाहिए।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : स्पीकर साहब के हाथ में है।

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think we have any right to demand that a particular Minister must reply to the debate. We would have preferred the Prime Minister to reply. I also would have preferred the Prime Minister to reply to the debate, but I think we have no right to demand that a particular Minister must reply to the debate. There is joint responsibility. Any of her senior colleagues can hold her brief and reply to the debate to-morrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Not only that; we did not expect to sit on Saturday. The position was that we were to disperse today on Friday. We wanted to extend it. There was a proposal in the Business Advisory Committee that the House must sit on Sunday also. Then Shri Madhok said that they were all to go to Calicut and they would not be here on Sunday. In a similar way, some Ministers and others might have fixed up their programme on Saturday because we were supposed to adjourn on Friday. I think let us proceed with this debate now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, at 6-30 today the Prime Minister can reply to the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I can give another half-an-hour then and ask the Prime Minister to reply.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : You can postpone the Private Members business by two hours and carry on with this debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let the Prime Minister intervene in the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : She will make a speech. She will reply to the debate before this evening. But she cannot cancel her programme. It will not be right for us to demand that.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Sir, Private Members' Business can be taken up to-morrow.

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be done. Friday is Friday, Friday cannot become Saturday. Let us proceed now.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Sir, I welcome this debate and I share the concern of the hon. Members that it is to be such a short one. But the world situation is some what like the situation in our own country; it is a blend of both hope and despair. On the one hand there is an urge towards peace and economic progress through inter-national co-operation and, on the other hand, there do exist centres of tension which cause conflicts and divisions within the world community. On the positive side there is an ever increasing awareness of the need for the inter-dependence of nations. Although each country would like to be as self-sufficient and as self-reliant as possible, nevertheless, the world cannot exist without a certain amount of inter-dependence between different countries. One of the factors which causes great concern to India and to all developing countries is the widening gap between the rich and the poor nations. And, in spite of much effort that is being made in many directions we have not been able to solve this problem, and the gap is a growing one. I feel that this is what sows the seeds

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

of conflict and is an ever-present feature that disturbs peace.

We greatly welcome the good relationship which we have had with our neighbouring countries, with Burma, with Ceylon and with Nepal. With Burma, as hon. Members know, we have recently concluded a border agreement. With Ceylon, I have already mentioned to the hon. Members on a previous occasion of my own visit there, which was followed by the visit of the Governor-General Ceylon, which gave us opportunities to exchange views. With Nepal also we have had several exchanges. Our Deputy Prime Minister has been to Nepal and, very recently, the King of Nepal passed through Delhi. We were both able to have talks with him and to take up various matters of mutual concern.

We have been trying to maintain good relations and develop our relations with other countries of South East Asia and also with Japan, with Australia and with New Zealand. We have a modest programme of technical assistance and bilateral economic co-operation between India and other developing countries. But the urge of Asia towards economic progress and even co-operation cannot further itself while there is any area of conflict, and that is why from the very beginning it has been our effort to be interested in problems of peace and to try the ways of achieving peaceful settlement wherever there is conflict.

We have been vitally interested in the conflict in Vietnam, for instance, and I should like to repeat our hope that bombing should be stopped there, thus giving an opportunity to open up ways in which the conflict can come to the conference table from the battle field. We are deeply interested in peace in the neighbouring countries and, therefore, we have supported all peace initiatives which have been inspired by the same objective, and specially that made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. U Thant.

We continue to shoulder our responsibility of the chairmanship of the International Control Commission in the hope that this Commission may ultimately provide an instrument for international peace. I am sure the House would wish to join me in paying tribute to the personnel of the International Control Commission and our

Consulate General in Hanoi, who are conducting themselves with calm courage and dignity in very difficult circumstances. I know that the Commission is not able to be very active but, nevertheless, all parties are desirous of its continuance, as I said earlier, in the hope that in the future it could play a more useful role.

I should like also to speak of our relationship with Cambodia and Laos. Both these countries are facing extremely difficult situations and in spite of the pressures and difficulties they are trying to maintain a neutral position, and we do support them in this. Recently, we welcomed the king of Laos and we had the opportunity of reaffirming the similarity of our aspirations and ideals. The other visit we have had was of the Chief Minister of Fiji Mr. Ratu K. K. T. Mara. We have assured him of our interest in cooperation and in the peaceful and harmonious development of Fiji. Then, more recent still, we had the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Shewsagar Ramgoolam. His visit also provided us with an opportunity for renewing our old cultural and traditional ties with the people of Mauritius and of forging new links.

While dwelling on Asia, I should like to mention once again the growing understanding between our country and Australia and New Zealand. We belong to the same geographical region and our interests are interlinked in many ways. We are glad that there has been a realisation of this and we of course have always believed in this,—in Australia and New Zealand also. Today our thoughts go out specially to the people of Australia, for this is the day when they are mourning the tragic loss of their able and distinguished Prime Minister, Sir Harold Holt.

While I am speaking of the Commonwealth, may I here mention our relations with the other countries of the Commonwealth and, in particular, with the United Kingdom? Recently, we had the visit to Delhi of Mr. Prentice, the Minister for Overseas Development and I mentioned to him, as I would like to say here, our appreciation of the terms under which the United Kingdom has given us aid, without interest and with long period of repayment and with extreme flexibility in its utilisation as between project and non-project.

With Canada also we have growing ties. We have been working together for many years in the International Control Commission and on many international problems. We have co-operated and we have tried and are trying to seek peaceful solution of world problems.

Hon. Members are also aware of our efforts in the Security Council to work towards a resolution which could provide the basis for the U N Mediator to restore normality in the West Asian region. We welcome the resolution and we offer our good wishes to the Mediator in the very delicate task which he has undertaken. We believe that normal and stable conditions should be restored in that region, as soon as possible in the interest of the country concerned and, if I may say so, in our own national interest. The territories occupied by force should be vacated and the just rights of the people should be recognised.

We welcome the establishment of the independent Republic of South Yemen, which is another country with which we have had close ties and traditional links. We are glad that at the present moment this relationship has been very greatly strengthened and there is the friendliest of feelings between the people of South Yemen and ourselves.

With the countries of Africa and Latin America also our relations remain friendly. We share the same world-view and the same desire to safeguard our respective sovereignties and to promote international co-operation. By and large, in this area also the trend has been to remain away from ideological, military and political groupings and rivalries so that they could concentrate their attention on more positive and mutually beneficial links.

One cannot look at Africa without also seeing a few black spots which remain there.

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH (Mathura): White spots.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, white spots which are black spots, if I can put it that way.

We have on many occasions expressed our indignation at the efforts of small minorities to subjugate the vast majority

of inhabitants in disregard to the expressed sentiment of the United Nations and of the world community.

As far as Europe is concerned, we have no bilateral disputes either with western European countries or with countries of eastern Europe. In different ways both these regions have been contributing to our economic progress. We recognise the economic strength and progress which these countries have made in recent years and we welcome this process of closer economic, technological and cultural connections which are now being built up with India.

But we do feel, as I mentioned earlier on, that Europe and specially the more advanced countries of Europe, can do a great deal more to enable us to trade with them which alone can place our economic relations on a secure basis. We are fully aware of their own difficulties—the problems of European security and so on—and we hope that they will be resolved peacefully.

The visit of the German Chancellor has greatly added to the understanding of our respective problems and, I feel, has laid the foundations of closer economic, cultural and scientific collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Our co-operation with the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. continues to develop over a wide field of economic, scientific and cultural activities. We appreciate greatly the friendly assistance which they have both given and the faith they have shown in our own efforts to fulfil our national objectives. The generous food and economic assistance from the U.S.A. is a proof of their understanding and interest in our problems and our objectives. At the same time, the extensive programme of economic co-operation with the U.S.S.R. provides an equal proof of our common interest in safeguarding and promoting international co-operation.

In this picture which is one of harmoniously developing relationship it is unfortunate that I have to mention that the situation still remains unsatisfactory with regard to two of our neighbours. China continues to maintain an attitude of hostility towards us and, as hon. Members know, spares no opportunity to malign us and to carry on anti-Indian propaganda not only against

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

the Indian Government but the whole way of our democratic functioning and even our national integrity. But I would like to say that we do not harbour any evil intentions towards the Chinese people and we do hope that a day will come when they will also realise that it is to the interest of all the countries of South East Asia that we should be friends and that each country should be able to devote its strength to solving the very major problems of combating poverty, backwardness and all the attending evils.

With Pakistan we have had and still have the many common bonds of history, tradition and culture and, therefore, it is all the more regrettable that our relationship has followed such an uneven course. We, on our part, would certainly like to see the people of Pakistan prosper and progress and to have friendly neighbourly relations with them because, here again, we believe that friendly relations between India and Pakistan would contribute to the strength of both the nations and would help them both to achieve a better life for their people without our attention being diverted to other purposes. It is for this reason that we welcome the signing of the Tashkent Declaration and even now, in spite of all the obstacles which we face, we continue to do our utmost on our side to see that it is implemented.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Unilaterally.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : But the House is well aware how difficult this is. The immediate need, we feel, is to heal the wounds caused by the conflict of 1965 and to normalise our relations. This is what we have been trying to pursue with the Government of Pakistan.

The development of mutually beneficial economic and other relationships should not follow the consideration of more tangled political questions but should precede them and should aim at creating a friendly atmosphere. On our part, I should like to say that we shall not miss any opportunity of having a fruitful dialogue in order that such a feeling of trust and understanding is gradually restored and avenues are opened out for better collaboration on various issues.

We have not lagged behind in our efforts to promote disarmament because, again, for the same reason, we believe that the resources of the world should be turned to, constructive and productive uses. Therefore while we have reservations on partial or discriminatory arrangements for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, we share the belief that such an unprecedented reservoir of energy should be used for peaceful and not for destructive purposes.

In this connection, I mention the Second UNCTAD Conference which will be meeting in New Delhi very soon, in early next month. All our Members are already aware of the growing disparity between the developed and the developing nations. While the *per capita* income of the people in the developed countries, in recent years, has been rising, on an average, I am told, by 60 dollars per year, that of the people of the developing countries by only 2 dollars per year. Similarly, the goods manufactured by developed countries are becoming more expensive while the prices of the goods which we manufacture or which come from other developing countries are falling, thereby reducing our purchasing power.

Sometime ago, it was felt that effort should be made to find ways to transfer in an orderly and peaceful manner resources which are essential for rapid economic growth of the developing countries and that is why the Secretary-General of the U.N. had suggested the Development Decade. Unfortunately these efforts have also been in vain and have not succeeded at all. Instead of the gap being bridged, we see that it has been considerably widened.

Now, another effort will be made at the Second UNCTAD Conference to hold this trend and help to enable developing countries to acquire greater resources for their own accelerated economic progress. The developing countries are not asking for aid; they are not asking for charity or for any grant. But they are asking only for the opportunity to trade and to acquire greater possibilities of the transfer of resources from those countries which can afford them and which, in the long run, is to their own interest. It is recognised today, as we recognise in our own internal position, that prosperity cannot belong to only a few. Just as in our country, we see it cannot belong to a

limited number of persons or certain classes, in the same way, in the whole world community also, unless opportunities are shared we cannot have a world peace. Therefore, we must continue with our efforts to enable all the less developed countries to build a better life.

While shaping foreign policy, national interest must, naturally, always be kept in view both from the political point of view and from the economic point of view. At the same time, we must keep our sights on long-term perspective. Conditions, locally or in any given area, may change and sometimes, because of these changes, we may have to take up a new programme. But this should not divert us in any way from our basic values. There will always be ups and downs for any country. In fact, there are ups and downs for all countries, even those which are advanced and which have the possibilities of solving their problems with the resources at their disposal. Even they see ups and downs, even they see that their policies are not always succeeding, are not always bringing the results for which they work and which they hope for. But our aim, while we can make adjustments for any new position that arises, should be not to divert from the basic principles and to do nothing which would bring discredit to the country. We should have faith in ourselves and always so mould our thinking and our actions as to serve the long term interests of the country. It is sometimes when you get diverted by what seems to be in your interest today, that you see that you have moved away from what is really in the long term interest of the country and of the people.

13 hrs..

With these words, I should like to commend this Motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

A number of amendments are there.

Before we take up further business, I would like to know from the House whether we want to forgo our Lunch and continue this. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : We have only three hours today. Two more hours are there for this. Therefore, we may take another two hours tomorrow.

Now the amendments may be moved.

SHRIB. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, desires to invite the attention of the Government of India to the following points in order to make it serve the interests of India more effectively and speedily:—

- (a) need for reappraisal of our relations with Pakistan in the light of Pakistan's avowed intention of intensifying subversive activities in our country through large scale infiltration in Assam and by helping Mizos and Nagas for revolt;
- (b) need to expose the continuous malicious campaign of calumny revealing bitter spirit of hostility mainly based on racial and religious fanaticism by Pakistan against India; and to protect minorities in Pakistan from tortures of Pakistani inhabitants and also to safeguard the properties, assets and interests of Indian citizens in Pakistan;
- (c) need to strengthen our external publicity particularly in regard to India's position as a sovereign power in Jammu and Kashmir and the completeness and irrevocability of its merger with India in view of Pakistan's open declaration that it would use the forum of Security Council to malign India;
- (d) need to take effective steps to take back the Indian cargo seized by Pakistan during aggression of 1965 by declaring that no negotiations could take place with Pakistan when the scars of aggression of 1965 are still there;

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury] F.F.

(e) need to pursue an independent foreign policy which serves the best interests of the country undaunted by its effect upon our relations with big powers and to smash the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China lobbies existing in the country and creation of Asian lobby; and

(f) need to evolve a realistic policy towards China and taking of effective measures so as to take back the Indian territories now under occupation of China either by negotiation or otherwise; necessity of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel." (1)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, disapproves of the policies pursued by the Government in recent months." (2)

SHRI SEQUEIRA (Marmgoa) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, in the light of the national self-interest, invites the attention of the Government of India to the following :—

- (i) need to act diplomatically towards the early reopening of the Suez Canal;
- (ii) need to take a concerted and lasting diplomatic initiative towards (a) increased trade between developing nations and (b) closer balancing of trade between individual developed nations and India;
- (iii) need to improve and cement our relations with our neighbours in Africa and Asia;
- (iv) need to take a greater interest and part in the shaping and pro-

pagation of the common policies of both the developing and the Afro-Asian nations; and

- (v) need to take the opposition into confidence on major aspects of foreign policy and endeavour to develop and present a truly national approach." (9)

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI (Meerut) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, disapproves of the foreign policy of the Government." (8)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that the Government has failed to—

- (a) project the right image of India abroad by not pursuing a correct non-aligned policy in the international sphere,
- (b) evolve a correct policy towards the Afro-Asian countries." (10)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the view that the recent agreement between the Press Information Bureau of the Indian Government and the Soviet news and feature agency *Novosti* should be revoked and a thorough enquiry made into the circumstances leading to the signing of this agreement." (4)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chanoi-garh) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, disapproves of the foreign policy pursued by the Government because it has failed to protect the larger interests of the country." (7)

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI (Aligarh) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, disapproves of the foreign policy of the Government because the Government has failed to protect the interests of India in the West Asia and the South-East Asia." (11)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that the Government of India has failed to—

- (a) give up its pusillanimous policy in voicing for the cause of democracy and socialism, wherever they are endangered; and
- (b) speak for the revival of the democratic Government in Nepal and the release of Shri B. P. Koirala." (12)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India

in relation thereto, approves of the same." (13)

MR. SPEAKER : Amendments have been moved.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : Do you permit ex-CIA people to exhibit their badges in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen them. Please do not bring in shameful things. I do not know anything. If one is a CIA agent, they may say that the other is a Russian agent. He may please resume his seat.

Mr. Masani.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Listening to the Prime Minister's speech....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Insipid speech.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : ... I was reminded of what has been said about the British House of Lords and it struck me that the hon. Prime Minister was trying to emulate that august body about whom a poet has said that "they do nothing at all, but do it exceedingly well." I do not know to what extent the House thinks that the Prime Minister has succeeded in this effort. We all have our own ideas. But it did occur to me that her speech was nothing but a catalogue of generalities and platitudes, which has nothing to do with the kind of concrete situations that we are facing today.

I too could go round the world like her, casting my glance at the various parts of the world, but the time is very short and, therefore, I shall resist this temptation and shall only focus attention on three or four peculiar things that have been happening during the past few months which have caused concern to us and which, in any event, do not appear to have anything to do with the policy of non-alignment which this Government professes.

12.05 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

Before I give some examples of these developments, all of which are in the direction of leaning over backwards to placate the Soviet Union, may I express the hope, Sir,

[Shri M. R. Masani]

that the Prime Minister and Government will see that the honour of this country is maintained in regard to what is done to that unfortunate Soviet youth, Aziz Oulong-Zade, who has refused to go back to Soviet tyranny. This young man has made it perfectly clear to the Soviet Ambassador and to others who have been allowed to interview him that he does not want to go back to the Soviet Union because of his political objections. In the whole of the civilised world, there is the right of asylum and this right of asylum, Sir, we have so far respected. The last example was on the 29th March 1963, in our own capital when a Delhi court ordered Tarasov, a previous defector from the Soviet Union, to be set at large from the Soviet Embassy which was trying to deport him forcibly and he was allowed to leave the country for wherever he wanted to go.

I should be glad to have an assurance from the hon. Prime Minister that no pressure will be brought on this young man to do anything that he does not want to do and that we wish that in perfect freedom he should be allowed to stay in our country or to leave for whatever country to which he wishes to go. I am sure on this point, Sir, I reflect the overwhelming majority of this House.

I said that I would like to draw attention to some peculiar things that have been happening in our country during the last few months. The latest and the most glaring of these has been what has been described as the Novosti deal. Far from taking measures to protect our country from subversion and infiltration, our Government has gone out of its way to become a vehicle for Soviet propaganda in this country of which we have had such beautiful specimens in the John Smith articles and the broadcasts from the Radio Peace and Progress.

This agreement was signed in Moscow by a junior official of the Information & Broadcasting Ministry on the 16th of September. The most interesting thing about it is its secrecy. Those who signed it were so ashamed of their action that for two long months they hid it under the table. It was as late as 30th November that an enterprising Press correspondent in *Hinduistan Times* broke the story. After a few hours or days of evasion and shuffling of

feet, the facts were at last admitted. What are the facts?

First of all, what is NOVOSTI? Up to 1961, Sir, the press and propaganda activities of the Soviet Union were carried out by TASS and SOVINFORMBYURO. In February 1961, Novosti was brought into existence as a press news agency by several so-called "public" institutions which mean in Russia non-official institutions theoretically, among whom the Union of Soviet Writers, Union of Soviet Journalists, Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations and the All Union Society for the Dissemination of Scientific and Political Knowledge. Later, other sponsors were added. The interesting thing is that Novosti took over from the SOVINFORMBYURO which was then shut down. The entire staff of the SOVINFORMBYURO was taken over in Moscow and elsewhere by Novosti.

Like all other Soviet Agencies abroad, NOVOSTI has indulged in large scale intelligence and espionage activities both in this country and elsewhere. In this regard, it has a dishonourable record of expulsions of which I can only give a few. In November 1963, the Congolese Government arrested the Novosti correspondent, Benik Bcknazar Jouzbachev. In April 1966, Kenya expelled four Soviet officials, one of whom was Iouri Kouritsine, Novosti representative. In May 1967, the Republic of Colombia arrested Alfonso Monsalve Ramirez, the local Novosti representative, for faking passports, for fabricating passports. On June 6, 1967, Ghana expelled Alaxei Kazansev, Novosti representative for espionage activities and the Ghana Press reported that the Novosti office had become "a spy centre".

Novosti's subservience to the Soviet official line—although it is claimed that a non-official organization represents the people and not the Government—is shown by what happened to Mr. Khrushchev. When Mr. Khrushchev was in power, he was being constantly flattered by Novosti news hand outs.

But when the late-lamented Khrushchev fell from grace he became an "unperson", so far as Novosti was concerned. They withdrew in India a booklet they had published on the visit of Dr. Radhakrishnan; our President, to the Soviet Union, in which

Khrushchev had of course featured very largely. In the revised edition, Khrushchev became an unperson, and Dr. Radhakrishnan visited Moscow, but no Khrushchev was there to receive him! And what is interesting is that they reprinted the communique jointly signed by Khrushchev and Dr. Radhakrishnan, but Khrushchev's name disappeared and Dr. Radhakrishnan signed a joint communique with himself!

This disposes of the fiction that Novosti is different from Radio Peace and Progress or the Soviet dictatorship. This is the kind of fabricator of news and falsifier of history whom we are now holding out to the Indian press as a credible agency whose material should be made respectable by being kept available by the Information Department of our own democratic government.

The hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting two days ago made a pathetic attempt to stick to his silly statement that Radio Peace and Progress had nothing to do with Novosti. This is nonsense. Radio Peace and Progress was brought into existence in Moscow in July, 1964, and when announcing its formation Novosti was mentioned as one of its co-sponsors. This fact has been mentioned on the floor of the House by a Junior colleague of mine who had quoted the relevant announcements. I would only give the references in order to save time; and these are a Swedish language broadcast from Moscow by Radio Peace and Progress at 19:00 GMT on the 26th January, 1967 and a German language broadcast on the 19th October, 1967 at 19:00 GMT, where it was proudly mentioned that Novosti was one of the co-sponsors of the radio station itself.

The point is that all these are facets of the same dictatorship. Article 126 of the Soviet Constitution very frankly lays down:

"The Party is the leading core of all organisations....both public and State." Novosti being a "public" organisation, the communist dictatorship is the core of Novosti as of everything else.

Now, what is the other party to the agreement? It is the PIB. The PIB is a bureau for serving the Indian press at home. It has no jurisdiction or functions outside

our own country. It has no business to enter into any international agreements whatsoever. This is the role of the External Publicity wing of the Ministry of External Affairs, whose territory has been encroached upon by this agreement. Whether they are taking it laying down or privately having a war between the two Ministries I do not know. If they have any self-respect they will get this agreement cancelled as a vindication of their own position.

Now, what is the nature of the agreement? It says that this agreement is being brought about to bring about a "better understanding" between the two countries. This fabricator of news, this organisation that puts out the John Smith letters and articles through Radio Peace and Progress, this is the organisation that is going to bring about better understanding between the Soviet Union and our country! I ask the Prime Minister in all conscience: Is this her idea of better understanding between the two countries? We agree also to make available material to be published by Novosti. Here again, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting has insulted the intelligence of this House. I shall read out the appropriate paragraph from the agreement. It says:

"APN will supply PIB feature articles, background material and photographs to be used as reference material and also to make it available to such newspapers and periodicals published in India which may request or show interest in such materials;"

If the idea is to keep it on the table, what is the meaning of the words 'and also to make available'? After saying that it will be kept there, it goes on to say 'also to make available'. It must have some meaning. The meaning is very clear, namely that if *the National Herald* or *Elite* or some other fellow-travelling journal wants that material, the PIB will be under an obligation to mail it to them and to forward it to them from day to day. I think the Information and Broadcasting Minister owes an apology to the House on this point for persisting in his error when he could have easily corrected himself. The fact is that he has a guilty conscience and every attempt is being made to play down this agreement which was entered into by a junior official.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

The Indian press has sized it up correctly, and thank God, we have a free press. *The Times of India* editorial called it a 'bad deal'; *The Hindustan Times* editorial called it a 'dubious deal', and *The Indian Express* has called it a 'scandalous business'. Mr. Mani, an editor in the other House, referred to it by saying that the Government of India had become "a broker of the Soviet Union."

The question is who authorised this agreement. I would like to ask the Prime Minister to tell us who authorised this agreement and on what date. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting has said that neither he nor the Cabinet had been consulted. He was the relevant Minister, and he says that he had approved of it afterwards. He said this on the floor of the House. It is there in the proceedings. I accept his word for it, that he is not trying to pass the buck and that he knew nothing about it. I take it also that the hon. Prime Minister also did not know anything about it; otherwise, surely, she would have consulted the Cabinet. If neither she nor the Information and Broadcasting Minister nor the Cabinet was consulted, who authorised this far-reaching agreement at such variance with our national policy? The answer is 'Nobody'! But then Mr. Bhargava must have got some encouragement from somewhere. This petty official could not have dared to sign this agreement if somebody had not encouraged him. Who was the person or who were the persons who instigated Mr. Bhargava to sign this agreement behind the back of our Government?

There is a report that an official of the Ministry of External Affairs who was consulted about the travelling arrangements declined to authorise or sanction the payment of the passage to Mr. Bhargava to and from Moscow for this visit by the Soviet Government on the ground that this was contrary to the Government of India's practice. But in the end, this passage was paid for by the Soviet Government, who overruled this responsible official of the Ministry of External Affairs? In what Ministry was that person overruled? I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister which other official overruled this official of the Ministry of External Affairs who was doing his or her duty. The Ministry of External Affairs, as far as we could understand, also were not a party to this deal.

All this brings one to the feeling which is irresistible that there must be individuals in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and/ or in the Ministry of External Affairs who have allowed their excessive zeal in the Soviet interest to face their own government with a *fait accompli*. I would hesitate to call it a conspiracy, but if there was more than one person who was a party to it, then it becomes a conspiracy between certain official to dictate to our Government and to make a *coup d'état*. I wonder if the Prime Minister will authorise an investigation into the circumstances which led to the signing of the agreement.

Secondly, may I suggest that she and her colleagues cancel this agreement? Her own father set a good example in regard to the Voice of America deal. The ground on which that deal was cancelled—I do not think that it was very accurately presented to us—was that the secretary to Government and the Minister had not consulted the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Assuming that that was so, the deal was cancelled. The Minister was removed from office, and the Secretary to Government was transferred from his job.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur):
He got a job in the Punjab.

SHRI M.R. MASANI: Mr. Nawab Singh was removed and punished and victimised for this reason. What is coming in the way of this agreement being cancelled and steps being taken to find out how this agreement was concluded in the name of this country?

Now, I shall give one or two other examples of the shady dealings that have been taking place during the last few months. The next thing is about the appointment of our Envoy-designate to Britain. I am afraid the Prime Minister was not only kept in ignorance about this gentleman's activities in the past but she even misled the House when she gave her reply or rather she was herself misled, which is more likely, on the 27th November. She gave two explanations or excuses. She said that the statement was made by Mr. Dhavan at the time of the Indo-Pakistani conflict

and it was soon after the British Prime Minister had made a statement, because everybody was excited about the matter.

I would like to point out that this article was published in *Blitz* on the 29th January, 1966, six months after the conflict had come to an end, and in fact, after the Tashkent agreement had been signed. I have got the article here, and not once in the whole article does Mr. Dhawan show the slightest interest in the Indo-Pakistani conflict. On the contrary, the only time he mentions Pakistan is in a very friendly way, when he hopes that the Tashkent Agreement would be carried out by both sides. Therefore, his tirade against Britain had nothing to do with the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I point that you have taken 20 minutes, and only five minutes remain.

SHRI M.R. MASANI: I started at five past one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is just to remind you that the motion is:

'That the present international situation be taken into consideration.'

SHRI M. R. MASANI: These are the ways in which the international situation is being mishandled.

I was pointing out that Mr. Dhawan's article was not an isolated act as the Prime Minister was given to understand. Under the pseudonym "Sanjaya" he used to write articles in the *National Herald* during the 'Fifties', and those show that he is a communist fellow traveller without any doubt. He says in one article:

"A few months ago I was asked to give the definition of a progressive person. I replied: 'Today the test of a progressive person is his attitude towards the Soviet Union'."

When Communist China attacked Tibet, Mr. Dhawan wrote an article in the *National Herald* on 9th November, 1950, where he said:

"The interests of India are not directly involved, and the question of our making a protest simply does not arise. The propaganda about Chinese 'aggression' in Tibet is completely baseless."

Then he went on to welcome the liberation of Tibet by his Communist friends, and said:

"I have no doubt that the people of Tibet will benefit greatly as a result of closer contact between Tibet and China. Tibet is one of the most backward countries in the world. All this will change under Chinese rule. Tibet will now share the benefits of civilization like all the other Countries in Central Asia which have passed under Communist rule."

In an article in November, 1966, writing about his visit to the Soviet Union, he said there was full Rule of Law in the Soviet Union; in fact, there is more rule of law there because the Soviet Union has no Preventive Detention Act.

This is the man we have chosen to improve our relations with Britain by sending him to London. If he had been sent to Budapest or Prague, may be the local Government would not have minded it, but this is a mischievous act foisted on the Prime Minister and the Government by some of her unfortunate advisors.

Take her visit to Moscow last October. We tried to warn her when we saw an item in the press, then she was going to be put her foot into it. My friends Mr. Dandekar, Mr. Amersey and I sent a telegram from Bombay saying, "Please don't do this". We pointed out that her visit would be misinterpreted because there would be anti-democratic propaganda during the celebrations, and we asked her: Have you ascertained how many Prime Ministers of democratic countries are going to attend, or you will be in the company of Soviet satellites alone? All that we said came true, because with the exception of only one man, Prime Minister Kekkonen of Finland, whose situation we all understand, whose geographical situation under the paw of Soviet domination we sympathise with, no other Prime Minister or Head of State in the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

whole world went there except communists and fellow-travellers. The *Daily Telegraph* wrote that she was "a lonely figure from the democratic world". By this act, did she increase her prestige or the prestige of the country or the sincerity of our country's allegiance to non-alignment? Here are examples I have given to show that the so-called foreign policy is being distorted in day to day action.

May I commend to the Prime Minister a very interesting article written by Mr. Girilal Jain in the *Times of India* on 20th December, only a few days back. He refers there to the fact that there has been a definite change in the policy of the Soviet Union towards this country since 1965, starting with the hostilities between India and Pakistan and the situation in Kutch. The Soviet Union, under pressure of the Chinese friendship with Pakistan, has veered from its position of friendship with us and has taken up a position of equidistance about our conflict with our neighbour. Similarly, under the pressure of the Chinese dictatorship, Moscow is veering back to the path of international insurrectionary policies which Stalin carried out in his time. The phase of friendship, the phase of relaxation of tensions, is coming to an end. Mr. Jain has given many arguments for it. I commend the article to the Prime Minister.

Now, if you want any proof of the shifting of Moscow's stand towards India, it is provided by the activities and the policies of the two Communist Parties in this country. I can show it from their documents. Both the Communist parties are responding to Peking and Moscow's pressure by taking an insurrectionary line. Read the documents Sir, of the Calicut meeting of the Communist party (Marxist) last October. Mr. Sundarayya released those papers and the decisions to the press. I have no time to read them here but I will mention this. At a press conference at the end of that month, he said that "we have realised that the biggest danger to us"—that is, the Marxist Communist party—"is the danger of revisionism." After all that they had done in Naxalbari and the gharaos, they thought they were not insurrectionary enough! So, they have now shifted to a clearly anti-democratic insurrectionary line. That is in their document which they released from

Calicut. (*Interruption*) I am not yielding. If the hon. Member gets an opportunity, he can speak at that time. Let them read Mr. Sundarayya's press statement.

Sir, the "Right" Communist party, which is supposed to be more respectable these days, is also under the some pressures and is moving in the same direction. They gave a release after a recent meeting in Delhi. After that meeting, it was announced that there was rank and file pressure that the "Left" Communists should not be allowed to steal the show and, therefore, the "Right" Communists should compete with the "Left" Communists in the insurrectionary line just as Moscow is now following Peking in following the line of fomenting "wars of national liberation."

These are very important developments. To go on behaving as if we are living in another period, as if the shift has not taken place, is a very disastrous thing. If really non-alignment is going to be carried out, this is not the way.

It is against this background that Rajaji has quite rightly demanded that now that these trends, internal and external, have become a clear and present danger to our democratic Constitution, both these Parties should be banned and not allowed to take advantage of the benefits of our democracy.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is always difficult to speak after Mr. Masani. He is always very clever; I would like to return the compliment that he paid to the leader of the House. Whatever he said was said extremely well, but unfortunately not being a Minister, it is difficult for me to go into the details that Mr. Masani wants an answer to. I do not have Mr. Masani's stature to be repetitive in the House; most of the things that he is raising today have been discussed in the House earlier.

My other difficulty is that there was little that was said about policy and for back-benchers like us, the maximum that we can go into is policy. Mr. Masani hardly touched policy; he was extremely worried about the changes in the Soviet Union,

about the lack of McCarthyite waves in this country. I am glad that these sort of things—witch-hunting, persecution and phobias—do not catch on in our country. I quite accept what Mr. Masani said: there has been a change in the Soviet policy; there have been changes in the international situation and we have to sit together and think in this House, think in our parties, think in our committees, what changes there have been in the international situation today.

I have had the opportunity in the last two or three months to go round a bit of the world, to be at the United Nations, and the thing that struck me most was this: that our problems arise today because of the great success of India's foreign policy as initiated and as followed by Pandit Nehru and his successors. Long, long back, Pandit Nehru was on a visit to the Soviet Union and saw the similarity between the two peoples and worked for bringing about a better understanding between these two peoples. As I saw the functioning of the U.N., as I talked to a great number of people in the State Department I found this increasing understanding explicit and implicit on many of the vital issues that concern the world today. We will have to assess the situation again and we will have to take a stand because, as the Prime Minister repeatedly pointed out, our policy has to be determined in terms of our national interests not forgetting the aspirations of our people, not forgetting our ideology.

I very humbly like to put it to my hon. friends of the Swatantra Party that the fear that they express about the Soviet Union, about our understanding with them, is a fear not to be found in the country that they speak so highly of the United States itself. There never was a time when I heard people talking to me in the State Department, from the Secretary of State downwards, when they did not talk about the Soviet Union and their understanding on a lot of things. When the two super powers of the world agree on a non-proliferation treaty, when they agree tacitly on the uses of outer space or they agree on what their stand should be on the mineral wealth in the sea bed, all the lesser powers, all the smaller powers find that there is little elbow room, there is hardly anyone

to hear them. It is here, again and again, in spite of the fact that we do not want to sermonise, we do not want to be acrimonious, that the powers that are deprived, the powers that are not developed, the nations that have the largest number of people, turn to us. And it is India's role today in international affairs to stand free of great powers, to stand with the have-nots, to stand for the aspirations of the poorer, the down-trodden, the exploited nations of the world. We have to work out a policy within these lines.

May I very humbly put it to the other side that if Finland has a geographical nearness to the Soviet Union, India too in certain ways is not too far from the Soviet Union, and when we come to deciding our relationship with various powers, apart from position Geography will have to be remembered. However, if it is merely a matter of geography we should hardly be having any relationship with the United States. I am sure no one will suggest anything of that sort.

In this new changed world we have started paying greater attention to our neighbours. It is not that this is something that was not done. It was here that the Asian Relations Conference was held. We were one of the most active participants in Bandung. Our neighbours mattered to us. With all our neighbours near by India has to stand up to give an example of the urge to be independent, of the urge to refuse exploitation. India is one country which will not yield to arm-twisting even if it is performed not by one power but perhaps by more than one power, if this pressure means our being denied the peaceful use of atomic energy, if it means that the world is to be so ordered that what the colonialists could do explicitly will now be done in an implicit fashion.

I would also put it to this House for serious consideration that we very often are given to a lot of catch phrases, a lot of slogan-mongering. Recently suggestions have been thrown about our being friendly with one power, or jumping into the arms of another power and so on. It is not our wishing alone that can bring about an understanding between us and any other country. I would counsel caution in spite of my

[Shri Sant Bux Singh]

being one of the members who advocated last time that we should have closer ties with Japan. The whole of this issue will have to be worked out in the proper perspective. Japan asserts its will to be a great power of Asia, to have a seat on the Security Council, rather than letting India have it, and it competes with us in the shipping industry and its eyes are on the markets of South East Asia. It is essential to go into every issue, into every detail. Whatever, suits the national interest of this country, as interacting with the national interests of the other country concerned, that is what the base of our foreign policy should be.

Quite often I have seen it advocated, quite often with very great emphasis and brilliance by a person like my hon. friend, Professor Sondhi, that we should become great friends of France. It happens to be a fact of international history that at the moment there are two nations in the world which are taking stands on world issues which make the super powers smart. One is France and the other is our own country. But I fail to see to what degree, by what methods, France and we can start running in the same direction.

Wishful thinking is certainly not policy-making and, in this context, I would like to pay a tribute to my hon. friend, Shri Sequira who has moved extremely constructive amendments, with all of them certainly we shall not agree, but these are the lines on which we should be think.

I think one of the most important things for us to consider right now is the relations, economic and trade relations between the developing and the developed countries because in spite of all premises, in spite of all things, the fact remains that the developing countries, or any country for that matter is only prepared to help us to the extent that it suits them and no country loves another country more than it loves itself, whatever any people might think. Here I would like to refer some of my friends to a statement that President Kennedy made a long time back, which has been repeated, that there is not an American solution to all problems, there is not any Russian solution to Indian problems; the solutions to India's problems will have to come from within.

¶ The less that we go about lecturing to the [other] countries, the stronger that we get inside, the more responsibility with which we as legislators behave, the less bus-burning that we do, it is these smaller things that we often forget which will produce a healthier and more sober picture. Most of India's foreign policy will have to be thought out and worked out in terms of economic and political progress within the country itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri M. L. Sondhi. Before he commences I want to say that the time at our disposal is very limited. He will have 15 minutes. I will not be able to extend it. So, he should try to be as comprehensive and precise as possible within that time limit.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard here a reference to the basic values of our country. We in the Bharatiya Jan Sangh have been often misunderstood and often accused of protesting our nationalism fiercely. But I invite the Prime Minister look at the records of this House, to look to at the speeches of Dr. Syhyama Prasad Mookerji, and she will find in them a contemporary link which she will not find in the pronunciamientos made on behalf of her own party. I say this not in any manner of any claim to special patriotism, but I would like to underline that there have been others here, I remember Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, for instance, I remember also other senior members of this House, who have tried to preserve a sense of India's national identity and a hope that India may, like other nations, serve the interests of our land, but we may also promote the interest of man kind, that we may strengthen faith in ourselves while tolerating the opinions of others, that we may have a grasp over reality, which will not prevent us from adapting ourselves to new circumstances. Therefore, when we find a certain obstinacy in adhering to out-of-date formulations, we cannot but complain against it. we cannot but bring it to the attention of the House that India's strategic advantages today are not being fully utilised and, in particular, there are three aspects where foreign-policy-makers must sit up and take account.

13.41 hrs.

[SEN. G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

First of all, we do not find a proper co-ordination of military and foreign policy. We do not find a concern for national security which we would expect from policy-makers in our country. In the second place, I would say that the transformation which the world has achieved from the situation of bi-polarity, the bi-polar relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, which has given its way to multi-polar relationship among several nations of the world, this difference has not made its impact on the imagination of our policy-makers. Thirdly, and I think this is really the most serious aspect, the administration of foreign affairs shows that there are not enough policy directives, as far as administrative matters are concerned and therefore, while the Prime Minister may talk of inter-dependence of nations, what we get in effect is a certain view of our mendicant mentality, our begging everywhere for charity, and this applies to ideas as well as to economic aid, and we find also that we keep on adhering to out-of-date formulations and we do not change with the times which is necessary.

Now I come to the question of China. We know how we faced the difficulties with regard to Chinese aggression against our country. But we seem today to be in a mood when we have forgotten that the present postures suit China. There are people here who forget that the Chinese are in effective possession of our territory and, therefore, it is imperative for us to disturb the stalemate before it is too late and, therefore, we must look to those aspects of the situation which promise some diplomatic initiatives by us. Have we tried to exploit the Sino-Soviet rift? Have we utilized the diminished stature of China in international relations. Today China is looked upon in a very different way in Indonesia, in Burma, in Ceylon. We have to organise this into a policy. Instead of that, we find hardly any analysis which is brought before the public to convince us that our policy-makers remember that sacred pledge which this parliament took with respect to the territories under the control of the Chinese.

But, more than that, more than the military preparations, we need a certain political preparation, and that is with reference to the Tibet issue. The Dalai Lama has been misunderstood, and there are friends here who sometimes denounce him as a person who belongs to an order that has passed away. May I request them to recognise the Dalai Lama as a young man in touch with the aspirations of his country, a man who was at one time honoured in Peking also? This person proclaims to us the resolve of the Tibetan people to win back their freedom. Can we not help them at least by raising the issue in the United Nations? Yet, we find confusion on this score. We find differences between the statements of different Foreign Ministers—Shri Chagla tended to be somewhat pro-Tibet, Shri Swaran Singh tended to be somewhat anti-Tibet and the Prime Minister is yet to make up her mind whether she is for or against Tibet. I suggest this can be the result of faulty information from the Ministry or from other sources. Therefore, raising the Tibet issue in the United Nations will help us to clarify our own thought. It will help us to bring Tibet as an item in the international dialogue and thus it will encourage us to take up diplomatic initiatives.

There is the Treaty of 1954, which is still on our statute book. It is against our national interest. Can we not take steps to remove that treaty from our statute book? Is it not possible for us to remember and to take heed in time of the difficulties that may arise in India-China relations?

I refer to the problems which our diplomats faced there when they were insulted. Even now the Government has not taken any warning and we find families are still living in Peking with the Indian diplomats. Tomorrow the Chinese may again turn the screw on them and we may find ourselves again in confusion. Can we not anticipate Tibet?

I believe that it is possible to probe China and find out what is happening. But for that purpose there are many other ways. America has been conducting secret talks with China in Warsaw and probably America knows more about Chinese intentions than we who are faced with China. But our embassy there hardly serves any

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

purpose. Therefore it has been urged on behalf of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and other parties that we must change the pattern of diplomatic relations which we are enjoying with China today and which are working against Indian national interests.

When you think of China and of the Sino-Soviet conflict, the thought goes at once to the Soviet Union. A question must be asked here. In spite of our having a brilliant man as our representative in Moscow, why is it that there is coldness in our relations with the Soviet Union? There is mistrust between India and the Soviet Union. I have no hesitation in welcoming economic co-operation with the Soviet Union but when it comes to questions like the Novosti deal, one feels from one's very depth that this deal should not have been entered into if Indian national interest had been kept in the foreground; also it is not in the best interests of the Soviet Union either. Every country has different agencies—Some which are reputable and others which are not so reputable. If we want a relationship with the Soviet Union, we have an ancient example, namely, the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Tolstoy. Do our present relations ever touch that high philosophic level? In fact, they descend to all that is murky, all that is soiled and all that makes this Government look so foolish in the eyes of the world. Therefore my request to the Prime Minister is to scrap this deal in the interest of Indo-Soviet friendship which I regard as an important item in our foreign policy.

The Prime Minister has often claimed that she has seen no evidence of changes in Soviet policy towards India. May I ask, When she met Mr. Kosygin recently, did she discuss about Mr. Khrushchev with him; did she recall what feelings Mr. Khrushchev had for India? The very mention of Mr. Khrushchev's name would have brought out the difference, which would have been clear to her, between the Soviet attitude then and now.

Also, about her visit to the Soviet Union. I am all for visiting other countries to gain information, but with self-respect. I cannot help to recall that she went there in the context of the meeting of the Communist

Party of the Soviet Union. Have we forgotten that still the Soviet Communist Party denies recognition to a great Indian who differed with us, with whom may party and I do not agree? M. N. Roy's name is still tarnished in the Soviet Union. I should have thought the Prime Minister should have taken up this matter with the Soviet Communists to put Shri M. N. Roy's name back in the name of persons and stop him from being an unperson.

But as for as the Soviet Union is concerned, we have to view it in its multi-dimensional aspects. We find that the Soviet Union is trying for a rapprochement with certain countries. There is, for example, the Soviet Turkish rapprochement in which the Soviet Union has tried to say that there are two national communities in Cyprus—the Greeks and the Turkish Cypriots. This is not a point of view which we can endorse. Our whole outlook must be such as to support the cause of the Cypriots as one identity.

Similarly, when the Soviet Union puts pressure on us with regard to Kashmir, we have every right to resist that pressure. We know, recently there have been shifts in Soviet foreign policy from their national interest point of view. We have no quarrel with it, but if the Soviet Union wants that the present arrangements in Kashmir should be disturbed and certain other types of activities should be encouraged, we have every right to resist it. Therefore we have to view the Soviet Union in its totality.

In this context, as far as eastern Europe is concerned, the Prime Minister went there and she felt that our relations there were improving. But this is a question on the many aspects of which criticism could be made.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, the question is asked often. Is Ayub a man of peace and should negotiations between India and Pakistan continue? I utter a word of warning here that the Kutch Report is likely to go against us because of the manner in which it has been handled. Then what will happen? No wonder our tempers will be roused. Will we even now take heed and conduct our diplomacy on a realistic basis?

There is the question of the Mangla Dam and of the sacrifices made. There is the question of the so-called activities which are being taken on behalf of Sheikh Abdullah. There is the question of the plight of the East Pakistan Hindus and the whole policy towards East Pakistan on which I have no time to touch here. But I cannot refrain but refer to Pakhtoonistan issue. I have a letter from Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan where he again asks India to remember its pledge to Pakhtoons.

A mention was made here about Nepal. I would ask a very simple question: Has Nepal become a place here discredited politicians have to be dumped? we want a close cultural relationship with Nepal. But this Government seems to have a fear of fostering a close cultural relationship.

There is the question of West Asia where we find that we get the worst of both worlds, neither Arabs nor Israelis seems to understand us. The Prime Minister has done a strange thing. She talked of foreign policy but she did not utter a word about Israel, the subject which is discussed daily in the newspapers. It is a question of image of South-East Asia. We do not know what has happened. The Britishers are withdrawing from South-East Asia creating a vacuum there and America intervening to fill it up.

Then, there is the question of Indians abroad on which the Prime Minister said nothing. The diplomat, Mr. Tayabji has referred to that problem and, I think, that a recent article by him is worthy of her notice.

There is the total possibility of our being left out of the nuclear dialogue. Our diplomacy should in geared towards resisting pressure on us for non-proliferation. How can we exploit Soviet-American Competition, and safeguard our national interest?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: Sir, I crave your indulgence just to refer to a few matters, very briefly, which concern the administration of foreign affairs.

The Prime Minister will concede that foreign affairs is a full-time affair and we still do not know why Mr. Chagla quit. Did Mr. Chagla quit because files were not shown to him?

I belonged myself to the Indian Foreign Service. I also confess that the Service has gained a reputation of its being known as Influential Family Service. In the personal entourage of Ambassadors, in the matter of posting, people who are much more deserving are left out. Recently, a private Secretary has been rewarded with the posting to Netherlands, a Steno has been posted to Birmingham, a P.A. has been posted to Washington and a Private Secretary to Washington. Why a cluster of brilliant people in New York? Too many cooks spoil the broth. Why a top diplomat who specialises in African politics has been posted now to Switzerland? Why the only expert we have on Disarmament has been sent to Austria? Presumably, to find out how blue the Danube really is.

My final submission is a matter of very great importance. I can give many examples but I will give only one example. There is Saudi Arabia. There is the Government policy on West Asia. But I say we want to improve all bilateral relationships. Saudi Arabia has a vital role in Arab affairs and we want the expansion of our Mission there. But the expansion of the Mission there has been blocked by vested interests.

The importance of commercial relations has been ignored. Our Embassy in Jeddah is reserved for one family and nepotism of the worst type is taking place there and there are appointments of relatives in various commercial undertakings. A Commercial Secretary has secured employment for his nephew as an Assistant; a cousin is employed as a Translator; a brother is employed and he is also bringing over a new Press Attache who, to the best of my knowledge, is his own brother-in-law. May I ask the Prime Minister whether she will re-examine this appointment.

There is a regular ruse in many Embassies to bring youngsters from the home towns of top diplomats and appoint them in the Missions as local employees for a year or two and then get berths in commercial firms. I demand the abolition of local sanctions of staff so that the family business could be ended and only India-based staff should be sent there.

There are other problems about research to which I would have referred. But due

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

to lack of time at my disposal, I would like to refer to one or two things more. The I.F.S. Committee was appointed. It would have been much better if there would have been a Parliamentary Committee. Even then, whatever the Committee has recommended has not been accepted. The organisational pattern in the Ministry of External Affairs remains regrettably a caste pattern. I know that there are necessities of differentiation. But why should the people who specialise in publicity or research be discriminated against?

The Prime Minister gave an answer the other day that she has recently set up a Policy planning Division. What has it done?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have exceeded your time by 5 minutes already. You must conclude now.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Yes; just a minute.

We feel there is failure of our policy with regard to West Asia and China.

It is not enough to announce new Departments. There must be constant evaluation of the work done by these Departments.

Finally, there is the question of our cultural contacts with other countries. We know the Ministry of External Affairs is to convey a certain view of our national identity and, therefore, a total cultural outlook is of the essence.

To my mind, India should be a bastion of freedom. If people from other countries want asylum, we should welcome these. This country has given asylum from ancient times. Therefore, it is a matter on which there must be a new outlook and new interpretation of events, by which our foreign policy no longer remains tied up with just what the Prime Minister referred, to, the hopes and fears. Rather what we want from India is concrete, positive leadership to seize initiatives which are available to us. Let us not talk of old-terms—non-alignment, Tashkent Declaration and other things. Let us rather talk in terms of the overall guiding consideration of national security and how to explain that national security to other countries, in consonance with a new world order in which our cherished ideals for humanity may be fulfilled.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): I feel a little privileged to get an opportunity to participate in this debate right after Prof. Sondhi. I am very glad that at least today he said that Bharatiya Jan Sangh has also got certain views, certain observations, to make regarding the foreign policy of this country. In the past, whenever their esteemed leader, Mr. Bal Raj Madhok or Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, participated in the foreign affairs debate, they spoke in a language which, with very great difficulty, I could follow: Secondly, they put forth their views as if they were their individual views. (*Interruptions*) Prof. Sondhi referred to so many issues. Rather, he tried to revive the dead issues like Tibet. He also made a reference to a very great Indian for whom I have very great respect, Mr. M. N. Roy. But I do not see how in the present time this country is going to be benefited by raising these issues and trying to introduce such issues as far as our basic foreign policy is concerned.

By and large, I endorse the policy of the Government with certain reservations. This morning, the Prime Minister referred to the Tashkent Declaration. I come from that part of the country which is directly affected by the Tashkent Declaration. There is one sentence in the Tashkent Declaration which, according to my opinion, was responsible for the death of our esteemed late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. In the very first paragraph, the last sentence says:

"It was against this background that Jammu and Kashmir was discussed and each of the sides set forth its respective position."

What happened in 1965? Not only this House, but the whole nation is aware of that, how Pakistan infiltrated into Jammu & Kashmir State and after that infiltration, how they carried out a world-wide publicity to their 'Operation Jibraltar' in Jammu & Kashmir State. As a true nationalist, as a true patriotic Indian, I am basically interested that our relations with Pakistan should be improved. At what cost? I cannot reconcile with this policy that our relations with Pakistan should improve at the cost of Jammu & Kashmir People. I cannot reconcile myself with this policy.

14 Has.

Sir, the Tashkent Declaration is only a paper declaration. What has happened since then? How has Pakistan behaved after this Declaration? I want to ask this Government. Are we the only party or the Central Government is the only party or the Indian Nation is the only party to honour this Tashkent Declaration and Pakistan has no obligation to honour the Tashkent Declaration? After the Tashkent Declaration there had been regular infiltration going on across the cease-fire line from Pakistan into Jammu & Kashmir State. There have been cease-fire violations committed by Pakistan. There has been anti-Indian propaganda done by Pakistan all over the world. If this is the result of the Tashkent Declaration, I think, we better have second thoughts about this Tashkent Declaration. Now Prof. Sondhi also mentioned about the Soviet stand regarding Kashmir. Before I say anything about the Soviet stand, I want to say about our own stand regarding Kashmir. In this book, with red ink and black ink it is written KASHMIR. This is a 20 years' story of our foreign policy. We went to the Security Council, we went to the United Nations. For what? With this complaint that raiders have come from Pakistan, they have committed aggression in Kashmir State. We went with this complaint before the Security Council. To-day, I do not call it 'Security Council', but I will call it 'Insecurity Council'. What result did we get of our complaint? Pakistan was never named aggressor. Whatever resolutions were passed by the Security Council were accepted by the Indian Government, but Pakistan never honoured those Resolutions. I strongly object to the presence of United Nations Observers in Jammu & Kashmir State. The United Nations or the Security Council has no right to play with the fate of the people of Jammu & Kashmir and allow these foreigners to watch our cease-fire line and pass on military information to Pakistan. We are not prepared to tolerate this attitude of the United Nations or this attitude of the Security Council. Therefore, I very strongly feel that it is no use keeping our complaint before the Security Council. Let this country make it once for all known as to what our stand is as far as Kashmir is concerned. We may talk with Pakistan on any other matter, but not about Kashmir.

As Prof. Sondhi said, I would join issues with him; let us frame our foreign policy keeping in view our presence in the international situation, keeping in view our internal situation, but let us not merely raise slogans of policy of non-alignment or policy of weakness.

In the end, I would like to say that as far as the basic foundations of our foreign policy are concerned, I endorse it. But I am reminded of one thing. What was India's position in 1946? India's image was as leader of Asia, as leader of those countries who were trying to win independence, gain independence and all those small countries used to look towards India as their leader. Now, after 20 years, where are we? Where is India's image?

Where is that great heritage of India which used to inspire those nations which want to live peacefully, which want to achieve independence. What has happened to that? We must give second thought to all these issues and try to re-organize or re-phase our foreign policy to meet all these issues and all these situations.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Very good. Now come and start sitting here from to-day.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, let me state clearly and categorically, that I am neither pro-East nor pro-West. In approaching any international problem, I have no ideological obstacle or hindrance.

Often this Government professes that it is following a non-alignment policy without any deviation. Like the word 'socialism', non-alignment means different things to different people. What have we achieved during the last twenty years following this wonderful non-alignment policy? After 20 years of pursuit of this foreign policy, we have got doubtful friends but surer enemies. This non-alignment policy which the Government are following should be based on courage and not on cowardice, not on inferiority complex. All of us are aware of the fact that the base of Hindu communalism and Hindu casteism is untouchability. Mahatma Gandhi was fighting it throughout his life, what is condemned, what is criticised, inside the country is practised outside it. Yes, Sir, I mean untouchability is being practised outside

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

the country in international problems. This Government is not willing to recognise the German Democratic Republic as well as as Israel. What is wrong in recognising these two countries? The Hallstein doctrine is no more there and is dead. This Government need not be afraid of the anger of West Germany in our recognising the German Democratic Republic.

Again, Israel is a *fait accompli*. Our Prime Minister reiterated the other day that we have recognised the existence of Israel. After that, why are we hesitating to have diplomatic relations with that country? It is just like refusing to marry after agreeing to betrothal. We must recognise both GDR and Israel. There is nothing wrong in that.

A few minutes ago, our Prime Minister was mentioning all the countries in Asia and in other parts of the world and saying that we have good relations with all those countries. But with all this, I want to put a question. What is your achievement in taking up the leadership of Asia, particularly South East Asia? What have we done towards that? From Colombo to Tokyo, there are so many countries. There is ample field for India to take up the leadership, political leadership or cultural leadership, or moral leadership, if not economic leadership. We have not done anything towards that end. Though we have got some countries which look to us for help and guidance, we are not giving them anything. Starting from Nepal and going to Ceylon, Burma, Singapore up to the Philippines, we have got a legion of countries where the field is ample for India to take up the leadership particularly in South East Asia.

In Africa also, dozens of countries are springing into independence. They look up to us as a guide and philosopher. But what are we giving them?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : We can give philosophy.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : We must be practical. We must follow a policy of anti-imperialism, anti-racialism and anti-apartheid. Only then can we be at least an influential factor in African countries. In the African countries, there is a vacuum in leadership. There was one man Nkrumah. He is no more on the scene.

African countries are today without leadership, I mean political leadership. I do not say that India should be the sole leader of Africa. But at least we should be able to project our image in those countries.

The UN Charter has now become an outmoded one. It was drawn up in 1945 when the membership of UN was only one-third of the present strength of 123, the latest addition being South Yemen. Afro-Asian countries form the bulk of the membership. They command a majority in the UN. What is our impact on the UN? Do we feel influential enough in the Security Council or any other international agency? No, our Influence is not felt on any of the activities of the UN. Only a few of the old Powers are still dominating the UN. India must take some initiative to reappraise, rather to reorient the UN Constitution. Only then the Afro-Asian countries which constitute the bulk of the UN will feel that they have a voice in the activities of the UN.

On Vietnam, I believe we have a positive, decisive and vital role to play, being the Chairman of the International Control Commission. We should bring all the parties to the conference table. What have we done towards this end? The Prime Minister was saying that we are trying but have not succeeded so far. As I said, we have not a very vital role to play there. We must be courageous enough to expose and to condemn the dumping of arms, whether it comes from America or from China.

Regarding Pakistan and China, you can love your neighbour but do not trust your neighbour. I am no pessimist. I do not believe that Pakistan will be at loggerheads with India for ever. Nor do I believe that China will be inimical towards India eternally. We have to negotiate. At the same time, I am not advocating a policy of appeasement or surrender of some lands to either of these countries. We must be practical in that approach.

Coming to Tibet, my hon. friend, Shri Sondhi, who spoke earlier, said that we must encourage the Tibetan people to fight for their freedom and human rights. I would endorse that plea.

Regarding Bhutan and Sikkim, we have the responsibility of defence and external affairs of these two small kingdoms. At the same time, we must also take up the responsibility of their economic development. We must help them sufficiently in this sphere so that they will look towards us as the parent country.

Coming to the question of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, we know that thousands of them have been driven out from Burma and thousands are going to be sent out from Ceylon. The repatriates from Burma have enormous wealth and property in Burma, but they are driven out without a penny or paisa. This Government must take up the matter with the Burma Government. Whatever property or wealth they have left they must be enabled to repatriate to this country; or at least, as was suggested by the Madras Chief Minister, we must get from that country rice equivalent to the value of the properties owned by these repatriates from Burma.

Our propaganda machinery has to be geared up. Our publicity organisation is very very poor. Our external publicity functions very poorly with the result information about ourselves does not reach many of the countries of the world. It should be made absolutely clear to all that foreign radio and other publicity organisations have no right to interfere in our internal affairs. I have every right and authority to criticise the Governor of West Bengal and condemn this Government for their sins of omission and commission in West Bengal. But I do not concede that right either to the *New York Times* or to *Pravda* or to *Radio Peace and Progress* or to the *Voice of America*. There should be a limit for foreign powers to interfere and poke their nose into our internal affairs.

Much was said about the Prime Minister's visit to Soviet Russia. I do not see anything wrong in that visit to Moscow to participate in the 50th anniversary celebrations.

Summing up, I would say that India has not been active at all in her role in taking up leadership in South East Asia and Africa. That must be our prime concern. Our image must be projected especially in South East Asia. Government must do something concrete towards that end.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): The foreign policy of the country has been the correct policy in relation to the present situation on the international scene. The criticism that has come from Opposition Benches is due to the failure to understand the mainstream of the foreign policy of our country.

Our foreign policy is based on the principles of non-alignment, anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism.

The very fact that India has stood up against Rhodesia and South Africa in the United Nations stands as a monument of India's efforts towards peace and the creation of a peaceful atmosphere.

Then, it is necessary for every country to have friendly neighbours. Much has been made out of the visit of our Prime Minister to Russia on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. It is not necessary that because other heads of State did not go, India should also not have gone. Are we to seek the green light from other nations? Must we do the same thing that others do or should we have an independent approach to our problems. What certain parties want is that if America does, Japan does or Britain does a thing India should also do it, India should have no independent approach. That is the reason why Mr. Masani came out with the theory that because no other head of State, or only one or two went there, India should not have gone. My submission is that policy of friendship with USSR demanded that the Prime Minister of India should go.

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is their national day just like our Republic Day.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: That is a gesture of goodwill the very fact that the Prime Minister has gone shows our desire to have greater friendly ties with the USSR, and this gesture has helped in creating better understanding between USSR and India. It is a bold step, a step which has brought USSR and India closer, and the criticism that because the other heads of State have not gone India should not have gone, springs from the failure of members to understand how to create friendly relations with other countries.

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

Another criticism was that our foreign policy has no co-ordination with our defence policy or economic needs of the country. My submission is that the economic needs of the country demand peace and friendship with other countries. The policy of India towards the African countries, towards the East European countries and towards the West is aimed towards creation of peaceful and friendly ties, and this is quite evident from the fact that the African countries are demanding more and more India's technical assistance and capital in their countries. This is evident from the fact that there has been a rise in the trade with the East European countries. This is due to the success of India's foreign policy which has helped in the progress of international trade and creating better understanding. The recent visit of the Prime Minister to the East European countries has further strengthened the friendly ties and it will help increase India's trade with East European countries.

Shri Masani said that an envoy has been appointed to Britain who has communist leanings. Should a man not be appointed because he has communist leanings? Every Indian who is honest, who believes in the integrity of India, who wants India to rise to heights, has right to be appointed an envoy. Therefore, it is a strange insinuation made that because he has leftist or communist leanings, he should not have been appointed envoy to the United Kingdom. You cannot dub a man as communist and say he should not be appointed because of this reason. The test is if he is an honest person, an intelligent man, brilliant man and has the welfare of the country at heart. If these things are satisfied, then no objection can be levelled against the appointment of any envoy.

Another aspect has been referred to, as to why India should have diplomatic ties with China in view of the fact that China has acted against the interests of our country and is always at war with our country and has insulted our diplomats and so forth. This is again due to the fact that they do not understand the functions of a diplomatic mission. A diplomatic mission is not a show-piece. A diplomatic mission has to perform various functions. It has to under-

stand and bring in information to the country which it represents. Assuming that we sever our ties with China, then does it help our country economically or bring in more information to our country, or, will it raise our stature in the eyes of the world? If it does not satisfy any one of these tests, and on the contrary, if it harms our interests in the sense that we will have no source of information as to what is happening in China, then, my submission is that this argument that India should break her ties with China holds no ground. It is in the interests of our country to have our representative in another country even, say, during a war, or when we are fighting. It is in our national interests to have a window in that country so that we know things and get information from that country. So, from this point of view, I support the foreign policy on the ground that India should keep on maintaining a diplomatic mission in China.

Then the policy of our country towards the Middle East is to be supported both on the economic and defence grounds. In the war with Pakistan in 1965, some sort of aid did come to Pakistan from the Middle East countries. Therefore, our effort should have been and is, to drive away those countries from Pakistan and take a sort of foothold in those countries, and India has succeeded in this respect also because it has increased her trade with those countries. Therefore, on the ground of defence and economic needs, the middle eastern policy also stands the test.

Therefore my submission is that from the point of view of India's support against colonialism, against imperialism, India's defence and economic needs—all these tests are satisfied by the present foreign policy of the country. So, my submission is that this is the correct and best policy in the present situation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
Mr Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister began by saying that the international situation gives grounds for faith and despair but later on her speech turned out to be a complete anti-climax, as usual, being nothing but full of insipid and vague generalities which really do not mean a thing.

At the beginning, if there is at all any sense of urgency from the point of view of India's national interests, we would say that there are three or four problems which should be highlighted. Two of them are located on the periphery, as it were, of the Asian continent—one in the west and one in the south-east, and two are much nearer home, on our borders, to which I will come later.

I must make a brief reference to the continuing position in West Asian and Viet Nam for the simple reason that the major threats of resumption and escalation of hostilities are to be found in these two areas, and India must be, for her own national interests, vitally concerned to see that these threats do not materialise, because this is not something which is happening far away in countries with which we have no concern, but where we are vitally concerned both politically and economically as regards trade and so on. In West Asia, although hostilities in the formal sense are over, everybody knows that the threat of renewed hostilities and escalation will remain so long as the fruits of aggression which Israel reaped through the annexation of Arab territories are left in her hands.

14.25 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This is the position which even the majority of members of the United Nations also had no other alternative but to take up, that if there is to be any rule of law or peaceful co-existence in international relations no aggressor whoever he may be should be permitted to hang on to the fruits of his aggression and annexation. But the hon. Prime Minister merely said that we are supporting every kind of initiative and resolution which is forthcoming at the United Nations to see that Israel is made to cede the territories which she has seized. But it is quite obvious the Israelis have not the slightest intention of doing so. Their official spokesmen have made it clear time and again. Therefore, we are vitally interested. We would have liked to have heard from the Government of India some expression of more serious concern about

this position in West Asia which affects us in every possible way—it is disrupting our trade, it is disrupting our commerce, the Suez Canal is closed, our expenditure on account of imports and exports in everything has gone up, quite apart from the fact that Arab lands have been seized in a war of aggression and the aggressor refuses to give them up. There is no trace of this sense of urgency in her remarks whatsoever.

On the other extreme there is Vietnam. I was amazed to hear the kind of words she used. She said that we continue to be interested in the conflict in Vietnam. How generous of her! This is the major issue which is facing the world today. Only day-before-yesterday the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam celebrated its seventh anniversary. I read in the papers that you yourself, Sir, graced the occasion at one of the celebration meetings in this Capital City. I congratulate you for that, because even President Johnson and the Pentagon in Washington are slowly but surely being forced to accept the reality of the situation that if any day they agree to go to the conference table it will not do to bring in the puppets of Saigon there and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam will have to be represented at the table if there is to be any kind of lasting peace. Grudgingly, hesitatingly, even the Americans, now and again, are forced to admit this because the National Liberation Front fighting in South Vietnam has brought the mighty American war machine practically to its knees. The Americans boasted the other day that they had dropped more bombs since 1965 on Vietnam than they had dropped on Europe throughout the whole of Second World War. You know, Sir, that 1.55 million tons of bombs were dropped in Europe in the whole of Second World War, and between July 1965 and 15th November this year they have dropped, on their own claim, 1,630,500 tons of bombs on that little South-East Asian country. But still they could not defeat the people. This is the condition we are in today. Tremendous losses and defeats are being inflicted on the American forces there. But the danger is, because, particularly this year, this is an year of Presidential election in the United States, there is a desperate move afoot to escalate the war further. Already alarming reports are coming that attempts are being made by American armed forces

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

and generals to spread hostilities into the territory of Cambodia and Laos to which she referred cursorily in passing. If South East Asia is in this way engulfed in conflicts and war, what are we going to do sitting here and pretending to be just neutral members of the International Commission? There is no sense of urgency. What are we doing about it?

We know we have repeated it time and again in this House, that the Government of India is rendered supine, silent, helpless, gagged on this question simply because of her fear of displeasing the Americans because of their fear that US aid will be stopped or will be cut down. Otherwise there is no reason why in the name of non-alignment you should take up a position of neutrality between American forces fighting there and Vietnamese people. You are not able to declare before the world who is the aggressor up to this day? You equate them? You put them on the same footing? My hon. friend talked about giving leadership to Asia. You are going to give leadership to Asia by, in the name of non-alignment, refusing to say who is the aggressor in Vietnam?

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: That is all you want?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let not the moral face of India be blackened before the world as it is today. Let it not be besmirched. Go and see what people are saying. Let me tell Shri Masani—he is, of course, hundred per cent or even 200 per cent on the side of America, but which America?—There are two Americas on the issue of Vietnam. That is the Point. Millions of Americans are defecting—defecting against the policies of the Johnson Administration. Don't you read about it? I have no time to repeat all these things. Shri Masani is so worried about one Soviet youth who has defected or something. But let me tell him that there are millions of Americans, the youths of America, when drafted into army, they are burning up their draft cards and preferring to go to jail. Let him read over and over again their names, the intellectuals, the foremost intellectuals of the United States, the scientists, cultural people and so on who have come out openly against the dirty war in Vietnam. So, on the

side of which America do we stand? Is the moral conscience of India on the side of the Pentagon Generals and the people who are burning the Vietnamese children with napalm bombs or is it with the new America, the thousands of people who surrounded the Pentagon, people who are fighting for peace in Vietnam and the withdrawal of the forces of aggression, as well as for the rights of civil liberties of the Negroes whom the other type of Americans are butchering, lynching? Yet, Shri Masani has not a word to speak about the Negroes. Therefore, on these two issues on the periphery of Asia, I may say one thing. We do not even seem to be able to wax indignant when our own people are killed by the aggressors. Of course, the whole country was burning with indignation in those days when our jawans were killed, either by the Chinese or by the Pakistanis, on the borders. But today why are we down playing and forgetting about our Indians who have been killed in these two places? There was our member of the staff of the International Control Commission who gave up his life in Hanoi in one of those inhuman bombing raids which the American B52 Superfortresses are carrying out day after day in Hanoi. And there were our jawans in Gaza strip in the United Nations Forces. Here, in this session I have received in reply to a question the detailed documents exchanged between the Government of Israel and our Government on the question of who was responsible for the killing of those jawans. I have no time to read these documents now but here we find the Israeli Government, with unsurpassed cynicism and falsehood continues to deny that they had any responsibility whatsoever in the matter, trying to make out that the Indians were killed by accident. I am glad that at least on this point our Government in its *aide memoire* has stated:

"There is undeniable first hand evidence to show that these Indian UNEF casualties occurred as a result of deliberate Israeli attacks on innocent and unarmed Indians who had not given any provocation as would be seen from the account of these incidents attached herewith."

The account given by Mr. U Thant is attached in evidence of that incident and the Government of India *Aide Memoire* further

Says :—

"The Government of India, therefore rejects the Israeli explanation of these attacks and casualties as being accidental. The attacks were deliberate and the Israeli Government should accept the full responsibility for the casualties resulting therefrom".

But this whole business has been forgotten as it were by the House, by the country, by our great press. They never mentioned it any more. Therefore, I say that our national sense of self-respect and honour is getting blunted and blurred, because we are afraid to displease somebody...

Nearer home, on our own borders, what is the position now? However much Shri Inder Malhotra may fret and fume—I respect his feelings because he comes from Kashmir; I know probably how he is feeling; I do not say that he should not speak like that—however much he may fret and fume, we have to face this confrontation with Pakistan and here what line should we pursue? Should we follow a no-settlement-in-at-any-cost? Are we to say that for time immemorial this hostile confrontation must go on with Pakistan? If we say that, then we live constantly in fear of a repetition of what happened in 1965. I do not think anybody wants a repetition. But you have to live in fear of that. Have we resigned ourselves to this philosophy that settlement is out of the question, that on no conditions can we ever come to terms with Pakistan, there must be this hostile armed confrontation, we will live in fear and 50 per cent of our national wealth will continue to be sunk simply in defence preparations and defence equipments and we have no other go so long as the situation continues?

What is even more important, the initiative is slipping out of our hand. The national image of India on this Kashmir issue is suffering and Pakistan has begun to adopt very clever tactics, very subtle tactics which, I am afraid, unless we counter by some sort of bold diplomacy, is going to give a very wrong impression about us to our friends. We all know the material which the Pakistan High Commission sends by post to all Members. In these now they have begun increasingly to take the line as if they are the people who stand for a reasonable settlement with India,

they want to live in peace with India and the old talk about plebescite is no longer repeated parrot-like. Here in the latest bulletin sent out by them on the 16th December it is stated:

"President Ayub has said that Pakistan is willing to have mediation or arbitration in settling the Kashmir dispute provided it is just impartial and honourable".

He may or may not mean it; I am not concerned with it; but he goes round the world with the propaganda that they are prepared to have impartial arbitration and mediation and we have nothing to say on the subject. We are sitting mum. We cannot even have the imagination to properly release Sheikh Abdullah and make a gesture. We have the very halting, hesitating, miserly way of saying: you are free, but you can move about only in Delhi and that too with escort; you cannot move beyond. Even though ultimately they will have to release him, this is the halting way in which they are conducting themselves.

Then, on the Chinese question, I know it is very difficult and if you ask me "what do you want?" I cannot tell you; I am not in the government. The Chinese attitude continues to be very intransigent and hostile, but the point is....

AN HON. MEMBER: What will you do?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If I am in the government, you would not be there. The point is that we must not be driven into this kind of attitude, which is not so much pro-Asia as it is anti-China. That is what I wish to say. In Vietnam, our whole outlook is coloured by this obsession of China, and we indirectly show contempt for the Vietnamese people expecting one day they would become the puppets of China. Therefore, I say, on these two questions, whatever may be possible we have to take the initiative, make an approach before the forum of international opinion which shows that we want a settlement and we are trying for it; we are the people, not they, we are striving for a settlement.

Finally, I would briefly refer to one or two other things. Sometimes, it is true

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that though we do not agree with our friends on the right—sometimes, in the name of non-alignment they are neutral, when they should not be neutral and sometimes when they should be neutral, they become aligned; that is true. Now, take the question of South Africa. It gives me intense pleasure to note the fact that for the first time in the history of the South African coloured peoples' fight against *apartheid* and for independence our own soil, Indian soil has been given, has been provided for setting up of an office of the South African National Congress. It is a great thing which had not been done all these years. And Dr. Yusuof Dadoo, veteran freedom fighter of South Africa, who has been here touring the country, he has warned that this Fascist regime, this racist regime of South Africa is also changing its tactics in order to befool the people. While preserving *apartheid* at home, outside South Africa they want to show that they are all for cultural exchanges and other types, of exchanges even with coloured people. Inside their own country, of course they will not give those rights to their own coloured people. I want to know whether in this UNCTAD Conference, which is going to be held in this country, for which luxury hotels are being built and *juggies* and *jhompries* are being eradicated, whether in this Conference the delegation from South Africa is going to be entertained or not. I want to have a reply to this question. Because, this will be the first time in history that a South African delegation will be visiting our country if they are allowed to come. We have even sent out our tennis team to play against South Africa in the Davis Cup, but it was not in South Africa; it was outside South Africa. You may say: don't mix up politics with sports. But I think we are carrying things too far even today. The Olympic Committee of the Olympic Games does not allow South Africa to participate; please remember that.

About the GDR my young friend said something but he should not counterpose GDR with Israel. The point is to show what is the relationship between the GDR and West Germany. Her Mr. Keisinger was greeted effusively a few weeks ago—a man who had a leading position in Dr. Goebbels' propaganda de-

partment of the Nazi Administration. Everybody knows it. The documented records are there. 2,000 old Nazis are still holding positions in West Germany. This is the position. He comes here, we greet him, we ask him in private and he says that the Hallstein Doctrine still applies to India though it may be relaxed even in the case of socialist countries of eastern Europe.

When the Prime Minister says that other countries of Europe should be anxious to develop trade with us, they will not even set up a trade agency in GDR, let alone extend diplomatic recognition to them. They will not set up an agency of the State Trading Corporation though they wanted to develop trade. So, what kind of non-alignment and neutrality is this? We do not understand it.

Therefore I will say, in conclusion, in India's national interest it is necessary that these four burning problems of the moment in West Asia, Viet Nam and on our borders with Pakistan and China, should be solved, should be struggled with, should be discussed in all seriousness and urgency. But I am sorry to find that the Prime Minister's speech is just vapid and insipid and puts no line of approach before our country whatsoever.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard two different voices in this House.

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

श्री रा० कृ० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने दो सायियों के भाषण इस सदन में सुने ••

एक माननीय सदस्य : घबड़ा गए ।

श्री रा० कृ० सिंह : यह मेरी मातृभाषा है । आप घबड़ाइए । मैं दोनों में बोल सकता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने दो तरह के भाषण आज सुने । एक भाषण श्री मीनू मसानी का था । श्री मीनू मसानी के भाषण को सुनते वक्त ऐसा लगता था जैसे बायस आफ अमेरिका बोल रहा हो या जनरल च्यांग-काई-शक हमारी पार्लियामेंट में आ गए हों । दूसरी तरफ कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने यह कहा कि हमारी

नीति जो हूँ बियतनाम के बारे में वह गलत है। हम उन से बताना चाहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष की नीति हमेशा यह रही है कि जो आज विदेशियों का इंटरवेशन, हस्तक्षेप बियतनाम में हो रहा है उसकी हम ने मुखालिफत की है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की भी यही पालिसी रही है, यह सदन को मालूम है और हमारे विदेश नीति के विशेषज्ञों को मालूम है। लेकिन असली सवाल जो हमारे सामने आज आता है वह यह है कि हमारी विदेश नीति पर कौन सी चीजें हैं जिन्होंने कि दबाव डाला। पहली बार जब चीन से हमारी लड़ाई हुई तो हम से यह कहा गया कि चीन से अगर लड़ना है, चीन से अगर भारत को बचाना है तो हम को पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों की गोद में चला जाना चाहिए और यह कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान से सुलह कर के, पाकिस्तान से मेलजोल कर के चीन से अपने मुल्क को बचाना चाहिए। लेकिन आज पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करने के लिए कौन सी शर्तों की जरूरत है? हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट साथी पहले यह कहा करते थे कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार काश्मीर के मामले में कोई समझौता करेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान की साबरेनटी, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी जो है वह गलत हाथों में चली जायेगी। हम अपने साथियों को बताना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान काश्मीर के मामले में कोई समझौता नहीं करेगा। काश्मीर पर समझौता करने वाली कोई सरकार हिन्दुस्तान में कायम नहीं रह सकती। काश्मीर पर कोई समझौता नहीं हो सकता। क्या मतलब है? कहा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान से समझौता कर लो। हम पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती चाहते हैं। हम पाकिस्तान की मदद करना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान से व्यापार करना चाहते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में सभ्यता का जो व्यवहार है वह हमने निभाया है और निभाना चाहते हैं लेकिन इस के मानी यह नहीं है कि हम अपना घर पाकिस्तान को दे दें। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में सेकुलर डेमोक्रेसी को कायम रखना

है, हिन्दुस्तान को प्रगति करना है तो हिन्दुस्तान काश्मीर के मामले में या हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ हिस्सों के मामले में पाकिस्तान से और चीन से कभी समझौता नहीं कर सकता।

दूसरी बात जो सामने आती है वह यह आती है कि विदेश नीति जो होती है वह हमारे राष्ट्र की रक्षा की नीति होती है। पाकिस्तान और चाइना का काल्पयूजन जो है वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति की मेन थीज है। एक तरफ हम देखते हैं कि चाइना हिन्दुस्तान के साथ समझौते का हाथ ठुकरा रहा है। हम ने कोशिश की, सदन में भी कहा गया कि हम चाइना से बातचीत करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन बातचीत करने की कोशिश इज्जत के साथ हो सकती है और किसी तरह से नहीं हो सकती। मगर चीन आज हमारे साथ बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। तो क्या हम बेइज्जती के साथ चीन से समझौता करेंगे दूसरी तरफ आप देखिए पाकिस्तान में, वहां पर एक फासिस्ट डिक्टेटरशिप है। वहां के लोगों को आजादी नहीं है और आजादी के नाम पर कुछ लोण स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के या कम्युनिष्ट पार्टी के यह कहें कि काश्मीर उन को दे दें या कोई समझौता कर लें तो यह कभी नहीं होने वाला है। बताइए, आप किस थीज के लिए पाकिस्तान से बातचीत करना चाहते हैं? ... (ब्यबचाल) ... समझौते की बात का मतलब क्या होता है? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर की समस्या पर पाकिस्तान से कोई समझौता हो नहीं सकता है। पाकिस्तान चीन से एक तरफ मदद लेता है, दूसरी तरफ अमेरिका से मदद लेता है, पश्चिमी जर्मनी से मदद लेता है, ईरान से और टर्की से उस के पास मदद आती है और पाकिस्तान का जो अस्तित्व है उसकी तरफ हम गौर करें तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति समझ में आयेगी। वैनसुल कवामी मियासत में यह हमें होता आया है कि इन्टीरियलिज्म ने पीपुल्स लैंड को हमेशा ठिबाइंट किया है। दुनिया में आप देखें, हिन्दुस्तान को बांट कर

[श्री रा० कृ० सिंह]

के पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान बनाया गया, अरब देशों को टुकड़े टुकड़े कर के इसरायल खड़ा किया गया। सूडान और इजिप्ट को आपस में लड़ाया गया। इम्पीरियलिज्म की हमेशा नीति रही है कि लोगों को आपस में लड़ाओ, इनमें आपस में झगड़े कराओ और इस तरीके से दुनिया पर अपनी हुकूमत कायम रखो। और यही वजह है कि हिन्दुस्तानी होते हुए भी, हिन्दुस्तानी नस्ल के होते हुए भी छेदी जश्न की सरकार को एक माइनारिटी बनाया गया। यहीं कोशिश की गई ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद द्वारा मौरीशस के अन्दर कि डा० राम गुलाम की सरकार न बन सके। आज जब डा० राम गुलाम कामयाब होते नजर आये तो अंग्रेजों को या साम्राज्याशाहियों को तकलीफ होती है हिन्दुस्तान की आवाज के साथ यूनाइटेड नेशंस में एक आवाज उठाने में कि वहां पर डा० राम गुलाम की आवाज उठे। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं हमारे जो असली सिद्धान्त हैं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के उन सिद्धान्तों पर हमें कार्य करना चाहिए। पूज्य बापू के नेतृत्व में दक्षिणी अफ्रीका में हम ने जो संघर्ष शुरू किया था, आज भी वह कायम है। हम बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारी संसद सदस्या श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित के लीडरशिप में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में क्या हम ने रेशिअलिज्म से लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी या कि जब इंडोनेशिया की आजादी की लड़ाई हुई तो क्या हमने हिन्दुस्तान में एशियन कान्फरेंस कर के एशिया की मदद इंडोनेशिया को नहीं पहुंचायी और हाल ही में जब इसरायल ने अरब देशों की आजादी छीननी चाही तो क्या हम ने इसरायल का साथ दिया था हम ने उन लोगों का साथ दिया जो अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। आज हमारे सामने इसरायल के मसले पर यह कहा जाता है कि हम लोग इसरायल से समझौता कर लें और हमारे दोस्त लोग जो अपोजीशन में बैठे हैं वह वैसे हमेशा नान-एलाइनमेंट के खिलाफ होते हैं लेकिन इसरायल के मसले

पर उन को नान-एलाइनमेंट की याद आई। लेकिन एक आंसू भी उन की आंख से न टपका जब हिन्दुस्तानी सिपाहियों पर बमबारी की गई और वह बुरी तरह से मारे गए। उन की समझ में यह नहीं आया कि आज हम 100 करोड़ का ट्रेड कर रहे हैं अरब देशों के साथ और अरब देशों की मदद से आज हम उस चीज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं जो कि हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा खतरा है। आज एशिया के अन्दर पाकिस्तान यह चाहता है कि हमारे खिलाफ मुस्लिम राष्ट्रों का एक संघ बना कर के हम को खत्म किया जाये। आज वह फासिस्ट तरीके पर हिन्दुस्तान की आवाज को खत्म करना चाहता है। अगर हम उस आवाज का मुकाबिला करना चाहते हैं तो एक मुस्लिम कन्ट्रीज का एलायंस कम्प्यूनल बेसिस पर हो यह हमारे लिए नुकसानदेह होगा। इसीलिए हम ने प्रेसीडेंट नासिर का साथ दिया। इसीलिए प्रगतिशील शक्तियों का हम ने मलेशिया में साथ दिया। यह इसलिए किया कि पाकिस्तान मुस्लिम राष्ट्रों को मिला कर एशिया में हमारे खिलाफ विद्रोह न कर सके। दूसरी तरफ, हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति की ध्वजा जो है वह ऊंची नहीं रह सकती है जब हम दुनिया में आजादी की आवाज को बलन्द करें, जब हम दूसरों को दबाने वाली शक्तियों के खिलाफ दुनिया में संघर्ष कर सकें। आज हम वह संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। हमारी राजनीति ऐसी राजनीति है कि जिन सिद्धान्तों पर बापू और श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भारत वर्ष की विदेश नीति बनाई थी, उन्हीं सिद्धान्तों पर हम आज उस विदेश नीति को ले चलना चाहते हैं। आज जो हमारे मदन में ल्यूनेटिक फ्रिजेज की आवाज आती है, एक ओर से वायस आफ अमेरिका की आवाज आती है, एक ओर से पेंकिंग रेडियो की आवाज आती है, दोनों तरफ से हमारे ऊपर हमले होते हैं, यह सिद्ध करता है कि आज हमारे राष्ट्र की नीति जो है वह सफल नीति है। राष्ट्रीय नीति जो होती है वह नेशनल सिन्क्रोरिटी की नीति होती है। वह नीति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं कही जा सकती, जिस नीति से देश

की रक्षा न हो सके।

हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान अमरीका की गोद में बैठ जाय, हिन्दुस्तान अपने फौजी असलाहात न बनाये। हमारे कुछ साम्यवादी साथियों ने कहा कि फौजी बजट कुछ कम किया जाय, पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता किया जाय। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ एशिया में और दुनिया में भारतवर्ष जी नहीं सकता, अगर भारतवर्ष की फौजी ताकत तन्दरुस्त नहीं होगी, अगर हमारे पास शक्ति होगी, तो हम दुनिया में खड़े हो सकेंगे, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हमारी इज्जत होगी। पाकिस्तान से जब हमारी लड़ाई हो रही थी, उस वक्त हमसे एक विदेशी डिप्लोमेट ने कहा था कि ऐसा लगता है कि दुनिया की चार बड़ी शक्तियों में एक हिन्दुस्तान है। चीन है, रूस है, अमरीका है और चौथा हिन्दुस्तान है। हम को देखना है कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के चार बड़े राष्ट्रों में हो, एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों में उसकी इज्जत हो और हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में बापू और नेहरू की आवाज को मुलन्द कर सकें। लेकिन यह हिम्मत हमें इन लोगों की तरफ से बोली हुई आवाजों से नहीं मिल सकती, जिनमें कोई अमरीका का दलाल नजर आता है और कोई चाइना का दलाल नजर आता है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Within the short time at my disposal, I will not be able to cover the entire gamut of foreign relations of our Government....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has hardly ten minutes.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: In Tamil, there is a proverb which says that in a pot of rice which is boiling one piece of rice is enough to say whether the rice is boiled or not. Similarly I will take only one issue of the Government's foreign policy to say what exactly this foreign policy is.

The previous speaker was vaxing eloquent on how our Governemt had stood by the Indonesian people in their struggle for independence. These are all things of the past. We are now concerned with what we are doing today.

Prime Minister herself has said that one of the most important points of conflict in the world today is in Asia, namely, in Vietnam. Today we are in a situation where the Americans are threatening to escalate the war; they are threatening to escalate the war from Vietnam to Cambodia as well as Laos. It is precisely in this situation that we should realise what exatly our Government policy on this has been. My friends belonging to the Swatantra Party, for instance, Mr. Rajagoplachari, had very recently said that we should send our volunteers, our token Army at least, to Vietnam in order to give moral support to the United States. I have before me the declaration made in this House on the 24th April, 1954, when the conflict in Vietnam was raised, a statement which was made by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and that statement was at that time applauded by the entire House. Just at that time, the Geneva Powers were meeting there to resolve the conflict of Vietnam. It was precisely at that moment that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared in this House certain postulates for the ending of the hostilities in Vietnam and for the restoration of independence. I have not got the time to read the whole speech, but I can point this out to you; the ringing words of that speech were that all the powers that were gathering at Geneva must recognise the independence of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. What I want to point out here is this. Nobody said that there would a South Vietnam and a North Vietnam. Vietnam was one entity, a united entity. This was what was proclaimed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at that time and it was after that the Geneva Conference had concluded. Today my friends from the Swatantra Party echoing the American propaganda in this country, go on saying again and again that North Vietnam has committed aggression on South Vietnam.

What are the terms of the agreement? I will just read it out to you, Sir, because it becomes necessary to remind people. The Geneva Conference Declaration in clause 2 said:

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

"The Conference expresses satisfaction at the ending of hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam; the Conference expresses its conviction that the execution of the provisions set out in the present declaration and in the agreements on cessation of hostilities will permit Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam henceforth to play their part...."

They never said 'South Vietnam' or 'North Vietnam'. They considered Vietnam to be one single entity even at that time because it was one nation.

Again in paragraph 7, they say:

"The Conference declares that, so far as Vietnam is concerned."

Mind you, once again 'Vietnam' and not South or North Vietnam.

"...the settlement of political problems, effected on the basis of respect for the principles of independence unity and territorial integrity...."

of both, not of South Vietnam or North Vietnam

"...shall permit the Vietnamese people to enjoy the fundamental freedoms, guaranteed by democratic institutions..... In order to ensure that sufficient progress in the restoration of peace has been made and that all the necessary conditions, obtain for free expression of the national will, general elections shall be held in July, 1956, under the supervision of an international commission composed of representatives of the Member States of the International Supervisory Commission....."

There, at the Geneva Conference had it not been for this political settlement, had it not been for the fact that these people agreed that the conflict will now be transferred to the field of elections, that the political questions will be resolved through the ballot and, therefore, Ho Chi Minh and Viet Minh would not have agreed to cease hostilities. What happened? Who broke that agreement? We should like to know who broke that agreement? Is it North Vietnamese Government that broke the agreement? Or is it the puppet Government of Diem that broke the agreement, goaded on by the American imperialists? Who did it? Who did refuse to hold

elections? Is it the South Vietnamese or the North Vietnamese? The International Control Commission had sent reports after reports in which they had pointed out that the Diem Government was not willing to hold elections. President Eisenhower is on record to say that if elections were held, 80% of the people would vote for Dr. Ho Chi Minh. This is on record. Therefore, if the people choose Dr. Ho Chi Minh's Government then it will be an 'unfree' Government. 'Therefore, I will impose my puppet there and that will be a free Government. This was the Americans' argument and finding that they could not impose that Government, after six years when the people wanted to get themselves united, the USA Govt. says that South Vietnam is a separate State, its independence must be guaranteed and 'we are there to guarantee its independence'. Consider, Sir, what would have happened in 1947? Dr. C.P. Ramaswamy Ayyar who was then the Diwan of Travancore declared that Travancore would become an independent State, free from India. At that time the people of Travancore revolted against it. Dr. Ramaswamy Ayyar enacted 'Poonapra and Vayalar' and people revolted. At that time, if the British imperialists had come to the assistance of Dr. Ramaswamy Ayyar against the people, whom would you call the aggressor? And if India had gone to the assistance of the people of Travancore, would we have called India an aggressor or would we have called the British Imperialists the aggressors? Again, in 1949 when the people of Hyderabad were revolting against the Razakar regime in Hyderabad and at that time when India sent its forces to suppress the Razakars, what would you have said? Would you say that India had committed aggression against Hyderabad because Hyderabad impelled by the imperialists wanted to cede away from India? Similarly, it is not even like India, it is one people, a single people speaking the same language. An agreement on that basis had declared in 1956 that the conflict will be transferred to the electoral field and if the Diem Government and the American imperialists refused to accept the verdict of the people, who are the aggressors—may we know?

These are the facts and India has a special responsibility. It has a special responsibility because India happens to be the Chairman

of the Control Commission and when the Control Commission itself had sent reports after reports in which it had branded the South Vietnamese Government as refusing to honour the agreement entered into solemnly in Geneva, what was the responsibility of the Government of India? Is it not the responsibility of the Government of India now to brand the American imperialists as aggressors who are raining bombs on the poor people there? For the last three years a brutal war, a savage war, a war whose savagery is not excelled so far in the history of war is going on there. Yet, we do not condemn them. My hon. friends were arguing that we were today, neutral. My hon. friend was saying that the Government of India had adopted a policy of neutrality.

15 hrs.

I have here with me a list of publications which have been declared as proscribed and hence which can be forfeited, very recently. Here is the Supplement to the Post-master-General's circular No. 7 dated, Calcutta, the 31st October, 1967, in which the following publications are proscribed. One of them is *The Economic Development in Asia and Far East- The work of ECAFE*. Because the ECAFE publication contains a reference to the development in North Viet Nam, even that ECAFE publication is proscribed. Another item which is proscribed is *Some Aspects of Guerilla Warfare* (17 books), all published by the Viet Namese Government. All of them have been proscribed. This is the wonderful neutrality which we are pursuing. I am sure the Government would say that we have friendly relations with the USA and, therefore, anything that will harm those relations is bad. Quite right. But do they not realise that books by the American imperialists condemning the North Viet Nam Government are allowed to be sold here? Do our Government like that? They allow the Americans to sell any kind of publications against the Viet Nam struggle in this country, but if the Viet Nam publications come they say that those publications should be proscribed. This is the wonderful neutrality that they are practising.

Again, what do we do? We sell our wagons and trucks to South Viet Nam, and

if it comes to North Viet Nam, we say that we would not like to sell these things to North Viet Nam, not because of American pressure but because we are afraid that they might go to China and they might ship away to China. May I ask whether China is depending upon Indian scarce goods?

Quite apart from that, we are selling goods to Nepal. Are we sure that from Nepal they would not go to China? Why all this kind of camouflage then? Let them say clearly that they are not going to assist the North Viet Nam Government and they do not want to have even normal relations with them in the matter of trade; a formal Embassy is there, but we do not have even normal trade relations with them. Our Prime Minister, when she goes to Washington, talks to President Johnson and tells him that she understands why they are there. When she goes to Moscow she signs a communique with Mr. Kosygin wherein she condemns the aggression in Viet Nam. After coming here, the American Ambassador comes to her and asks her and she explains 'No, no, we are not meaning you as the aggressor'. If that be the truth, then we would like to know whom she is calling the aggressor? Is she calling North Viet Nam the aggressor?

In reality, therefore, I want to point out that in the face of this terrific aggression that is taking place, the policy of Government is not one of neutrality; their policy of selling all these scarce materials to South Viet Nam is a policy of abetment of aggression by the USA. How can it be otherwise? After all, when they are depending upon America even for our food, how can the policy be independent?

With regard to the other questions, I would submit that if they adopt a forthright policy in this respect, if they adopt a forthright anti-American policy against the greatest aggression that is taking place there, I am sure they will also find a way of solving the Chinese problem. If they do this, I am sure they will be able to solve the Chinese problem also because behind all these things is the basic attitude that they have got towards American imperialism.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की विदेश नीति अपने में कोई स्वतन्त्र नीति नहीं होती।

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

बल्कि वह किसी देश की आन्तरिक नीति का प्रतिबिम्ब हुआ करती है। अब अमरीका को ले लीजिये। उसने अपने यहां ज्यादा अनाज पैदा किया और जब उस के पास अनाज सरप्लस हो गया तो वह पी० एल० 480 का कानून आया और अपने फालतू अनाज को देने के लिए भिखमंगों की तलाश होने लगी जो कि उधार पर माल ले सकते हों। हम ने अपनी आन्तरिक नीति में तय किया कि खर्चिले ढंग से सरकार चलायेंगे और कोई पैसा स्वदेशी मुद्रा का हमारे पास बचेगा नहीं, टैक्स भी लगा दिये, मुद्रा प्रसार भी कर दिया। कुछ संकट पड़ने के बाद हम को जरूरत पड़ी कि कोई दाता हम को उधार अनाज दे दे ताकि नकद बचा कर उस रुपये से हम अपना काम चला सकें। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा वह तो जैसी आप की आन्तरिक नीति होगी वैसे ही आप की विदेश नीति होगी।

मुझे अफसोस होता है जब मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के मुंह से यह सुनता हूँ कि दुनिया के अमीर और गरीब देशों का गैप लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है। भारत की विदेश नीति ने उस गैप को घटाने की क्या कोशिश की? भारत सरकार ने क्या कभी दुनिया के अन्दर उस दुनिया की पंचायत में यह कहने की हिम्मत की कि बालिन मताधिकार के आधार पर यू० एन० ओ० का चुनाव होकर एक पालियामेंट बन जाय? क्या आप ने यह कहने की हिम्मत की कि फौज के हिसाब से टैक्स लगा कर एक विकास का खाता खोल दिया जाय जिससे गरीब मुल्कों को पैसा दिया जा सके? जो विकसित लोग हैं उनके मजदूरों का एक घंटा हमारे यहां के मजदूरों के 100 घंटे बतलाते हैं क्योंकि उन के पास साधन हैं और इसलिए यह गैप बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। अब किस देश के अपने घर के अन्दर आन्तरिक नीति में अमीर और गरीब का फर्क बढ़ता चला जाता हो वह दुनिया के देशों में विद्यमान अमीर और गरीब का फर्क खत्म करेगा वह जरा समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, पूर्व जर्मनी के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग

परेशान होते हैं कि उसे हम मान्यता दें या न दें? शायद पश्चिम जर्मनी नाराज हो जाय। लेकिन पश्चिम जर्मनी ने जब अपनी रक्षा का भार दूसरों को सौंप कर अपनी पूरी शक्ति इस बात पर लगा दी कि अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन किया जाय तो वही पश्चिम जर्मनी जिससे कि डर की वजह से या जिसको कि नाराज करने के डर की वजह से हम पूर्व जर्मनी को मान्यता नहीं देते थे वहीं पश्चिमी जर्मनी चीन को अपना माल बेचने लगा। क्योंकि माल उस ने ज्यादा बनाया है इसलिए आन्तरिक नीति ज्यादा माल बनाने की होगी उस विदेशी नीति खपाने की होगी, कहीं न कहीं तो उस को अपने माल को खपाना ही पड़ेगा।

श्रीमन्, हम डरते हैं इजरायल को मान्यता देते हुए। अब इजरायल को हमारे द्वारा मान्यता देने का मतलब यह हरगिज नहीं है जैसा कि मेरे से पहले बोलने वाले कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने कहा कि हम उस से कोई संबंध करने जा रहे हैं और अरबों पर हम हमला करने जा रहे हैं। इजरायल को मान्यता देने का अर्थ सिर्फ इतना है कि इजरायल दुनिया में है, दूसरे भी उस को मानते हैं, वह मौजूद है और मौजूद रहेगा।

उसकी अच्छी बात को अच्छी कहेंगे और बुरी बात को बुरा कहेंगे लेकिन उस को मान्यता देने का मतलब यह है कि हम उसको तसलीम कर लें।

ताईवान को भी हम तसलीम नहीं करना चाह रहे हैं क्योंकि उस से भी बाहर का एक बड़ा आदमी नाराज हो जाएगा। असल में ऐसा महसूस होता है कि हम स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद भी क्योंकि एक मुद्दा तक हम लोग स्वतन्त्रता के लिए लड़ते रहे तो अमी भी हमारे जो सरकार को चलाने वाले यह नेता लोग हैं उन के दिमाग में पूरे स्वतन्त्र होने की भावना ठीक तरीके से नहीं है। जिस तरीके से किसी चिड़ियाघर के अन्दर बन्द रहने वाला जानवर

बाड़े के बाहर निकल भी जायें तो भी उसको बहम होता है कि वह अभी भी चिड़ियाघर के अन्दर ही है। ठीक वही हालत हमारे देश के नेताओं की है। क्यों नहीं आप यह घाउटर मंगोलिया के प्रश्न पर एक स्वतन्त्र रख अपनाते और इस में रूस वाले पूरी मदद दे सकते हैं और ऐसा करके चीन और रूस के बीच में एक बफर स्टेट को कायम रख सकते हैं लेकिन आप तो बने बनाये बफर क्षेत्र अर्थात् तिब्बत को भाराम से चीन को दे सकते हो। आप अगर अपने मन से नहीं सोच सकते तो कम-से-कम आप रूस के मन से ही बात सोचना शुरू कर दें। जरा ताशकंद रेडियो ही सुन लीजिये कि वह क्या बोलता है? वह कहता है कि तिब्बत के अन्दर ज्यादातया शायद इसलिए हो रही है कि उस ने अपने को चीन का हिस्सा न माना हो। इस देश का हित किस चीज में है उसका हिसाब लगा कर नहीं चल सकते और साधुओं की तरह से उपदेश किये जाते हैं कि वह ऐटम बम हम नहीं बनायेंगे। क्यों नहीं बनाओगे? किस लिए नहीं बनाओगे? इसलिए कि नैतिकता के आधार पर हम को ऐटम बम नहीं बनाना चाहिए। यह बिल्कुल गलत है अगर आप ऐटम बम वाली संधि पर दस्तखत नहीं करते फिर भी आप को कोई उस के लिए मजबूर करने वाला नहीं था। कि ऐटम बम तुम्हें बनाना ही पड़ेगा। चूंकि तुम ने दस्तखत नहीं किये तो उसे मत बनाओ, हजार साल तक मत बनाओ। असलियत बाकी यह है कि स्वदेशी मुद्रा का संकट हमारे सामने है। दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा थोरियम का स्टॉक भारत में है। फास्ट ब्रीडरिएक्टर्स की टैकनीक हमारे पास है। भाभा साहब जैसे वैज्ञानिक उसे हमारे पास छोड़ गये हैं लेकिन हम देश के अन्दर आणविक प्रगति को धीमी रफ्तार से चलाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास स्वदेशी रुपया नहीं है। हम मिजाइल का बैलपमैंट नहीं करना चाहते। ऐटम बम को ले जाने वाले बड़े हवाई जहाजों का विकास नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इन चीजों की प्रगति करने में हम असमर्थ हैं इसलिए देश की जनता आप का गैरबान पकड़ कर

क्यों न पूछे कि आप क्या कर रहे हो? इसीलिए नैतिकता का ढोंग रख कर हम ने यह ऐलान कर दिया कि हम तो साधु, संत हैं, हम परमाणु बम आदि नहीं बनायेंगे। इन बातों से क्या लाभ होने वाला है। न बनाओ, सौ साल मत बनाओ। लेकिन उसकी प्रगति तो नहीं रुकनी चाहिये।

हमारे सामने सां अब्दुल गफ्फार सां जैसे आदमी मौजूद हैं, पस्तूनिस्तान जैसा नारा मौजूद है। लेकिन दिल कांपता है सरकार का बोझ-सा भी उसको कायदे में समर्थन देते हुए। जबानी जमा खर्च करके हम काम चलाना चाहते हैं। क्यों चलाना चाहते हैं? बात बहुत साफ है। जिस हिस्से में पस्तूनिस्तान बनने वाला है वह काश्मीर के उस हिस्से से मिलता है जो हिस्सा आज पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है और इसे आपको पाकिस्तान से लेना नहीं है। पस्तूनिस्तान बने या न बने इस हिस्से को पाकिस्तान के पास रहना है।

भ्रान्तरिक नीति जिस ढंग से खराब गई है उसी ढंग से विदेश नीति भी हमारी निरन्तर खराब हुई है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जिस तरह से पूरी दुनिया के अन्दर कभी हम समझे जाते थे कि ये नए उठने वाले सोय सयब चीन और दुखियों की मदद करने वाले होंगे आज हमारी शकल खराब होती जा रही है। हम किसी के भी नहीं और कोई हमारा नहीं। कभी एक की चापलूसी करते फिरते हैं और कभी दूसरे की, कभी इससे दुश्मनी और कभी उससे। इस तरह से कोई भी देश कभी निश्चर कर सामने नहीं आता है। हमने तय किया कि हम दूसरे मुल्कों से ला कर इस तरह के कार-खाने खड़े कर लें जहां कि पुर्ज, कच्चा माल और अर्थ कच्चा माल और रासायनिक द्रव्य दूसरे मुल्कों से मंगाया जाए। परिणाम क्या निकला है? हम पूरी दुनिया से मील मांगते फिर रहे हैं। हमारी विदेश नीति का एक ही काम रह गया है, हमारे जो एम्बेसेडर हैं उनका एक ही काम रह गया है कि वे सहायता मांगते फिरे। हमने जो गलत काम किये हैं, जो

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

गलत कारखाने लगाये हैं उसका यही नतीजा निकला है। जब किसी देश का दिवाला निकल जाता है तो उस मुल्क की भ्रान्तरिक नीति के साथ साथ वितेश नीति का भी दिवाला निकल जाया करता है। नतीजा यह हो गया है कि हम अपने देश में अगर कोई निश्चित नीति ले कर चलना चाहें तो निश्चित नीति ले कर हम चल नहीं पा रहे हैं।

हम को इस बात की फिक्र है कि दुनिया के अन्दर सह-अस्तित्व की भावना होनी चाहिये। परस्पर दो विरोधी सिद्धान्त जब एक दूसरे को नैतिकता के आधार पर काटते हों, जिन के पास आर्थिक शक्ति भी मजबूत हो, सुरक्षा के साधन भी बहुत ज्यादा हों, वे कभी एक दूसरे से सह-अस्तित्व करेंगे ? नहीं कर सकते हैं ? साम्यवादी और पूंजीवादी इस लिए सह-अस्तित्व नहीं कर रहे हैं कि वे सह-अस्तित्व चाहते हैं। बल्कि एटम बम के युग में दोनों को मजबूर कर दिया है इस वास्ते कि कहीं दोनों का विनाश न हो जाए। अगर उनको विनाश का खतरा नहीं होता तो वे सह-अस्तित्व नहीं करते। दुनिया के देशों को वियतनाम बनाने में कोई दिक्कत उनकी नहीं थी। अगर सह-अस्तित्व करना चाहते हों तो भारत सरकार को एक मजबूत नारा देना चाहिये, एक लीड देनी चाहिये कि पूंजीवादी जो जनतंत्र का ढोंग रखते हैं और जनतंत्र का नारा लगाते हैं—अपोजीशन के भी कुछ बड़े नेता जनतंत्र की बात करते हैं—उनको कहना चाहिये या कि जनतंत्र तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकता जब तक पूंजीवादी शोषक व्यवस्था को अपनी जगह से निकास न दिया जाए और साम्यवादी देश जो साम्यवाद का नारा देते हैं, उन से भी कहना चाहिये या कि साम्यवाद तब तक निरर्थक है जब तक तानाशाही मजबूत रहेगी और जनतंत्र और समाजवाद के आधार पर एक तीसरा खेमा हम बना सकते थे, मजबूती का खेमा हम बना सकते थे जिस में हम इनको भी सबक सिखाते और उनको भी सबक

सिखाते। तब नैतिक आधार पर हम अपील अपील कर सकते थे और एशिया, अफ्रीका और दक्षिण अमरीका के जो देश हैं उनके नेता हम बन सकते थे। नेता इसलिए नहीं कि हम बड़े हैं बल्कि इसलिए कि हमारा जो नारा है वह इन सब की तरक्की का नारा होता। तब हम कह सकते थे कि गोरी शकल के मुट्ठी भर लोग जिन की तादाद दुनिया में एक चौथाई से ज्यादा नहीं है और जो इस दुनिया के एक बड़े हिस्से पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं, बड़े मालदार बने हुए हैं, अगर वे चाहते हैं कि दुनिया के अन्दर शान्ति रहे और सह-अस्तित्व रहे तो उनकी बौलत के अन्दर काले, पीले दूसरे लोगों का भी साम्राज्य होना चाहिए, अगर वे चाहते हैं कि दुनिया में हमेशा के लिए सह-अस्तित्व रहे तो अपनी तानाशाही और पूंजीवादी शोषण इन दोनों को खत्म करके एक ऐसी समाज बनायें जिस में दुनिया की एक पंजायत बने वाला मतभेद के आधार पर और शोषण बन्द हो और एक नई सभ्यता को वे जन्म दें।

लेकिन आप अपने घर के अन्दर जनतंत्र जिस तरह से चला रहे हो और नाठी के बल पर जिस तरह से देश में असमानता बना रहे हो उस में आपमें हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती है कि उस तरह के बड़े कदम उठा कर आप दुनिया का नेतृत्व कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आपकी भ्रान्तरिक नीति सौ फीसदी असफल हुई है उसी तरह से आपकी विदेश नीति जो कि उसका प्रतिबिम्ब है, वह भी सौ फीसदी असफल हुई है। मैं इस विदेश नीति का निरनुमोदन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : कुछ लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि अगर वे बहुत जोर से बोलें तो उनके कहने में बहुत ज्यादा महत्व हो जाता है

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : यह बहुत हलका जवाब है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इसी तरह से जब दूसरे लोग बोलते हैं तो उनके बीच में भी बोलने का यही कारण होता है। लेकिन जिन लोगों को मालूम होता है कि उनकी तरफ सत्य है और वे ठीक हैं तो उनको न चीखने की जरूरत होती है और न जब दूसरे बोलते हैं तो उनके बीच में बोलने की उनको जरूरत पड़ती है।

कुछ हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि मेरा भाषण कुछ फीका था। उनकी भी शायद यही विचारधारा हो कि क्योंकि मैंने बहुत जोर से कुछ बातें सामने नहीं रखी इसलिए शायद वे समझें कि उन विषयों पर हमारी विचारधारा बदल गई है। उन्होंने बियतनाम का जिक्र किया, पश्चिम एशिया का जिक्र किया मैंने इन दोनों विषयों पर तथा दूसरे विषयों के बारे में भी कुछ थोड़ा सा कहा है। ज्यादा इसलिए नहीं कहा—इसलिए नहीं कि उनकी हमें चोट नहीं है या हमने कोई नीति अपनी बदली है—क्योंकि बहुत ज्यादा बार हम इन विषयों पर बोल चुके हैं। खाली इस सदन में नहीं, दुनिया के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भी, यू० एन० में भी और बहुत सी और जगहों पर भी बोल चुके हैं। किसी के मन में रती भर भी शक नहीं है कि उन पर हमारा क्या स्टैंड है और उस स्टैंड की कितनी इज्जत है।

एक तो जब यहां डिबेट होती है तो हमारा काम एक तरह से कुछ आसान हो जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि आपस में ही एक दल जिन प्वाइंट्स को उठाता है दूसरा दल उन प्वाइंट्स का जवाब दे देता है। इस वास्ते सदन का और हम समय लें और हम भी बड़ी बातें दोहराएँ, इसका कुछ खास महत्व नहीं है।

मसानी जी ने कुछ प्वाइंट्स उठाये हैं। उनमें से कौन सा प्वाइंट नया था? एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि बही पैटर्न में से रही हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने जो प्वाइंट्स उठाये क्या पिछले महीनों में उन सभी पर यहां बहस नहीं

हो चुकी है प्रश्नोत्तर के समय में या किसी और समय में? जैसे नोवोस्ती का जो अग्रीमेंट था उस पर भी काफी बहस हो चुकी है। मेरे मास्को जाने पर भी काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है।

SHRI M. R. MASANI: We want to know who authorised the Novosti agreement.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : माननीय सोधी जी की कल्पना में जो एक बात है उसकी भी उन्होंने चर्चा की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि सोवियत रूस ने हमारे प्रति अपनी नीति बदल ली है। यह भी एक बात जिसकी चर्चा करना कुछ असें से जरा फैशन सा हो गया है। लेकिन हम को कोई ऐसी इत्तिला नहीं मिली है। हमारे काफी पास के उसके साथ सम्बन्ध है। अनेक विषयों पर हमारी उन से बातें होती हैं। लेकिन हमें कोई ऐसी झलक नहीं मिली है जिससे पता चले कि उनकी नीति हमारे प्रति बदल गई है। हमारे रिश्ते वैसे ही पास के हैं। इसका एक सबूत यह है कि उसी तरह से वे भी अभी हमारे कार्यों में हमें सहायता दे रहे हैं। इसके माने यह नहीं है कि जो कुछ होता है सोवियत रूस में

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इस डिबेट के अन्दर कुछ विशेष सवाल उठाये गये हैं। पहले भी जब प्रधान मन्त्री जी बोली थीं तो जनरल तौर पर ही बोल गई थीं। अब भी जनरल तौर पर बोल रही हैं। अगर इसी तरह से वह बोलीं तो डिबेट का लाभ क्या है?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Who authorised the agreement? Will you kindly answer that question?

श्री बलराज मधोक : नोवोस्ती के बारे में कहा गया है कि वह एग्रीमेंट जो हुआ वह किस के अधिकार से हुआ, किस के कहने से हुआ?

श्री चंद्रजीत दाबब (आजमगढ़) : वह सारा बताया जा चुका है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : सारे मामले पर चर्चा हो चुकी है और काफी प्रश्न पूछे गये हैं

[श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी]

और उत्तर भी दिये गये हैं। काफी देर तक इस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। घड़ी घड़ी वह बात उठे और घड़ी घड़ी जवाब दिया जाए तो यह क्या उचित होगा? मैं नहीं मानती हूँ कि नोबोस्ती की तरफ से या किसी भी तरफ से कुछ साहित्य हमारे पी० आई० बी० के मेज पर रखा जाए तो उसका कोई बुरा खसर हमारी जनता के मन पर पड़ने वाला है।

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Who authorised it?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not aware of what the Minister said at that time.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : The Minister said neither he nor anyone authorised.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Then obviously somebody had authorised it.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Who is that somebody? (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He is not an officer of the Ministry. The matter was gone into here either during question time or through a half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK : This was raised, because we were not satisfied with the answers given. The Minister said that he does not know. The Prime Minister says that she does not know anything. Then who knows it?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जहां तक मेरा प्रश्न है, मैं इस को इतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं समझती हूँ कि उस के बारे में ऐसी जानकारी की जाये।

SHRI M. R. MASANI : But we think it to be so.

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने कैसे कहा कि उन को मालूम नहीं है कि किस ने किया।

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Is the Prime Minister contradicting her own Minister?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not contradicting.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Sir, she must be allowed to proceed.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, a question has been put. She must answer it. If the Prime Minister is not answering questions put on the floor of the House, it is outrageous. What is the use of our having this debate then? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am answering all questions. Some other points were raised. One is the normal one about our not saying that we are camp followers of one block or the other. I am not going into it here again.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where are the blocs?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Unfortunately, although the blocks had been blurred it does seem some of them are still there. One thing that I want to make clear is this. Wherever we think that justice or freedom is attacked, there we have always taken a very positive stand.

The other question raised was, why is it that in some matters we do speak up and in other matters, hon. Members feel, perhaps we do not speak up. We speak or we do not speak according to the effect we think it will have on the future development, whether our saying something is going to help in finding a solution or it is going to help us in going on the path of finding a peaceful solution or whether our saying something or taking a stand is going to achieve the opposite result. This is the guide, along with the question of national interest which can never be ignored at any time.

One hon. Member has compared our recognition of Israel with our non-recognition, as they put it, of the GDR. There is a difference in these two positions. We have recognised Israel, as I have said here before in the House, because it is a member of the United Nations and it is recognised by the United Nations.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : So is the Republic of China. Have you recognised the Republic of China?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : But GDR is not a member of the United Nations. With regard to China the situation is again different. Here is one government which is controlling the vast masses of the people of China, the vast mainland of China, and it seems very unrealistic to me to ignore that Government and say that only the government which is occupying a small island off the mainland is the true government, because neither of these people believe in the theory of two Chinas and both of them claim to represent the China, the only one China.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is not a question of what they say.

The question is whether we recognise two Chinas or not?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No, we do not.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Then we do not recognise a fact of life.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There are many facts of life. The fact of life is not that only the island is there.

However, even with regard to them we have allowed them to come here. They are allowed to visit the country and many of our Members of Parliament have also been there.

The hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, has made two entirely contradictory statements. First he said that we should have some diplomatic initiative with regard to China and in the very next breath he said that he did not think that our mission should continue there or that we should have relations with China. I have told the House on other occasions also that we do not have a closed mind on any issue. Although we follow certain paths, we follow them when we consider that they are the right paths for us to go on. But foreign policy, or for that matter any policy, has to be dynamic. It has to be something which takes cognisance of the changing pattern in the world and the Government of India is fully aware of the changes which are taking place. We are fully in touch with what is happening in these other countries. But in spite of that, as I said in my earlier remarks, certain basic policies cannot be abandoned. Our basic policy is to be on the side of peace and freedom and to be anti-oppression and anti all that causes some of these evils.

Shri Masani is looking at me with an expression somewhat of despair, I am sorry to say.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Scepticism.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Naturally, you will be sceptical about this because this is related to what I said about looking at the long-term perspective. Many a time something seems to be in our interest today but it is not necessarily in our interest in the long term.

That is why both with regard to Pakistan and China, although the Government of India must be fully prepared and be fully on guard against any threat, in spite of that we do not have a closed mind. We do want to have friendship. We do want to open up any kind of avenue which can lead to better understanding or which can lead to a solution of problems.

I do not know whether hon. Members expect the Government to come and announce every information that comes to them or what they intend to do about such information and so on. The whole point of diplomacy is not to make it public because one makes many initiatives some of which bear fruit and many do not. But even those which do bear fruit could not do so perhaps, if they receive publicity ahead of time.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Then why have discussions here.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Many things do come out in discussions. The most valuable part in discussions is that we should be in touch with what hon. Members think, what suggestions they may make and whatever knowledge they might have.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: How can they think when you do not give them any facts? She herself says that facts cannot be given here.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not saying that facts should not be revealed. I said that moves and diplomacy cannot be revealed which are very different from facts.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Secret diplomacy!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : All diplomacy is secret. There is no such thing as non-secret diplomacy really because is

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

becomes something different if you are openly talking about it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad): The best thing is to have no diplomacy at all.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Even with it usually we find that the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party are together on foreign affairs but we found a slight shift this time. It is perhaps a welcome shift. While the hon. Member, Shri Masani, spoke quite a long while about the type of friendship which we have with the Soviet Union and whereas as he did not say it in so many words, I certainly got the impression that he felt that it was not worth our while but, on the other hand, the hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, did say that it was very important for us to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We want to have friendly relations with both America and Russia. But we do not want to be subservient either to Russia or to America.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I want to assure the hon. Member that in this one thing I agree with him hundred per cent. We do want friendship with both the countries. Not only do we want friendship with both the countries but we do have friendship with both the countries. I would also like to assure the hon. Member that there is no question of subservience.

The hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, made a most extra-ordinary remark here. I do not know whether I have got this actual words here. But he said something about somebody pressurising me on Kashmir. Obviously, he has not a clue how heads of States meet or how they talk. I want to say that I shall, certainly, not tolerate any Head of the State or anybody dictating me what I should do in my country. It is an unheard of thing and it is simply a thing which is not permissible.

I am very sorry that in spite of repeatedly telling Members specifically about Vietnam and so on, the Members of the Communist Party and some others also went on repeating the same old thing that when I went to different countries, I spoke different things. Now, I cannot, obviously, take the time of the House and bring all the papers here and read out my statements. But they are wel-

come to read them. In every country, most of these remarks were made in answer to questions and, therefore, that particular question had to be answered. If you read my answers, there is no question of suspicion or doubt as to my giving a different emphasis even, whether it was Vietnam or any other question, whether I was in the United States or U.S.S.R. or Delhi or anywhere else. Our stand is clearly stated, not only by me when I go there but also when their leaders come here, and also by other representatives of the Government of India. I can assure them that there is no misunderstanding on this score in any of the countries which I visited. Of course, there are some countries which do not approve of certain stands which we take.

Then, the hon. Member of the D.M.K. Party was anxious that we should take initiatives in the U.N. I should like to tell him that India has been taking initiatives and, in fact, it was India's initiative which was responsible for enlarging the membership of the Security Council, to make it more representative of the nations of Asia and Africa. India has taken initiatives in the United Nations on many other occasions and many of them have borne fruit. It is not that they were initiatives which were lost. Even with regard to the present resolution about U.N. mediator going to West Asia, India has played a tremendous part in it and all nations have acknowledged the part which India has played there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Masani was our Ambassador in Brazil. And yet you say he knows nothing about how Heads of States function. That shows how our Ambassadors are functioning.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Masani has talked and written much in his very interesting life and he has changed his ideas also in the course of his life (*Interruption*). Well, it may be growth—people can call it by different names.

Then, there is one other point which some of our hon. Members are keen on making, that is, assumption of leadership by India, of certain countries. This is very understandable. Naturally, I think, every country would wish that it should take up the leadership of other countries. But I may submit

very humbly that it is a sort of remark that creates misunderstanding in other countries because no other country wants either India or anybody else to be the leader. Each country wants to be the leader itself. India also does not want to lead any country because we believe that it is only when all the smaller countries are strong, both economically and politically, that they can play their part in world affairs and they can protect themselves from all forms of wrong influence from outside. One of our basic principles which I talked of earlier is non-interference in the affairs of other countries. We believe in being friends with other countries, but we do not necessarily agree with what happens in those countries. Similarly, many of our friends probably do not agree with some of the things which we say or do. But we feel that they should not come in the way of friendship or of our co-operation on those matters in which we do agree. The whole point behind that much used and abused word, 'co-existence' is that you should be able to live in peace with people who are of different ideologies and that you should find areas of co-operation with them and you should be able to enlarge those areas of co-operation. It is only in that way that we can hope to build peace in our country.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: There was one point which the Prime Minister might like to deal with and that is about the unfortunate Mr. Aziz Ouloug-Zade and his fate. I had requested her to give an assurance that no pressure would be put on him and that he will be allowed to leave for any country of his choice. I do hope that the Prime Minister will reassure us on this point.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This matter is being looked into. We have to go according to our laws and also the international usage. Therefore, we are looking into it.

Somebody said—I cannot remember, perhaps it was yesterday—that he had come to us. This is not true.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: The rules and regulations may be looked into. But I am sure, she accepts the principle of the right of a human being to freedom and that she agrees that this being a civilized and democratic country, we cannot force any one to

go anywhere against his wish. Will she reassure us on this point, whatever the rule and regulations may be (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I have already said, it would not be fair to draw me into anything here because we are looking into it and we will follow whatever is the rule in these matters.

I forgot a very important point made by hon. Member, Mr. Sondhi. He spoke, a great deal of nepotisms in Foreign Service. On this, if he has any specific cases, I should be very glad to have them. But this matter has been brought up on some earlier occasions and we have looked into them. But the point which he made that the local-based staff consists of relatives of the Ambassador and so on, I must submit, is not true. But I would say that if he has any specific cases in mind, I should be very glad to have those names and we would look into them.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI: I think, there is some misunderstanding. I referred to Mr. Kidwai's family in Jeddah. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As I said, if any specific case is given, we will certainly look into it. Sometimes one cannot avoid having local-based people and this is specially true of a place like London where for historic and other reasons, the staff had grown enormously, and as hon. members know, that matter has also been looked into and is further being looked into; it is being quite drastically cut; it is not being increased; it is being quite drastically cut.

Some hon. members think, much as they would like it to be, that we are perhaps confused in what we want to do and what we are thinking. I want to assure the hon. members that this is far from the case.

We are very clear about the Government of India's policy and we are absolutely sure that it is not only the right policy but that it is the only policy that can be followed in the circumstances of the particular question in different parts of the world and in view of the condition in which India is to-day. And the Government of India is fully determined to pursue this policy and I can assure hon. Members—I am concluding in one second—that this policy is, in spite of people not always being with it in other parts of the world, in spite of that, it is appreciated and

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]
the proof of the appreciation is: why do people attach so much importance to what we think or what we say or what we do.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Do they?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: They do. It may disappoint Mr. Masani and Mr. Masani has been saying this practically from the first day even when some other hon. Members thought that India was the leader of the un-developed world. Even at that time he thought that India's voice was not heard. India's voice is heard and the ample proof of it was given in the last session of the United Nations.

I want to apologise to hon. Members for not being here tomorrow and I hope that any new points that they make will be dealt with suitably.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you going to allow the South African Delegation to come to Delhi for the UNCTAD Conference?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: The Prime Minister began in Hindi, then when she got excited, like every one, she slipped into English.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I believe in bi-lingualism.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) May I ask the Prime Minister whether she will assure the House that this poor Russian will not be handed over to Russia?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I told hon. Members that the matter is being looked into and I do not think it will be right for me to give an answer before we have got all the facts.

The hon. Member has asked about the UNCTAD. As he knows, this United Nations Conference is being held on the terms and conditions of the United Nations.

There was one other point which Mr. Indrajit Gupta has raised. It was about NLF. Here again I think our point is very clear that we have always said that they should be a party to any talks on settlement, to any settlement that will be held. We have not at all ignored them.

SHRI NATH PAI rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This debate will continue tomorrow.

SHRI NATH PAI: I do not want to ask any question. We have no illusions of getting any reply to our questions. Just I want to know as to who will be replying to the debate tomorrow when it is resumed.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: That you will know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be known tomorrow.

15.44 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 18वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 20 दिसम्बर, 1967 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th December, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.44½ Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: IMPLEMENTATION OF SAHIBINADI SCHEME—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Gajraj Singh Rao on the 8th December, 1967 regarding the Implementation of Sahibinadi scheme.

Shri Gajraj Singh to resume his speech.

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने साहबी नदी के बारे में प्रस्ताव पेश किया तो कुछ साहबान ने कहा कि यह छोटी सी बात आप इतनी

बड़ी पालियामेन्ट में साये हूँ, गर्जेकि लोगों ने अपने-अपने नुक्ते निगाह से उसकी नुक्ता-चोनी की। लेकिन इसकी बैकग्राउण्ड में जो चीज है, वह मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की हायस्ट अथॉरिटीज और बड़े-बड़े इन्जिनियरों की तरफ से उस गरोब इलाके को बचाने के लिये जो 264 सक्के की रिपोर्ट लिखी गई, उसमें जगह-जगह पर इस साहबी नदी का जिक्र है। इस रिपोर्ट में गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इण्डिया भी शामिल थी, पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट भी शामिल थी।

15.45 Hrs.

[SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair.]

जनाब, नजफगढ़ का इलाका, जिसके 50-60 गांव हर साल साहबी नदी की बाढ़ में डूबते हैं, पानी वहां पर जमा हो जाता है और वहां बड़ी खराब हालत हो जाती है। 20 साल हुए करोड़ों रुपये की मीटर गेज की छोटी लाइन इस नदी की बाढ़ में टूटी और नतीजा यह हुआ कि रेलवे को 12-15 पुल उस नदी पर बनाने पड़े। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर उसका 100वां हिस्सा भी इस स्कीम पर लगा दिया जाता तो यह नुकसान न होता। बल्कि इससे यह फायदा होता कि—आम के आम और गुठलियों के दाम—उस गरीब इलाके को जिसको गदर में हिस्सा लेने का सच्चा मिली थी, जिसको सन 1857 की आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लेने की सच्चा मिली था—उनको मीठा पानी मिल जाता—आज वहां मीलों तक खारा पानी है—और उस इलाके पर जो तबाही आती है, उससे बच सकते थे। लेकिन हमारे अफसरान उसको कभी किसी बहाने से टलवाते रहे और कभी किसी बहाने से—कभी कहते कि महाराज अलवर की शिकारगाह है, इस लिये वहां पर रिजर्वेयर—बांध नहीं बन सकता, कभी कहते कि वह बाबल का इलाका है, इस लिये यह चीज नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन रिवाड़ी स्टेशन पर पानी कहां से आता है—9 मील दूर साहबी के बीच वाटर वर्क्स

लगा रखा है, वहां से पानी आता है मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अगर यह बांध बना दिया जाय तो सिर्फ रिवाड़ी स्टेशन ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे इलाके को मीठा पानी मिल जाय, लोगों की दिक्कतें दूर हो जायें।

एक दिक्कत यह बताई जाती है, कि साहब, यह हरियाणा का हिस्सा है और यह दिल्ली का हिस्सा है—बात कैसे बने। मैं कहता हूँ कि अब तो हरियाणा भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के अण्डर आ गया है, अब तो यह कानूनी दिक्कत भी जाती रही। इस स्कीम से हमारा असल मकसद यह है कि हमारी रेलवे लाइन बार-बार टूटने से बचे, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का मुकसाम न हो, दिल्ली का एरिया बाढ़ से बचे, उस पानी का इस्तेमाल इन तमाम इलाकों में आबपाशी के लिये किया जा सके और लोगों को मीठा पानी पीने के लिये मिल जाये। मैं आपको अर्ज करूँ कि इस बात का रिकार्ड है कि झझर और रिवाड़ी के इलाके में 50 से 100 मीतें इस बात पर हुई हैं कि सवेरे कीन अपना घड़ा पानी का भरे। वहां के गंदे जोहड़ों और कुओं पर औरतें पानी के लिये आपस में लड़ती हैं।

मैं आपको अर्ज करूँ कि यह वह इलाका है जिसने 1857 में आजादी की लड़ाई का झण्डा बुलन्द किया था। राव कृष्ण गोपाल के साथ अंग्रेजों की लड़ाई नारनौल के पास हुई और उसकी मज्जा अंग्रेजों ने यह दी कि उस इलाके को उन्होंने कभी आये नहीं बढ़ने दिया। लेकिन अब यह सच्चा उनको क्यों दी जा रही है। बेइमान से बेइमान सूद खोर का ब्याज भी 6 फीसदी होता है, अब तो 110 साल हो गये, इस सच्चा से उनको अब माफ़ कर देना चाहिये। मैं आपको यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े से बड़े इन्जिनियर, जिन में आज अमरीका सलाह करता है, जिन से जर्मनी सलाह करता है—रायबहादुर कंवर सैन, डा० पाल, जिनको आज दूसरे मुल्कों में सलाह के लिये बुलाया जाता है, उन्होंने इस

[श्री गजराज सिंह राव]

डाक्यूमेंट में कहा है कि यही एक स्कीम है जिसके जरिये दिल्ली के इलाके को बचाया जा सकता है। इस रिपोर्ट को आप पढ़ें— इसमें जगह-जगह पर यह चीज मौजूद है। पानी के मसले को सेंटर के लेवल पर और स्टेट्स के लेवल पर लिया गया लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नतीजा नहीं निकला है। पीने के पानी तक की मुश्किल हो रही है। इस एरिया ने क्या जुल्म किया है? अगर जुल्म किया भी था कभी किसी जमाने में तो क्या आज भी उसको पीने तक को पानी न मिले, वे लोग तरसते रहें? इससे जो मैं कह रहा हूँ पानी की सहायित भी पैदा हो जाती है।

इसको इम्प्लेमेंट क्यों नहीं किया गया? मैं बता चुका हूँ कि पहले तो अलवर के राजा ने आर्ग्युमेंट किया था कि मेरी शिकार-गाह बरबाद हो जाएगी, इसलिये नहीं होना चाहिये। फिर नाम्ने वाले ने कहा कि मैं रेल को पानी देता हूँ और मुझे इतने हजार रुपये रेलवे देती है। इससे मेरा यह काम बिगड़ जाएगा अगर सब जगह पानी आ गया तो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : राजे काम खराब कर रहे हैं।

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : ठगों का गिरोह है।

साढ़े बारह करोड़ की स्कीम बनाई गई कि नजफगढ़ से ले कर जमुना में पानी डाल दिया जाए। उसमें ठेकेदार भी कमाई करें और दूसरे भी कमाई करें। किसी का मकान बीच में आता है तो वह कहेंगे सेन साहब इसका पांच हजार या दस हजार दे दो। इस तरह से पचास करोड़ चला जायगा और स्कीम तो चलेगी नहीं। ऐसी ऐसी स्कीमें पेश की जा रही हैं।

मैं सब डैपूमेंट्स पेश नहीं करता हूँ। आखिरी जो रिकोमंडेशन है पेज 87 पर साहिबी नदी स्कीम की उसको मैं पढ़ देता

हूँ। अबलोक मेहता डिप्टी चैयरमैन प्लानिंग कमीशन में जब थे तो वह भी इस कमेटी के सामने पेश हुए थे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के नुमाइंदे भी थे, मैं पारलियामेंट की तरफ से नुमाइंदा था, पंजाब के नुमाइंदे भी थे, सब जगह के नुमाइंदे उसमें थे। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"A large area in tehsil Gurgaon and tehsil Jhajjar of district Rohtak are flooded on account of the waters coming in the Sahibi Nadi from the Rajasthan side. Bunds for flood protection have to be constructed on these nadis in the upper reaches by the Rajasthan Government and by Punjab in district Gurgaon. The Committee is of the view that the Centre should be approached for the early execution of these projects. Since there is considerable damage to railway lines and to crops and property in the Delhi territory and as both Rajasthan and the Punjab Governments are involved, these schemes should be 'Centrally-sponsored' and Punjab's share should be provided by the Central Government".

This is the recommendation on the Sahibi Scheme.

अगर आप यह कहें कि वे तो ऐसे वैसे आदमी थे और आप बड़े बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं इस वास्ते इसको आपने नामंजूर कर दिया है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। इसका मतलब तो बही है जो गुलाम इलाका रहा है, जो दबा हुआ इलाका रहा है वह आगे क्यों आए। तब इसका नतीजा सही निकलता है कि इस इलाके की सजा बंदस्तुर कायम रहनी चाहिये। यह रीजनिंग तो आप दे सकते हैं कि जो कंफिडेंसिट हैं जो राजे महाराजे हैं वे गरीब लोगों का खून चूसते रहे। अगर यह बात नहीं है तो कोई दूसरी दलील आप नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कुछ ज्यादा कहने की मेरे लिए जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि तमाम माननीय सदस्य चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हों इस बात से मुतफिक होंगे। यह

ह्यूमैनिटी का काम है, उन लोगों को जो सच्चा मिलो हुई है उस सच्चा को माफ करने का काम है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इस रेजोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"This House is of opinion that, with a view to provide irrigation and drinking water facilities to backward areas of Haryana (Rewari and Jhajjar tehsils) and Alwar District of Rajasthan and in order to avoid constant flooding of Najafgarh area of Delhi State and damage to Railway line (metre gauge), implementation of Sahibinadi scheme (raising Bunds etc.) is of urgent necessity and importance and urges upon the Government its speedy completion and effective utilisation".

There is an amendment tabled by Shri Yashpal Singh. He is absent.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : जैसा कि श्री गजराज सिंह जी ने बताया है कि इस इलाके में झज्जर आता है, गुड़गांव का बहुत सा इलाका आता है और यहाँ के लोग नौ महीने पानी के लिए तरसते रहते हैं और ढोर भी पीने के पानी के लिये तरसते रहते हैं। कुछ महीनों के लिये बाढ़ का पानी आता है और वह सारी की सारी जमीनों को और सारे इलाके को डुबा देता है। निर्माण और विकास के युग में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उनको खेती के लिए पानी मिले, सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिले, और साथ-साथ पीने के लिये पानी मिले। यह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और इस इलाके की उन्नति के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि पानी को इस तरह से नियंत्रित किया जाय कि जो पानी बिनाश करता है, प्रलय लोला मचाता है उसके स्थान पर बह कुछ निर्माण के, उत्पादन के, उन्नति के तथा विकास के काम में आ सके। यह भी निश्चित

है कि जितना नुकसान होता है वह जनता का और सरकार का होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना नुकसान इसके कारण से एक साल में होता है उससे कम रुपये में इस सारी योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता है। सरकार को जो करोड़ों रुपये का फसलों का नुकसान होता है, पशुओं का नुकसान होता है या दूसरी प्रकार की क्षतियाँ होती हैं उसकी हो सकता है चिन्ता न हो लेकिन सरकार को अपनी जो उसकी रेलें हैं उनको तथा दूसरी प्रकार का जो बहुत सा नुकसान होता है, उसका तो ध्यान रखना चाहिये, उसको तो होने से बचाना चाहिये।

झज्जर का इलाका जहाँ से साहिबी नदी राजस्थान से हो कर पहले झील बनाती है फिर नजफगढ़ के पास जहाँ पहले से ही झील बनी है मिल कर उस पानी को और भी ज्यादा बढ़ा देती है। आपको दिल्ली की याद होगी कि इस पानी को लेकर दिल्ली और पंजाब की सरकार में जब हरियाणा नहीं बना था एक लड़ाई सी चली थी जैसे कि दो देशों में लड़ाई होती है। एक दफा तो दिल्ली की पुलिस ने पंजाब के कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया था और एक दफा पंजाब की पुलिस ने दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया था। यह जो पानी है यह इधर उधर मारा-मारा फिरता है और दोनों सरकारों को आपस में सझाता रहता है। लेकिन पानी को ठीक दिशा देने में सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है।

हरियाणा की क्षति को देखते हुए इसको मैं समझता हूँ टाप प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिये, इसको एक तात्कालिक आवश्यकता समझा जाए और तुरन्त कोई पग उठाये जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री बहुमोदय उत्तर दें तो कोई निश्चित बात बतायें और ऐसा न बतायें जैसा वे आम तौर पर बताया करते हैं, गोलमोल शब्दों में न बतायें बिन से पता ही न लग सके कि क्या वह करने जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली तो यूनिवर्स टैरिटरी है

[श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री]

और हरियाणा भी अब एक तरह से यूनियन टेरिटरी है। इसलिए अब तो आपके पास कोई बहाना हो ही नहीं सकता है और आप कह ही नहीं सकते हैं कि आप यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे। आप ही अब सब कुछ करने वाले हैं। वहां लोगों की तकलीफ को आप समझें जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसी कार्रवाई करें जिससे आगे से यह विपत्ति न आए और पहले ही जनता के कष्टों का निवारण हो जाए और यह पानी नियंत्रित हो कर लोगों को बरबाद करने के बजाए निर्माण के, सिंचाई के काम में आए।

श्री जोलाना नाथ (अलवर) : यही राजस्थान का सब से बड़ा मसला है। राजस्थान में अलवर से हो कर और उसको काट कर यह नदी आती है जिसका प्रस्ताव में चित्र है। राजस्थान सरकार ने कई बार यह योजना बनाई है, साहिबी नदी को बांधने की योजना बनाई है और उसने पहली योजना, दूसरी योजना और तीसरी योजना में भी अस्सी-अस्सी लाख रुपया इसको बांधने के लिये रखा था। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि यह अस्सी लाख की योजना क्योंकि केन्द्र से कोई सहायता न मिली इसलिए अलवर जिले में साहिबी नदी को बांधने की योजना अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुई। नतीजा यह है कि हर साल जब बारिश का समय आता है तो दिल्ली में भी यह नदी कोलाहल मचाती है और अलवर, भरतपुर में भी परेशानी पैदा करती है। इसके कारण उत्तर प्रदेश वाले भी चिल्लाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अब इस योजना को ज्यादा दिन तक पेंडिंग में न रखा जाए और तुरन्त इस पर अमल किया जाए। कंवर सेन जी राजस्थान में भी इंजीनियर रहे हैं और अलवर और भरतपुर में भी रहे हैं। वह खूब अच्छी तरह से साहिबी नदी की बात को जानते हैं, इसके पानी के उपयोग की बात को भी जानते हैं। धन की कमी की वजह से

यह योजना हमारे इलाके में अभी तक अमल में नहीं आई है और साहिबी नदी को बांधा नहीं गया है। इस साहिबी नदी की बाढ़ की वजह से जो अलवर में हो कर नेशनल हाइवे नम्बर आठ जाता है, उसका भी डाइवर्शन कर दिया गया। वह अब सीधा रेवाड़ी से पास हो कर जयपुर को जाने लगा है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि उसको बनाने में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो गए, लेकिन अलवर में साहिबी नदी को बांधने के लिए तीन योजनाओं में अस्सी लाख रुपये खर्च नहीं किये गये। यह तो वैस्टेज है। आप देखें कि जो नेशनल हाइवे अलवर हो कर जाता है बरसात के दिनों में वह खराब हो जाता है। अगर आप गुड़गांव डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जायें, तो आप देखेंगे कि वहां पर बहुत बड़े हिस्से में पानी भरा हुआ है और कोई खेती नहीं हो पाती है। वह पानी बिल्कुल बेकार जा रहा है। इसी जाड़े की बारिश से कोटकासिम के कुछ घर बह गए, जो कि सब-तहसील हैडक्वार्टर है। इसके बावजूद साहिबी नदी नहीं बांधी गई है।

16 Hrs.

दो साल पहले जो बड़ा भारी पसल आया था, उसमें कोटकासिम के विकास-खंड का दफ्तर और डिसपेंसरी आदि सब बह गए। साहिबी नदी उस इलाके में इतना भय पैदा करती है कि वहां के लोग पुराने रिवाज के मुताबिक भाषरा और लुगड़ी खींच कर उसको अर्पण करते हैं। हमारे यहां कहावत है : "अकबर बांधी न बंधू, न रेवाड़ी जाऊँ, कोट तले के नीचे से साहिबी नाम कहाऊँ"। इसका मतलब यह है कि बहुत पहले ही अकबर बादशाह ने इस नदी को बांधने की कोशिश की थी। वह चाहता था कि किसी प्रकार इसको रेवाड़ी ले जाया जाये। जैसा कि श्री गजराज सिंह राव ने कहा है, रेवाड़ी में पानी की बहुत कमी रहती है। वहां रेलवे विभाग के लिए पानी बावस के पास से जाता है जो पहले

नाभा स्टेट में था। रेवाड़ी में यह नदी नहीं गई। यह नदी राजस्थान में स्थित कोट-कासिम के नीचे से हो कर जाती है और साहबी नदी के नाम से मशहूर है। यह नदी यहां पर नजफगढ़ नाले में मिल जाती और वह नाला भर जाता है। उससे सारी दिल्ली घिर जाती है और नेशनल हाईवे नम्बर 8 टूट जाता है। उस समय साहबी नदी का खतरा महसूस होता है।

मैं डा० राव से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह हम को बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं, हमारे डेवलपमेंट के लिये कोई पग नहीं उठा रहे हैं। उन्होंने रेडियो पर एलान किया था कि हम दिल्ली और जयपुर को रेवाड़ी होकर हाई टेंशन लाइन से जोड़ देंगे। पहले तो वह हरियाणा से डरते थे, लेकिन अब तो हरियाणा की सरकार खत्म हो गई है। इसलिए अब वह इस साहबी नदी को जल्दी से जल्दी बांधें जिससे उनके पुराने बाढ़े पूरे हों और जो काम अकबर बादशाह के जमाने में नहीं हो सका, उसको भारत सरकार अब करे। डा० राव खुद एक टेक्निकल आदमी हैं। वह श्री कंवर सेन की तरह तजुर्बा रखते हैं। वह श्री कंवरसेन की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर साहबी नदी को बांधवायें और हमारी फ़ाइव-थीयर प्लान में जो अस्सी लाख रुपया रखा गया है, जो हर योजना में सेप्ट हो जाता है, उसका उपयोग करें।

श्री सरजू पांडेय (ताजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपने इलाके की अवस्था का अच्छी तरह से वर्णन किया है। मुझे भी उस इलाके को देखने का सौभाग्य मिला है। उन्होंने ठीक कहा है कि वहां पर पानी के लिए झगड़े होते हैं, मारपीट होती है और कुंओं पर हज़ारों लोगों की कतार खड़ी मिसली है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को खास तौर से ऐसे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिए कोई न कोई योजना बनानी चाहिए, जहां लोगों को पीने का पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश का बांदा जिला एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जो एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और जहां आज भी पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने हरियाणा के अपने क्षेत्र की जो दशा बताई है, वही दशा उत्तर प्रदेश की है। इसके अतिरिक्त और भी कई जिले हैं, जहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि देश के उन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का सर्वे किया जाये, चाहे वे किसी भी प्रदेश के हों, और उनके लिए ऐसी योजनायें तैयार की जायें, जिससे जनता को कुछ लाभ हो।

आज स्थिति यह है कि सरकार के इंजीनियर केवल इस दृष्टि से योजनायें बनाते हैं कि किस तरह से उनको ज्यादा कमीशन मिले। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि पहले से यह तय हो जाता है कि अगर अमुक योजना को एप्रूव करा दो, तो तुम को एक कार मिल जायेगी। पांच, छः रुपये सैकड़ा से लेकर सोलह रुपये सैकड़ा तक उन लोगों के कमीशन बंधे हुए हैं। यह बात मेम्बर साहबान भी जानते हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब भी जानते हैं, लेकिन इन अफसरों के आगे उनकी कुछ नहीं चलती है।

अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहें, तो वह इस बारे में पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की राय ले लें, हालांकि वह उनकी राय कभी नहीं लेते हैं; वह केवल नौकरशाही पर निर्भर हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके वह चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस योजना को प्राथमिकता दें जिसके बिना जनता को बहुत परेशानी है।

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन साहब, साहबी नदी हरियाणा में, और खास तौर से अलवर, झज्जर, रोहतक और गुड़गांव में तबाही मचाती है । यह साहबी नदी नहीं, इस इलाके की मौत है । डा० राव हमारे इन्द्र देवता हैं । चूँकि हरियाणा की एसेम्बली टूट गई है, इसलिए अब यह पार्लियामेंट ही हरियाणा की एसेम्बली है और डा० राव ही हरियाणा के इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर हैं । एक बूढ़ा शेर और एक जवान कबीर, एक का दिमाग और दूसरे की ताकत, ये दोनों मिल कर हरियाणा की कायाकल्प कर दें । हमारे यहां तबाही हो रही है ।

श्री राव गजराज सिंह ने अपने रेजोल्यूशन में सिर्फ़ रेवाड़ी और झज्जर का जिक्र किया है, लेकिन मैं सारे हरियाणा की बात कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस रेजोल्यूशन की पहली भाइनों में कहा गया है, "बैकवर्डनेस आफ़ हरियाणा" । हरियाणा में सिर्फ़ साहबी नदी ही खतरा नहीं है । वहां पर मारकंडा जैसे छोटे-छोटे दरिया बड़ी तबाही मचाते हैं । मारकंडा दरिया ने करनाल और रोहतक जिलों में तबाही मचा रखी है । मिनिस्टर साहब हरियाणा की चप्पा-चप्पा जमीन से वाकिफ़ हैं । मारकंडा दरिया की वजह से रोहतक शहर और जिला डूब गए थे और हर भूकान में छः-छः फीट पानी भर गया था । वह ढांसा बांध पर भी तशरीफ़ ले गये थे । मिनिस्टर साहब उस इलाके से जितना प्यार रखते हैं, अगर वह उस प्यार के मुताबिक़ अमल भी करते तो हमारी कायाकल्प हो जाती ।

एक बार महाराजा रणजीत सिंह हाथी पर बैठ कर कहीं जा रहे थे । एक बुढ़िया लोहे का तसला लेकर आई और कहने लगी, "राजा, इस तसले को सोने का बना दो ।" महाराजा ने कहा, "यह बाबली बुढ़िया है ।

मेरे छूने से यह तसला सोने का कैसे बन जायेगा" ? बुढ़िया ने कहा, "इस तसले को हाथ लगा दो, तुम्हारे हाथ लगाते ही यह सोने का बन जायेगा" । महाराजा ने उस तसले को हाथ लगाया और सोचा कि इस बुढ़िया ने पते की बात कही है । उसने हुकम दिया कि उस बुढ़िया को उस तसले के वजन का सोना दे दिया जाये ।

मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे लिए महाराजा रणजीत सिंह हैं, इन्द्र देवता हैं । वह कई दफ़ा रोहतक में जा चुके हैं । हरियाणा में जो वैस्टन जमना कंनाल है, उसको उन्होंने खुद देखा है । उन्होंने उस नहर की पटरी पर सौ मील तक गाड़ी चलाई है और वह सारा इलाका देखा है । हमारा दो-तिहाई इलाका सेम ने मार दिया है । हमारा बेहतरीन इलाका है, जो लायलपुर और अच्छे से अच्छे मैदानों को मात कर सकता है । जितना पंजाब का इलाका है, उतना ही हरियाणा का इलाका है, पंजाब का एरिया 18,032 स्क्वियर माइल्स है और हरियाणा का 16,835 स्क्वियर माइल्स । लेकिन पंजाब में 65 परसेंट जमीन में आबपाशी होती है और हमारे यहां कुल 30 परसेंट । जब हम लोग पंजाब में थे, तो हमारे साथ ठीक सलूक नहीं हुआ । लेकिन अब मिनिस्टर साहब एक तो हमारे यहां की सेम, वाटर-लॉगिंग, का इलाज करें और दूसरे, मारकंडा और घग्घर को नाथ डालें, उनके सींग पकड़ें, क्योंकि ये दरिया हमारे यहां बहुत तबाही मचा रहे हैं । इसके अलावा ओखला के नजदीक जमुना से नहर निकालने की जो पुरानी स्कीम है, उसको भी पूरा किया जाये । यह हमारी स्कीम बना दें । यू० पी० वाले मजबूत भाई हैं । यह हमारी बात पार पढ़ने नहीं देते । हम तो इनका मुकाबिला कर नहीं सकते । बड़े हैं, वैसे भी इनसे झुकते हैं । एक तो गुड़गांव जिले को खराब करने वाली ओखला से नहर निकली है, उसको बनवा दें । दूसरे हमें इस मारकंडा से

साहिबी से और बग़र से बचाएं। एक हमारी नहर ठीक करा दें। मेरे हल्के में हजारों आबमियों ने नारे लगाए थे जब आप मौके पर गए थे और आपने वादा भी किया था। तो उस इलाके के लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था जरूर करें। यह राज़र तहसील जो है और हरियाणा का यह इलाका जो है इसके लिए कहावत मज़हूर है कि आठ फिरंगी नौ गोरे, इनको मार भगाएं हरियाणा के चार छोरे। यह वह इलाका है। आपके लिए जान देने वाला इलाका है। जय जवान जय किसान वाला इलाका है। तीस-तीस हजार फुट की बुन्दी पर हमारे हरियाणे के छोरे बैठे हैं। हरियाणे की बटालियन ने अकेले चीनियों को नीचे आने नहीं दिया। यह तो वह बेहतरीन छोरे हैं। हम देश के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करना चाहते हैं। यह हमारी जरूरत है। लेकिन हम इस बात का एहसास करते हैं कि हमारी जमीन पानी से भरी पड़ी है। यहां पानी है ही नहीं। कोरी रेत है। पैसा लगा कर आप हमें पानी दे दें और सारे देश को हम खिलाएंगे। सही बात है। मैं सही बात कहता हूं। मेरे भाई ने अलवर की बात की। अलवर, झज्जर, रिवाड़ी, गुड़गांव, महेन्द्रगढ़ और हिसार का सारा इलाका सूखा पड़ा है जबकि सोना उगलने वाली यह सारी जमीन है। आप थोड़ी सी कृपा कर दें। पानी का इन्तजाम कर दें। और यह मौका है 6 महीने का। आप के हाथ में सब कुछ है। हरियाणा की सारी बेहतरी का दारोमदार आपके हाथ में है।

राब साहब का मैं खास तौर से शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा। उन्होंने हरियाणे के ऊपर खास ऐहसास किया जो यह रेजोल्यूशन ले आये। और चेयरमैन साहब, आपका भी मैं बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : मैं

राब साहब के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि उसका हिस्सा साहिबी का और बग़र का हमारे यहां भी पड़ता है। अभी बग़र की बाढ़^१ से राजस्थान में इतना नुक़सान हुआ कि दो साल पहले हजारों एकड़ जमीन पानी के भन्दर डूब गई और डूबी रही। भरतपुर का एरिया उसी बाढ़ के पानी से तीन महीने तक डूबा पड़ा रहा। आज भी लाइनों पर पानी खड़ा हुआ है और चारों तरफ समुद्र दिखाई पड़ता है। यह उसी बाढ़ के कारण है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का ख़िल-बाढ़ देश के साथ हो रहा है। कई सालों से इस सभा के भन्दर यह प्रस्ताव पास होते आ रहे हैं लेकिन वह बैसे ही पड़े रहते हैं। अभी वा करके इनसे कह दो कि फलां जगह उद्घाटन करना है तो खटाखट चार-चार मोटरों से कर पहुंच जायेंगे और उद्घाटन कर जायेंगे। लेकिन वह पत्थर पड़ा रह जायगा। बांध नहीं बनेगा। इनको तो भाषण, चाटन और उद्घाटन चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि देश के साथ इस प्रकार धोखा करना और इस प्रकार की बातें करना बन्द होना चाहिये। अगर कोई योजना बनाई जाय तो अग्रूरी न छोड़ी जाय और अगर अग्रूरी छूटी है तो कम-से-कम उस एक्क पर उसे छोड़ें जहां से सिंचाई का काम चल सके। 4 लाख एकड़ जमीन के लिए अब तक इन्तजाम कर सके हैं जबकि 400 लाख एकड़ के लिए होना चाहिए। कितने शर्म की बात है? इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बांध को बनाया जाय। उसका पानी राजस्थान की तरफ जायगा तो अच्छा उत्पादन होगा। उससे देश आबाद होना और पी० एल० 480 का तो नाम मत लो। सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर में इसकी ओट में जो आप चुनाव का शिकार होसके हो, वह हमें मालूम है। इसलिए यह पी० एल० 480 बन्द कर दो और इसके जरिये ऐक्शन का जो बन्धा है वह भी बन्द करो ताकि अपोजीशन को भी कुछ मौका मिले।

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

इन सम्झों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बाँध को बनाया जाय ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may ask me why I am interested in this Resolution. By destiny or by fate, I have been allotted land in Haryana. I have been given land in a village which is named after the Kaurvas though I am very fond of Pandvas, that is, Kaurvakhurd which is in Naraingarh tahsil in the district of Ambala. Therefore, I have some interest in Haryana. At the same time, I must say that Shri Gajraj Singh Rao is my un-official teacher.

SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : This is wrong; I am his student.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : He has always taught me something about the problems that face Haryana; he has always told me all about the history of Haryana and, I think, I am receiving his instructions very devotedly and I am grateful to him for that.

I think, we should not widen the scope of this. That is my first point. Ghaghar is there and that affects my village. Markanda is there and it influences me when I have to go from this place to Chandigarh or some other place. But I do not want that we should cast our net very wide. I want that we should stick, first of all, to Sahibinadi. Sahibinadi, I am told, is called as such because it is the river of prosperity. But, unfortunately, it has belied its name. Instead of bringing prosperity to the *flaks*, it has brought destruction. It has brought destruction in Rohtak, as my hon. friend just now said; it has brought destruction sometime in Delhi also which was responsible for a lot of loss of life and a loss of cattle and other things. This is a phenomenon which occurs almost every year.

Now, the country to which I belong and to which all of us belong has specialised in river projects. If I go abroad and people ask me, "What have you done? What are you doing?", I tell them that we have built up some river projects of all kinds, big, medium and small. The river project to which Shri Gajraj Singh Rao has referred will be called, I think, a small project. It will not cost very much money; it will not involve a lot of expenditure;

it will not involve any kind of uprooting of all people as some other projects have done; it will not involve any migration of the people from one territory to other territory. It is a river project which, I should say, is acceptable on all counts. At the same time, this river project is going to save Delhi, Rohtak and other cities. Therefore, I think, this project should be given first priority in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

My second point is this. My hon. friend referred to the problem of drinking water. I have been to Rewari sometimes and I have found there that the problem of drinking water is very very difficult. Anyone who gives you sweet drinking water becomes your real uncle because you get mostly salted water there.

Thirdly, this project has been blessed by very eminent engineers. Our Minister is also an Engineer and he has now become eminent because he is a Minister. Before he became a Minister, he was also an eminent Engineer. Therefore, he is doubly eminent, eminent as an Engineer and eminent as a Minister. This project has been blessed by Rai Bahadur Kanwar Sen, I met him in Bangkok and asked him, "Why have you come here?" he said "They want me here." He is known all over the world. The Indus Water Treaty is also something in which he had some hand. Then it has been blessed by Mr. H. L. Uppal, who also knows a lot about this problem and who is in charge of some irrigation research station. It has also been blessed by the Planning Commission. Now what is the difficulty? The difficulty is this that our Government, a very fine Government—I am a small part of that Government—takes too long to decide a thing, it takes too long a time to take decisions. The difficulty is this. He says, slow and steady wins the race. We should remember that we are now in the jet age; we are not living in the age of tortoises. There may be some persons who may take their inspiration from a tortoise, but I take inspiration from the supersonic jet.

This scheme should be accepted by the hon. Minister. That is number one. Number two is that it should be executed. Let us give that scheme to the people of Haryana as a gift; whatever you may call it, you may give it as a gift because Haryana is a land of farmers; it is also a land of great warriors. Let the warriors and the peasants of

Haryana feel the glow of freedom by having this.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभा-पति महोदय, डा० के० एल० राव साहब जैसे काबिल मंत्री के सामने मैं समझता था कि शायद कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव आयेगा जो आज के ज़माने के हिसाब से गहरी खेती करने सायक इस देश को पानी जुटाने का काम कर सके। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि आज के बीज, आज का खाद, आज की तकनीक उन सब का फायदा इस देश के एक फीसदी आदमी उठाते हैं। सैकड़ों साल पहले जब बहुत बड़ा अकाल पड़ा था, तब अंग्रेजों ने कभी यह तय किया था कि अकाल न पड़ सके, इस के लिये नहरें खोदी जाय और इतना पानी किसानों को दिया जाय कि वे अकाल से बच जाय। यह एक प्रकार से सुरक्षात्मक सिंचाई नीति थी। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है, सभापति महोदय, कि इतने दिन अंग्रेज रह गये और 20 साल हमें आजाद हुए हो गये, गहरी खेती करने के लिये भरपूर पानी देने का काम कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता है। अंग्रेजों की नीति, जिसमें सुरक्षात्मक ढंग से पानी मिल सके, अकाल न पड़े, अभी उसी नीति को पूरा करने में शायद कांग्रेस सरकार और बहुत से साल लगाना चाहती है। इस ज़माने में अगर किसी गांव में पीने के पानी की समस्या खड़ी हो या कहीं अकाल का सबाल पैदा हो, तो सीधे-सीधे हिसाब लगाया जाता है कि क्या इस देश में उतना पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है? श्रीमन्, इस देश में पानी ज़मीन के अन्दर भी है और ज़मीन के ऊपर भी है, वर्षा से भी आता है, जिसे हम बन्द के जरिये रोक सकते हैं, इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमने कभी भी उस दिशा में नहीं सोचा।

मंत्री जी इंजीनियर रहे हैं, बड़े योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन इंजीनियर रहने और योग्य बनने से काम नहीं बनता—काम बनता है वैसे से। जब मंत्री जी के पास पैसा ही नहीं है तो इनकी योग्यता घरी यह जायगी और घरी

रह गई अब तक। पैसा कहां से आयेगा—जब तक इस सरकार की नीति इस प्रकार की नहीं होगी कि इस देश को खेती के लिये भरपूर सिंचाई का इन्तज़ाम करना है—तब तक पैसा नहीं आयेगा। इसलिये मैं सारी ज़िम्मेदारी मंत्री जी पर नहीं डालना चाहता हूं, बल्कि मैं मंत्री जी के द्वारा इनके मंत्री मंडल का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। दिये तले अन्धेरा—दिल्ली में बैठे हो, बराबर में राजस्थान और हरियाणा है जहां एक दम सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। ये वह लोग हैं, जिनके यहां अगर दूध पैदा होता है, तो आपके यहां चले आते हैं—लो बानू जी, दूध पी लो और जब वह कहते हैं कि भंस के लिये बरसीम चाहिये, बरसीम जब पैदा होगी जब सिंचाई का इन्तज़ाम होगा, सिंचाई जब होगी जब उसके लिये पानी का इन्तज़ाम हो, उनको बिजली दी जाय—लेकिन इसके लिये आपके पास पैसा नहीं रहता है। फिर आप कहते हैं कि दिल्ली की नुक्ताचीनी करना चाहते हो—मैं दिल्ली की नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करना चाहता—दिल्ली भी इसी देश का एक भाग है। लेकिन अफसोस होता है जब एक काबिल आदमी के होते हुए हम सही तरीके की नीति को निर्धारित नहीं कर सकें।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा और राजस्थान देश के ऐसे इलाके हैं जो कपास का भण्डार पैदा कर सकते हैं। उनसे कपास पैदा न करवा कर, आज हम अमरीका से उधार कपास लाते हैं या मिश्र से कपास खरीदने के लिये जाते हैं। ये वह इलाके हैं जो तिलहन का भण्डार पैदा कर सकते हैं, सरसों से लेकर मूंगफली तक पैदा कर सकते हैं, उनसे यह चीजें पैदा न कराकर सूरजमुखी का तेल रूस से और सोयाबीन का तेल अमरीका से मंगाते हैं इसको देख कर अफसोस होता है।

इतने बड़े काबिल आदमी के यहां पर होते हुए, मैं यह आशा करता था कि आपके ज़माने में गहरी खेती करने के लिये भरपूर सिंचाई वाली बात चलेगी, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि अभी तक सुरक्षात्मक सिंचाई की नीति सरकार

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

की चल रही है और वह भी अभी तक देश में पूरी नहीं हो पाई है। इसलिये यह तो एक बहुत छोटा-सा मासूम प्रस्ताव है, ऐसे ऐसे हजारों प्रस्ताव यहां पर आने चाहियें, तब जा कर केवल अकाल को दूर करने वाली बात होगी, उत्पादन बढ़ने वाली बात तो अलग रही।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I thank Rao Gajraj Singh and other hon. Members for participating in this discussion. I wish to state without any hesitation that this is one of the projects on which the Ministry of Irrigation & Power is set to construct it at the earliest. The Sahibi Nadi is a very small river, in fact a very small river—I wish very often it is a much bigger river. It is also very erratic, the rainfall in this region from which the river comes is sometimes as low as 8" and sometimes it goes upto 40" so that the flow in the river varies greatly, very much from year to year. But in these years in which it comes in large quantity it is causing a lot of trouble both for Haryana and Delhi. Therefore, realising the importance of controlling this river from the point of floods and also from the point of control of alkalinity in the Haryana areas, we have drawn up schemes. In the beginning there was some trouble for want of agreement between Haryana Government, Rajasthan Government and Delhi in the sharing of the cost of this project. But I am glad to say that a few weeks back I had called a meeting of the Ministers of Haryana and Rajasthan and the Chief Executive Councillor of the Delhi State and we arrived at an agreement that the cost of the project will be divided equally between flood control and irrigation. The flood control cost will be borne equally by Delhi and Haryana. The irrigation cost will be borne between Haryana and Rajasthan in the ratio of 60:40 as Haryana is to get more benefits of this project. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores. We have asked the Rajasthan Government to draw up the scheme and finalise it. The Haryana Government has been asked to prepare the scheme for the countour-

bunding of the various tributaries of Sahibi Nadi so that the water may be used for flushing out the alkalinity in the soil. Therefore, we have asked both of them to draw up the schemes and as soon as they are received, they will be further processed and the project will be undertaken.

I once again say this is a very medium type of project, the cost to be shared between three parties—the Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi. Therefore, it should not be difficult for the parties to find money. Also, this work will take about two to three years and, therefore, it shall not be very much of a burden on the States to financially support these projects.

I am, therefore, very glad to accept the resolution moved by Shri Gajraj Singh Rao, and I would say that it will be our endeavour to see that this project is carried out as quickly as possible.

श्री गजराज सिंह राव : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं तमाम हाउस का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं कि उसने 110 साल के बाद हम लोगों की गदर की सज़ा माफ़ कर दी है। अब वे लोग प्रासपरस होंगे। दिल्ली और दूसरे सब इलाकों को सब्जी और दूध देने की हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। अगर इस स्कीम के पूरा होने के बाद मैं दस गुना पैदावार न दे दूं, तो आप मुझे सज़ा दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House is of opinion that, with a view to provide irrigation and drinking water facilities to backward areas of Haryana (Rewari and Jhajjar Tehsils) and Alwar District of Rajasthan and in order to avoid constant flooding of Najafgarh area of Delhi State and damage to railway line (metre gauge), the implementation of Sahibinadi scheme (raising bunds etc.) is of urgent necessity and importance and urges upon the Government its speedy completion and effective utilisation".

The Resolution was adopted.

16-32½ Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. WAGE BOARD FOR BIDI INDUSTRY.

श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल (सागर) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ :

“इस सभा की राय है कि बीड़ी उद्योग में लगे मजदूरों की सेवा की शर्तों और मजूरी के ढांचे की जांच करने के लिए एक मजूरी बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाये।”

बीड़ी उद्योग में मजूरी बोर्ड की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी, इसके स्पष्टीकरण के लिए मैं इस उद्योग का एक छोटा सा चित्रण सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

16-33 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA in the Chair]

आज देश के अधिकांश प्रदेशों में बीड़ी उद्योग चल रहा है, जिसमें करीब पचास लाख आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि देश की जनसंख्या का एक प्रतिशत इस धंधे में लगा हुआ है। जब से बीड़ी उद्योग का काम प्रारम्भ हुआ है, तब से शासन की ओर से इस धंधे में कोई विशेष महत्वपूर्ण सुधार के लिए नियम आदि नहीं बनाए गए हैं। यद्यपि निम्नम वेजिज एक्ट आदि बनाए गए, लेकिन वे सही ढंग से लागू नहीं किये गये। यह देखने में आता है कि आज भी बीड़ी मजदूर को बीड़ी बनाने की मजदूरी बहुत कम मिलती है। बीड़ी मजदूर को एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने पर एक निश्चित राशि मिलती है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में उसकी मजदूरी 87 पैसे से लेकर सवा दो रुपये मध्य प्रदेश में दो रुपये, 2 रुपये 20 पैसे और 2 रुपये 40 पैसे, गुजरात में करीब 2 रुपये 37 पैसे से 4 रुपये, यू० पी० में 1 रुपये 75 पैसे से 1 रुपये 87 पैसे है। हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी मजदूर में लगे हुए मजदूरों के रेट्स बढ़ाए गए हैं, लेकिन वे भी बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त हैं।

बीड़ी बनाने के लिए जो रा मैटीरियल दिया जाता है, उसमें से बहुत सा मैटीरियल बीड़ी-मजदूर को अपनी गांठ से लगाना पड़ता है। एक बीड़ी-मजदूर की कार्य करने की क्षमता करीब 800 से 1000 बीड़ी प्रति दिन की है। मान लीजिए कि एक बीड़ी-मजदूर

एक दिन में एक हजार बीड़ी बनाता है, तो वह छः दिन में छः हजार बीड़ी बना पायेगा। एक हफ्ते में करीब 450 बीड़ी कांट-छांट में चली जाती हैं। इस प्रकार 5500 बीड़ी हफ्ते में बचती हैं।

एक बीड़ी-मजदूर को हफ्ते में 12 रुपये 10 पैसे मजदूरी मिलती है, किन्तु उसमें से रा मैटीरियल के दाम काट लिये जाते हैं। जब मैट्रिक बाट नहीं चलते ये, तो एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने के लिए एक सेर पत्ती दी जाती थी। लेकिन जब कंट्रैक्टर, ठेकेदार या स्ट्रे-दार 600 ग्राम, 700 ग्राम या 750 ग्राम पत्ती एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने के लिए दे रहे हैं। इससे क्या होता है? उस पत्ती से करीब 700 या 750 बीड़ी बनती हैं और करीब 250 बीड़ी के लिए पत्ती कम पड़ जाती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि बीड़ी मजदूर हफ्ते में जो 6000 बीड़ी बनाता है, उसमें से 1500 बीड़ी की पत्ती कम पड़ जाती है। एक हजार बीड़ी की पत्ती 1 रुपये 50 पैसे, 1 रुपये 60 पैसे और 1 रुपये 75 पैसे तक के भाव से काटी जाती है। 3 रुपये या साढ़े-तीन रुपये तो पत्ती के दाम लग जाते हैं। चालीस पैसे का घागा लग जाता है। इस प्रकार 3 रुपये 90 पैसे की कटौती हो जाती है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि बीड़ी मजदूर को मिलने वाले 12 रुपये 10 पैसे में से 3 रुपये 90 पैसे कटौती में चले जाते हैं। हफ्ते में एक दिन बीड़ी मजदूर अपने घर का काम करता है, बाजार करता है, तेल मिर्च खरीदने के लिए जाता है, अपने जीवन को चलाने के लिए विभिन्न कार्य करता है।

इस हिसाब से बीड़ी मजदूर की आय सप्ताह में सिर्फ 8 रुपये 20 पैसे पड़ती है और इस प्रकार उसकी एक दिन की आय 1 रुपये 17 पैसे होती है। सरकार ने एक परिवार में तीन यूनिट माने हैं। इस प्रकार एक यूनिट को खिलाने के लिए सिर्फ 39 पैसे पड़ते हैं। दिल्ली जैसे शहर में एक चाय 35, 40 पैसे में मिलती है और वहाँ एक मजदूर के दोनों टाइम के खाने के लिए 39 पैसे दिये जाते हैं। इतनी आर्थिक विषमता आदमी के दिल में एक उग्र

[रामसिंह भयरवाल]

भाबना पैदा करती है, जिससे वह अपना मान-सिक संतुलन खो बैठता है। इसलिए हम सरकार से यह आशा करते हैं कि इस प्रकार की जो आर्थिक विषमता है उसे जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाय। इसी कारण से देखा जाता है कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे, छः छः साल के, जिनके दूध के दांत गिरे नहीं होते उन्हें बीड़ी बनाने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। वह ममतामयी माताएं उन बच्चों को पुचकार कर कहती हैं कि बीड़ी बनाओ। इस तरह क्रीड़ा की तरफ से उनके मन को रोक कर के उनको बीड़ी बनाने के काम में जुटाया जाता है और उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा का इस प्रकार बिल्कुल गला घोटा जाता है। वहां पर हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार या कोई भी सरकार कहती है कि अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू की जाय तो कैसे लागू हो? सरकार चाहती है कि अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू हो। लेकिन उसके लिए खाने को कुछ नहीं है तो कैसे वह पढ़ने के लिए जायगा? मेरा तो कहना है कि यह जो आप कहते हैं कि कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन हो, उसकी जगह कम्पल्सरी फूड और कम्पल्सरी क्लॉदिंग कर दी जाय कि जो बच्चे इस प्रकार भूख से मर रहे हैं या भूख के कारण काम करते हैं, उनको पहले खाना दिया जाय फिर बाद में कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन की बात आप कर सकते हैं। आज वह खाने के लिए मोहताज हैं। फिर कैसे कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन लागू की जा सकती है? आज जिनका आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा है, उनके लिए यह स्थिति अच्छी है लेकिन जिनकी आर्थिक हालत खराब है उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं है।

लोएस्ट ग्रेड में, अनस्किल्ड लेबर में बीड़ी मजदूरों को माना जाता है जबकि मैं यह कहता हूं कि कोई आदमी एक या दो दिन में बीड़ी बनाने का काम नहीं सीख सकता। एक दो महीने कम से कम उसमें लग जायेंगे। जिस प्रकार ट्राईनिंग के लिए कुछ प्रेक्टिस की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, टेसीग्राफी के लिए प्रेक्टिस की आवश्यकता पड़ती है उसी प्रकार बीड़ी बनाने में भी कम से कम दो

महीने की प्रैक्टिस अवश्य चाहिए। उसके लिए स्पीड बड़ी आवश्यक होती है। मैं आपका ध्यान बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार वह बीड़ी उद्योग का शोषण कर रहे हैं। 1 हजार बीड़ी पर करीब 1 रुपये का जर्दा लग जाता है और एक रुपये की पत्ती। वह पत्ती जो काटते हैं वह ज्यादा रेट वसूल करते हैं। वास्तव में एक रुपये की पत्ती पड़ती है और 2-20 पैसे बीड़ी मजदूर के। 80 नये पैसे लेवलिंग चार्जज वगैरह के होते हैं। पैकिंग खर्च और सारा खर्चा मिला कर इस प्रकार 5 रुपये कुल लागत पड़ती है। 1 रुपये और दूसरे मिडिल मैन का लगा मीजिए। 6 रुपये इस प्रकार से पड़ा जब कि यहां पर आज भी मैंने पता लगाया, साउथ एवेन्यू में गया तो वहां पर 12 बीड़ी के एक कट्टे का दाम 11 नये पैसे उसने बताया। 400 बीड़ी 3 रुपये 70 पैसे की पड़ी। अर्थात् 9 रुपये 25 पैसे या 10 रुपये में 1 हजार बीड़ी यह बेचते हैं। इतना वृहद् लाभ? 6 रुपये जिसकी लागत वह दस रुपये में बेची जाती है। 1 हजार बीड़ी पर यह 4 रुपया कहां जाता है। मिडिल मैन बहुत खाता होगा दो रुपये खा जाता होगा। एक बीड़ी मजदूर दो हजार बीड़ी बनाता है, सुबह से शाम तक काम करता है, उसके लिए मैंने बताया कि 96 पैसे के करीब पड़ते हैं दिन भर की मजदूरी के जब कि इन लोगों का यह है कि एक बीड़ी मजदूर एक हजार बीड़ी बनाता है तो एक उद्योगपति के लिए तीन रुपये का फायना हो जाता है। हमारे सागर में 40-50 हजार बीड़ी मजदूर हैं। उनका एस्टीमेट लगाइए, उतने ही का दुगुना कर दीजिए, 1 लाख रुपया उनका नेट प्राफिट एक दिन में हो जाता है। एक दिन का फायदा बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों का 1 लाख रुपये है। करीब दस उद्योगपति वहां हैं। 3-4 बड़े उद्योगपति हैं और 6-7 छोटे उद्योगपति हैं। अगर औसतन उनकी आमदनी ली जाय तो इस हजार तक पड़ ही जाता है। तो यह तो बीड़ी उद्योगपति का हो गया और

दूसरी ओर बीड़ी मजदूर का मैंने बताया। कितनी विशाल विषमता है। इसलिए मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस आर्थिक विषमता को खत्म करने के लिए शासन एक वेज बोर्ड बनाए और इस बारे में जो रेकमेंडेशन है उसको पूरा देख कर के सारी शक्तों को देख ले और उसमें जो उचित हैं उनके ऊपर बराबर गौर किया जाय। जैसा कि इसमें दिया है :

"A standard working class family should be taken to comprise three consumption units. Clothing requirements should be estimated on the basis of per capita consumption of 10 yards Food, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure should constitute 20% of the total minimum wage."

इस तरह के कई ऐसे इसमें दिए हुए हैं। इनको अवश्य रखना चाहिए और फेयर वेज कमेटी रिपोर्ट जो ३० मार्च १९५७ की है उसको भी गौर से पढ़ने की जरूरत है। उसके जो महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट्स हैं, उनकी जो महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताएं हैं उनके लिए ध्यान रखना चाहिए। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमीशन रिपोर्ट है। उसमें जो बे स्केल बगैरह निर्धारित किए गए हैं उनको भी ध्यान में लिया जाना चाहिए कि राईजिंग इन्डेक्स १९५५ पर पहुंचता है तो उसके अनुसार भी स्केल बढ़ाएंगे। जो महंगाई बढ़ी है उसके अनुसार इनकी मजदूरी भी बढ़नी चाहिए। इसकी ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। मेरा आखिर में यह कहना है कि भारतवर्ष के अन्दर जो श्रमिकों की हालत है और श्रम विभाग की हालत है उसमें यदि परिवर्तन किया जाय तो उससे बहुत कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। नेशनलाइज दि लेबर, लेबराइज दि इंडस्ट्री ऐंड इंडस्ट्रियलाइज दि नेशन। श्रमिकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण, उद्योगों का श्रमीकरण और राष्ट्र का उद्योगीकरण, इस प्रकार के सिद्धांत को मान कर हम चले तो बहुत कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। जो उद्योगपति या मॉर्गेनाइजर या मैनेजर पूंजी लगाता है, साहस और जोखिम उठाता है उसके साथ साथ जो मजदूर अपना बखीना लगाता है उसकी वैल्यू को भी

समझना चाहिए और उसके लिए उचित शेयर उस पूंजी में होना चाहिए। वैसे का और पसीने का दोनों का ह्याल रखा जाना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि बीड़ी मजदूरों के हित में जो वेज बोर्ड बनाने की बात है उसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"This House is of opinion that Wage Board be set up to look into the conditions of service and wage structure of the workers employed in Bidi Industry."

There are some amendments. Mr. Yaashpal Singh—not present. Shri Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सम्भाषित महोदया, श्री राम सिंह भयरवाल के इस प्रस्ताव में मैं अपना निम्न संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूँ—

That in the resolution,—

(i) after "Wage Board" insert—

"including Members of Parliament"

(ii) for "conditions of service" substitute—

"conditions of service, provident fund, bonus, medical facilities, leave with pay, abolition of contract system and establishment of direct relations with the employer"(2)

महोदया, बीड़ी उद्योग हमारे देश के अन्दर इतना पिछड़ा हुआ उद्योग है कि पता नहीं किन कारणों से शासन की ओर से इसे इतना पिछड़ा हुआ रखा गया है। लेकिन देखने में ऐसा लगता है कि शासन की ओर से इसमें सुधार करने की कोशिश जरूर की गई है परन्तु उन सुधारों को भ्रमस में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। बीड़ी मजदूरों की इस देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या, जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ, उस प्रदेश में लगभग ३० लाख लोग इससे सम्बन्धित हैं लेकिन आज उनकी दशा इतनी खराब है कि उसका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

की महंगाई को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनको जितनी मजदूरी मिलती है शायद ही कोई ऐसा परिवार होगा जो अपने पांच सदस्यों का पेट पालन कर सकता होगा। इस देश में समाजवाद के बहुत नारे लगाये जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको भ्रमल में नहीं लाया जाता।

आज जो मजदूर बीड़ी बनाता है, मान लीजिये कि एक दिन में दो हजार बीड़ी बनाता है, उसमें निश्चित रूप से मालिक १४०० बीड़ियां उसकी रखते हैं और ६०० बीड़ियों को खराब बताकर रिजेक्ट कर देते हैं और फिर उसी बीड़ी को बढ़िया बीड़ीका लेबल लगा कर अच्छे दामों में बेचा जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, इनके बीच में जो ठेकेदार और स्ट्रेटार हैं—यदि कोई शिकायत मजदूरों को है और वे मालिकों के पास जाकर कहते हैं, तो मालिक उनको यह जवाब देता है कि हमने बीड़ी तुम से नहीं ली है, इसके लिये हम जवाबदार नहीं हैं, तुम को जो कुछ कहना हो ठेकेदार से जाकर कहो। वह किसी भी समस्या को लेकर अगर मालिक के पास जाता है तो उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि कम से कम बीड़ी मजदूरों के मन में ऐसा विश्वास पैदा होना चाहिये, उन्हें ऐसे महसूस होना चाहिये कि हमारी वाजिव मजदूरी हमको मिलेगी।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले, मध्य प्रदेश के वर्तमान शासन परिवर्तन से पहले, ये जितने मध्यप्रदेश के बीड़ी उद्योगपति थे, वे सब के सब सरकार में छाये हुए थे—कोई मंत्री था, कोई कुछ था। उस समय सन् १९६३ में यह बिल पास हुआ था कि जिसके द्वारा मजदूरों को बहुत कुछ लाभ मिलनेवाला था। लेकिन आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वह वहां पर लागू ही नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि उस समय मध्य-प्रदेश शासन में इन बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों का जोर था। लेकिन अब जब कि उन्होंने बेला कि शासन बदल गया है, तो अपनी बीड़ी को सस्ता बनाने के लिये उन्होंने बीड़ी के पत्ते को आस-

पास के प्रान्तों में ले जाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—जैसे जबलपुर में प्रतिदिन १६ लाख बीड़ियां बनती थीं, लेकिन जब से पत्ता बहर मेजना शुरू किया है, मुश्किल से चार लाख बीड़ियां रोज बनती हैं और आज यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि लोगों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है, वहां पर बेरोजगरी फैल गई है। इतना ही नहीं, समापित महोदया, ये लोग जो ठेकेदार होते हैं—इनका प्रमुख काम मजदूरों को ब्याज पर रुपया उधार देना होता है ताकि मजदूर इनसे बंध जाय और किसी दूसरे का काम न करें—उनके रुपया देने का यही उद्देश्य होता है और इस तरह मजदूर सालों उनका काम करता रहता है—उसका छटकारा नहीं हो पाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाय, मालिकों और मजदूरों का सीधा सम्बन्ध हो—इससे यह फायदा होगा कि स्ट्रेटार लोग बीच में जो तरह तरह के मुनाफे कमाते हैं, उनका लाभ मजदूरों को हो सकेगा। मैं आपको बताऊं कि ये स्ट्रेटार किस तरह से लूटते हैं। मालिक इनको तम्बाकू बीड़ी बनाने के लिये किलो के हिसाब से देता है, ये ठेकेदार एक किलो के बजाय तीन पाव ही तम्बाकू बीड़ी बनानेवाले को देते हैं, पाव भर तम्बाकू बीच में खा जाते हैं। इसी तरह से धागे की जो लच्छी दी जाती है, वह भी कम देते हैं लेकिन उसका पैसा ज्यादा लगाते हैं—इस प्रकार की अनेकों कठिनइयां वहां पर इन मजदूरों के सामने हैं। जब से बीड़ी का पत्ता बाहर जाने लगा है, तब से वहां के मजदूरों को सड़ा हुआ पत्ता दिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि इतनी बीड़ियां बननी चाहियें, अगर कम पड़ गई तो उसकी बनवाई में से उसकी कीमत काट ली जाती है। इस तरह की धांधलेबाजी वहां पर चल रही है।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाय—मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री जी मेरी बात मान लेंगे—उन पर मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, वह काफ़ी मजदूरों का हित करते हैं, मजदूरों के लिये बहुत

अच्छे कदम उन्होंने उठाये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त हो, मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये, उनके लिये प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, जो छुट्टियाँ दूसरी जगह मजदूरों को मिलती हैं, वे उनको भी मिलनी चाहियें।

मैं सिर्फ अन्तिम बात कह कर बैठ जाऊँगा—यह उद्योग सारे देश में चलता है—हर जगह बीड़ी मजदूरों की बड़ी दुर्दशा है—भ्रमण भ्रमण प्रान्तों में मजदूरी के भ्रमण भ्रमण भाव मिलते हैं—जैसे गुजरात में साढ़े चार रुपये मिलते हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में उससे भी कम मिलता है, किसी प्रकार का महंगाई भत्ता उनको नहीं मिलता है। भ्राजकल की महंगाई को देखते हुए उनको महंगाई भत्ता दिया जान चाहिये। भ्राज लोग घर घर में बीड़ियाँ बनाते हैं, उनके लिये ऐसे शेड्स बनाये जायँ, जहाँ वे घा कर और एक जगह बैठकर काम करें। घर घर में बीड़ियाँ बनवाने से यह होता है कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे, आठ-आठ साल के, शुरू से ही इस काम में लग जाते हैं और जब वे इस काम में लग जाते हैं, तो फिर वे कभी शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं और फिर उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं—केवल बीड़ी मजदूर ही रह जाते हैं।

इस समय छोटी बीड़ी और बड़ी बीड़ी बनाने के एक ही दाम हैं, जो मजदूरी छोटी बीड़ी बनाने की मिलती है, वही बड़ी बीड़ी बनाने की मिलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जैसा काम हो, उसी के हिसाब से उनको दाम मिलना चाहिये, भ्राज जो मजदूरी मिलती है, वह बहुत कम है।

समापति महोदया, मैंने पिछली बार मध्य प्रदेश के बीड़ी इलाकों का दौरा किया था, उनकी जो दुर्दशा मैंने देखी, वह बहुत भयंकर थी। मैंने घर घर में जा कर बातचीत की—वे मुत्किल से एक हजार या पांच सौ बीड़ी बना पाते हैं, बितनी काम करने की उनकी तकत है, उस हिसाब से उनको काम नहीं मिलता है।

कभी काम मिलता है और कभी बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता है और जो मिलता है वह बीच में ठेकेदार खा जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त हो उनके लिये प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड की व्यवस्था हो, बोनस सिस्टम उन पर भी लागू किया जाय, उनको महंगाई भत्ता मिलना चाहिये, छुट्टियाँ मिलनी चाहिये। मैं भ्रामा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे संशोधन सहित इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेंगे और एक जांच कमेटी बैठ कर इन सब मामलों की छानबीन कराई जाय ताकि उन गरीबों की कठिनाइयाँ दूर हो सकें।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (CUTTACK) : Mr. Chairman, while supporting this Resolution I have only to stress upon the scope of the bidi industry. It has got two aspects. One is the collection of bidi leaves and the other is what the hon. Members have already referred to. The condition of service in this industry is worse in respect of the pluckers of the bidi or kendu leaves than of those persons who prepare the bidis.

From my State, Orissa, Government figures show that the wages of a bidi worker start from 62 paise and the maximum is Re. 1/12, that is, rupee one and twelve paise. That is the lowest in the whole country. The consumer index four workers in that area is the highest. In 1966 it was the highest being at 157.

The condition of the pluckers of bidi leaves is so bad that for one whole day, from morning till evening, they have to work for 30 paise. In Orissa and Madhya Pradesh the Governments have tried to regulate bidi plucking and the bidi industry. The Government has become the owner of bid plucking. Agents have been appointed on behalf of the Government. Of course, this is the legacy from the Congress rule in Orissa that their favourites were being appointed as agents and their own relations were the purchasers from the Government. It is a sad state of affairs that bidi leaves which are plucked at a cost of Rs. 50 are sold at Rs. 250 in Calcutta and other places where they are sent, four hundred per cent profit. The women and the poor people who pluck the bidi leaves sell their bidi

[Sh. Srinibas Misra]

leaves at the rate of 20 leaves for 1 p. If during the whole day, they have to work from plant to plant, because all the leaves are not available in one plant—one particular type of leaves are necessary—and they collect 1000 leaves, they get only 50 p. for the whole day. Even out of that, when they take them to the agents, some of them are discarded because they are not the proper type of leaves. Perhaps, the Minister will be thinking : Will it come under the industry or will it come under the bidi industry ? This comes under the definition of industry under the Industrial Disputes Act. It is vitally connected with the bidi industry because these leaves are used for manufacturing bidis.

7 hrs.

My only contention is that it should be borne in mind that this is also an aspect which should be considered at the time of setting up any wage board for a considering the wages and other amenities of bidi workers. This will also include pluckers as well as persons who manufacture bidis.

There is one more aspect of which I would like to say a few words, that is, these pluckers are also denied the privilege and the advantage of having a union because they are spread over in different villages. From each village, the poor people, five or six or ten, are selected, and they are spread over hundreds of villages. Therefore, being in the name of a dispersed population, they cannot form a union to get their demands redressed. They cannot fight; they are rather helpless; they are exploited by the agents for whatever consideration they get the agency from the Government. They are exploited by them. They need protection. Of course, the condition of bidi workers who manufacture bidis is very bad but the condition of these people is worse because they are exploited. They do have no union; they can be turned out anytime. They are not paid in time.

So, I would request the Government that a wage board be set up and the scope of the wage board be also extended to include bidi leaf pluckers.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदया, यह बीड़ी उद्योग के लिए मजदूरी बोर्ड के बारे में श्री राम सिंह

अयरवाल का जो संकल्प है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन उस सिलसिले में मैं यह बीड़ी पत्ते के उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मध्यप्रदेश में अभी जो नयी गवर्नमेंट आई है उस ने इस में सुधार किया है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह भी मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि पहले इस बीड़ी के तेंदू पत्ते का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था। इंडिविजुअल ठेकेदार थोड़े पैसे में यह तेंदू पत्ता ले ले लेते थे। मध्यप्रदेश में यह तेंदू पत्ते का काफ़ी बड़ा जंगल है। यह प्राइवेट ठेकेदार रेंजर्स से अपना ठेका तय कर लिया करते थे और इस के लिए उन को थोड़ा बहुत पैसा दे दिया करते थे और वह तेंदू पत्ता थोड़े पैसे में उनसे लेकर भारी मुनाफ़ा कमाते थे लेकिन मजदूरों को उचित मजदूरी नहीं देते थे, मजदूरों को उस समय कम मजदूरी मिलती थी। उस के बाद मध्यप्रदेश की पिछली कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने इस तेंदू पत्ते का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और इस के परिणामस्वरूप गवर्नमेंट को 5 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक का फायदा हुआ।

यह राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले की बात है कि वह प्राइवेट ठेकेदार डी० एफ० ओ० को थोड़ा पैसा दे कर कम बोली में नीलाम करवा लिया करते थे और वह तेंदू पत्ता उन को सस्ता पड़ जाता था।

वह उस पर भारी मुनाफ़ा कमाया करते थे। वह लोग मजदूरों को मजदूरी भी कम दिया करते थे। 100 बंडल के ऊपर 50 पैसे देते थे। जबकि उस समय एक बंडल 100 पत्ती का होता था। अब जब से इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तो उन की मजदूरी बढ़ी है और अब उन्हें उन को 50 पत्ती का एक बंडल बना कर 100 बंडल के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट उन्हें 1 रुपये 20 पैसे देती है।

इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने के बाद एक मानक बोरे में जिसमें 50,000 पत्ती

यानी 1000 बंडल होते हैं, वह जो एक स्टैंडर्ड बैग हुआ उस में गवर्नमेंट जो एजेंट नियुक्त करती है उस को वह ढाई रुपया खर्चा देती है जिसमें कि वह कनवर्सेस चाजेंज भी शामिल होते हैं। इस प्रकार से एक बोरे पर 10-12 रुपया गवर्नमेंट का खर्चा पड़ जाता है। फिर गवर्नमेंट दूसरे परचेजर्स से टैंडर्स मांगती है कि इतने रुपये पर हम बोरा खरीदेंगे और करीब 20 रुपये से 30 रुपये तक की बोरा गवर्नमेंट से वह परचेज लोग खरीदते हैं। इस तरह से एक बोरे पर गवर्नमेंट को कोई 10 रुपये से लेकर 15 रुपये तक फायदा होता है। अब परचेजर ने एक बैग खरीदा 25 रुपये में तो वह या तो उसे बेचेगा बीड़ी बनाने वाले उद्योग को या फिर बीड़ी का घंघा करने वाले खुद उस को बीड़ी बनवायेंगे। आप देखिये कि उस में कितना प्राफिट होने वाला है ?

गवर्नमेंट ने राष्ट्रीयकरण करके यह पकड़ लमाई है कि पहले वह जो इंडिविजुएल्ल्स पैसा खिला कर कम पैसे में बीड़ी की पत्ती खरीद लिया करते थे और उस का गवर्नमेंट को कोई हिसाब नहीं देते थे कि कितनी हमने बीड़ी बनाई और वह इस तरह से काफी सेल्स टैक्स व इनकम टैक्स बचा लिया करते थे। लेकिन अब इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के हो जाने के बाद से उन्हें गवर्नमेंट को साल के आखिर में यह हिसाब देना पड़ता है कि कितनी बीड़ी उन्होंने खरीदी और कितना इन बीड़ी घंघे वालों के पास वैलेन्स बचा ? इतनी पत्ती की बीड़ी बनी और उस के हिसाब से उन को सेल्स टैक्स व इनकम टैक्स सरकार को अदा करना पड़ेगा।

जैसा बीड़ी उद्योग के लिए मजूरी बोर्ड का सुझाव दिया गया है वह ठीक ही है क्योंकि अभी हम देखते हैं कि जहां गुजरात में एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने वालों को 4 रुपये मिलते हैं, बंगाल में 4 रुपये मिलते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 रुपये हैं और हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में 2 रुपये और 20 पैसे मिलते हैं, अलग अलग जगह अलग अलग मजदूरी उन बीड़ी मजदूरों को

मिलती है। कहीं पर कम है और कहीं पर ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मजूरी बोर्ड को पुरे देश के लिए बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिये एक बेज तय करनी चाहिए। एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने के लिए उन्हें कितनी मजूरी देनी चाहिए वह मजूरी बोर्ड सारे देश के लिए एक रेट तय करे।

मैं यहां यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बीड़ी बनाने का कुछ लोगों का यह साइड बिजनेस भी है। हमारे देश में जो गरीब लोग मजदूर हैं उन के घरों की मां, बहनें खाना आदि घर के काम से फुरसत पाकर 2, 4 घंटे वह बीड़ी बनाने का काम कर लेती हैं और इस तरह से थोड़ी सी ऐक्स्ट्रा इनकम इस साइड बिजनेस से कर लिया करती हैं ताकि आज के मंगई के जमाने में उनके परिवार का भरण पोषण किसी किसी तरह हो सके। बाकी जैसा कि उधर के एक भाई द्वारा उन को एक जगह बुला कर कारखाने में काम कराने का सुझाव दिया गया है तो वह अनप्राप्तिकेबल है क्योंकि वह घंघा कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर चलता है। अगर आप उन को नौकर रखेंगे तो जितनी प्रोग्रेस आप को कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर रखने से मिलती है। वह वैसे नहीं मिलेगी और वह धीरे धीरे काम करेंगे अगर उनको आप उनको नौकर रख लेंगे। ठेके पर वह लोग ज्यादा बीड़ी तैयार करते हैं। क्योंकि उनको उससे अधिक पैसे बतौर मजूरी मिलने की आशा रहती है। उनको अधिक से अधिक बीड़ी कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर बनाने की लालच रहती है जोकि उनको कारखाने में नौकर रख लेने से नहीं रहेगी। अगर आप उनको मंथली बेजेज पर रखेंगे तो वह उतनी बीड़ी बना कर आप को नहीं देंगे।

यह बीड़ी उद्योग घंघे वाले यह भी करते हैं कि जैसे मान लीजिए मैं ने एक हजार बीड़ी बनाई तो वह उस में से 200 बीड़ी रिजैक्ट कर देंगे कि यह अच्छी नहीं बनी तो हम अब क्या करेंगे ? हम उसी दुकानदार

[श्री नाथू राम बहिरवार]

को कहेंगे कि भई चलो इस 200 को कम दाम पर ले लो। बीड़ी व्यापारी ऐसा गरीब बीड़ी बनाने वाले मजदूरों के साथ किया करते हैं कि अगर वह 1 लाख बीड़ी बना कर उसके पास ले गये तो उस में हमारी 10,000 बीड़ी, यह कह कर यह अच्छी नहीं बनी है रिजैक्ट कर देते हैं, मजदूर को तो उस हिसाब से पैसे कम वह देते हैं लेकिन वह उस को भी साथ में चला देते हैं और इस तरह से उस व्यापारी को वह 10,000 बीड़ी का प्राफिट हो गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से एक ऐसा बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिये विभिन्न प्रान्तों के लिए जोकि इसके बारे में नियम तय करे, यह तय करे कि एक हजार बीड़ी बनाने पर इतने पैसे दिये जायेंगे, चार रुपये या जितने भी और इतने पैसे दिलाने की गवर्नमेंट व्यवस्था करे। सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि मजदूरों को काफी पैसा मिले। यह घंघा देश के कोई भागों में चलता है। जिन लोगों के पास जमीन नहीं है वे घरों में बैठ कर इस काम को कर लेते हैं। यह कई लोगों का साइड बिजनेस भी है। उनकी रोजी इसी पर चलती है। इस बास्ते में मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बोर्ड वह बनाये जोकि सारे प्रान्तों में बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिए एक रेट तय करे और यह रेट उनको दिलाने की व्यवस्था हो। पांच रुपये हजार या चार रुपये हजार जो भी बाप उचित समझें तय करें। ऐसा न हो कि कहीं पर उनको ज्यादा मिले और कहीं पर कम मिले। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जहां पत्तियां ज्यादा मिलें वहां तो पौने दो रुपये का रेट हो और दूसरी जगहों पर चार रुपये का रेट हो। यह फर्क मिटाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI M. AMERSEY (Banaskantha) :
Madam Chairman, I will not waste the time of the House. I will not take more than two minutes. I completely agree with all hon. Members here who have

drawn a very sad picture about the lot of the bidi workers. I myself am a Union leader of two Beedi Workers' Unions. The variations in their pay and the complete lack of protection are very well known. The only way the lot of the beedi workers can be improved is to bring in a law whereby it is made compulsory that the making of beedies is under one shed so that the beedi workers can collectively bargain and have better treatment and the number of malpractices, that are prevalent today can be removed. To-day it is simply impossible for the beedi workers even to get together and form a Union. It is difficult for him even to stage a strike which is a worker's birthright in a free country like ours. I would really impose the hon. Labour Minister to bring in legislation whereby this industry which is a very large one is made an industry, is recognized as an industry and the Factories Act applied to it.

श्री ओगेश्वर यादव (बांदा) : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए आभा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

हिन्दुस्तान का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा दक्षिणी पठार जो है यह पहाड़ी इलाका है। वहां बीड़ी का ही घंघा होता है। इस इलाके में गल्ला पैदा नहीं होता है। खेती यहां नहीं होती है। अभी जो कहा गया है कि वहां एकस्ट्रा समय में लोग बीड़ी बनाते हैं, यह गलत बात है। पहाड़ी इलाके में खेती नहीं होती है। आदिम जातियों की आबादी वहां अधिक है। उनके पास करने के लिए और कोई घंघा नहीं होता है। यही एक पत्ती का ही रोजगार है और बीड़ी बनाने का उनका मुख्य घंघा है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आपने रेल मजदूरों के लिए या मिल मजदूरों के लिए या शूगर मिल मजदूरों के लिए बोर्ड बनाया है उसी तरीके से आप इनके लिए भी एक बोर्ड बनायें ताकि इन मजदूरों का जो शोषण हो रहा है वह खत्म हो।

श्री रामचरण (खुर्जा) : मैं इस रोजोत्पन्न का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस घंघे में ज्यादा

तर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और बैंक्वर्ड क्लासिस के लोग हैं। स्त्री बच्चे और आदमी जो इस काम को करते हैं उनको इस मंगार्ई के जमाने में एक डेढ़ रुपया रोजाना से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है। बीड़ी बनाने वालों के लिए एक ही स्केल आपको निर्धारित करना चाहिये और उनके हितों का आपको संरक्षण करना चाहिये। मैंने इनके प्रोटेक्शन के लिए एक संशोधन भी दिया है। मैंने कहा कि जो बीड़ी बनाते हैं उनका कम्पलसरी इनश्योरेंस होना चाहिये और इनश्योरेंस की पचास प्रतिशत राशि गवर्नमेंट को देनी चाहिये और बाकी पचास प्रतिशत जो बनवाने वाले हैं उनको देनी चाहिये। जो बड़े बड़े अमीर लोग हैं उन्होंने तो लाख लाख और दो दो लाख का इनश्योरेंस करा रखा है लेकिन इन गरीब आदमियों ने न बीमा करा रखा है और न कुछ और। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके लिए बीमों का प्राविजन कर दिया जाए और पचास परसेंट बीड़ी बनवाने वाले दें और पचास परसेंट इसका भार गवर्नमेंट शेर करे। इस तरह से उनका तीन चार हजार का बीमा हो जाए तो उनको भी कुछ लाभ हो।

श्री कासी नाथ पांडे (पदरीना) : इस प्रस्ताव के सिद्धांत का जहां तक प्रश्न है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन इस में व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं। जब वेज बोर्ड बनेगा जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है बीड़ी वर्कज के लिए और जो मिनिमम वेज फिक्स होगी तो जब उस वेज को देने का वक्त आएगा तब शायद यह मालूम नहीं हो हो सकेगा कि मालिक कौन है? शायद इसके इतिहास का आपको पता नहीं है। सबसे पहले मध्य भारत में एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ था बीड़ी वर्कज के लिए मिनिमम वेज की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में लेकिन उसके बाद से यह प्रथा बन गई जब वह बिल पास हो गया कि वे तम्बाकू दे देते थे और पत्नी दे देते थे और मजदूर अपने घर में जा कर बीड़ी

बनाते थे। यह प्रथा अब भी चालू है। वेज बोर्ड बनाने की जो बात कही गई है वह अच्छी है लेकिन यह होगी कि उस में मालिक का पता नहीं लगेगा। यह पता नहीं लगेगा कि मालिक कौन है। वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि मालिक का पता लग जाए। जो भी आप वेज तय करें वह तभी उस मालिक से कानून के जरिये वसूल हो सकती है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उनके एक शैड में काम करने का कोई कानून बनना चाहिये। अगर यह हो जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। लेकिन इस में कठिनाई यह होगी कि कोई आदमी अगर अपने घर में काम करना चाहे तो आपको उसे फोर्स करना पड़ेगा कि वह शैड में काम करे।

जहां तक सिद्धांत का सवाल है यह प्रस्ताव उचित है : सरकार को इस तरह की कारबाई करनी चाहिये जिससे बीड़ी वर्कज का जो शोषण हो रहा है वह बन्द हो। बीड़ी इन्डस्ट्री इतनी चल गई है कि अब यह बन्द होने वाली नहीं है। जब तक सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया जाएगा तब तक शोषण होता रहेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि वेज बोर्ड बनाने से पहले एक कमेटी बना करके छानबीन करवा ली जाए कि इनकी दशा को कैसे आप सुधार सकते हैं। जब इसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाए तो उसके आधार पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक बिल लाया जाए जोकि सब सूबों पर लागू हो। यह ठीक है कि यह कनकर्टेड सबजेक्ट है। इस बास्ते में नहीं जानता हूँ कि इससे क्या कठिनाई पैदा होगी। लेकिन एक कमेटी तो स्थापित की ही जानी चाहिये और हालात की जांच करवा ली जानी चाहिये। बीड़ी सब जगह पर बिकती है। कहीं पर मजदूरी कुछ है और कहीं पर कुछ। मजदूरों का बहुत शोषण होता है। उनके काम के घंटों का भी कोई ठिकाना नहीं। पैसा पैदा करने के खयाल से वे बारह-बारह और चौदह-बीस घंटे लगातार काम करते रहते हैं। उनकी बर्कब

[श्री कांशी नाथ पांडे]

कंडोशंड को कैसे सुधारा जाए, इसकी भी जांच हो जानी चाहिये। जब कमेटी रिपोर्ट आ जाए तब उसके बाद वेज भी आप फिक्स कर सकते हैं। वेज बोर्ड बना देने से उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान उस वक्त नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि उनके काम के घंटे भी फिक्स्ड नहीं हैं।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
समापति महोदय, . . .

श्री इन्दरजीत गुप्ता (अलीपुर) : मंत्री महोदय, पहले यह बता दें कि कभी उन्होंने बीड़ी पी है या नहीं।

श्री हाथी : नहीं।

मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बीड़ी वर्कज के बारे में यह बहस उठाई है, और ऐसे समय पर उठाई है, जबकि सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है। मैं भी जानता हूँ कि बीड़ी वर्कज की स्थिति, उनकी रोजी और उन के काम करने की समस्या की तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस लिए बीड़ी वर्कज के वेतन के बारे में कुछ सोचना आवश्यक है।

जहां तक बीड़ी वर्कज के लिए एक वेज बोर्ड बनाने का प्रश्न है, जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य और श्री पांडे ने कहा है, उन की कोई आर्गनाइज्ड यूनियन नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि जब कोई वेज बोर्ड बनता है, तो उस में दो तीन वर्कज के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होते हैं, दो-तीन इम्प्लायज के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। दो-तीन इंडिपेंडेंट लोग होते हैं और एक चेयरमैन होता है। जब तक बीड़ी वर्कज की कोई आर्गनाइज्ड और मुनाफिटिड यूनियन न हो, जब तक उन का केस रखने के लिए कोई प्रतिनिधि न हों, तब तक उन के लिए कोई वेज बोर्ड बनाना सम्भव नहीं है। वे लोग अलग अलग गांवों में फैले हुए हैं। वे अपने घरों में भी काम करते हैं और उन की कोई यूनियन नहीं है। वेज बोर्ड में उन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए

अभी तक उन की कोई स्ट्रॉंग यूनियन नहीं है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। कुछ करना तो जरूरी है और उन को काम करने की स्थिति में कुछ सुधार किया जाना चाहिए।

एक सुझाव यह दिया गया है कि एक शैड बना दिया जाये, जिस में सब लोग काम करें। लेकिन कई ऐसे परिवार हैं, जो अपने घरों में काम करते हैं। वे उन शैडों में नहीं जायेंगे। उन को अपने घरों में पत्नी और तम्बाकू मिल जाती है और वे अपने फ़ालतू समय में काम करते हैं। इस लिए वे शैड में काम करना पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन यह व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि जहां पर फ़ैक्टरी या बड़ी इंडस्ट्री की तरह बीस, पच्चीस आदमियों को बुला कर काम कराया जाता है, वहां पर फ़ैक्टरीज एक्ट लागू किया जाये। वह हो सकता है और हुआ भी है। लोक सभा ने एक बीड़ी एंड सिगाज वर्कज (कन्डीशनज आफ एम्प्लायमेंट) एक्ट पास कर दिया है, जिस में वर्कज की सुविधाओं, उन के वर्किंग आबज, वेजिज, लीव विदाउट पे, वीकली हालीडेज और उन के लिए लेट्रिन्ज और सेनिटेशन आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन अभी स्टेट्स ने उस कानून पर अमल करना शुरू नहीं किया है।

जब हम नें देखा कि एक ऐसा एक्ट तो बन गया है, जिस से बीड़ी वर्कज को जरूर फ़ायदा होगा, लेकिन उस को अमल में नहीं लाया गया है, तो हम ने पिछले महीने सभी राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों की एक मीटिंग बुलाई। जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में बीड़ी मजदूरों की मजदूरी के रेट्स अलग अलग हैं। उस की प्रतिक्रिया यह होती है कि जिस स्थान पर ज्यादा वेतन मिलता है, वहां वर्कज चले जाते हैं। ऐसा भी होता है कि जहां वेतन कम होता है, एम्प्लायज वहां पत्नी आदि भेज देते हैं, ताकि उन का काम सस्ता हो सके। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी

1962 के रेट्स बताए हैं। जो फ़िगर्ज मेरे पास हैं, वे भी लगभग वही हैं; उन में कुछ फ़र्क है। महाराष्ट्र में 3 रुपये 30 पैसे, मध्य प्रदेश में 2 रुपये 25 पैसे, 2 रुपये 20 पैसे और 2 रुपये 10 पैसे, मद्रास में 1 रुपया 60 पैसे, 1 रुपया 62 पैसे, गुजरात में 4 रुपये, 3 रुपये आदि हैं। इन रेट्स के बारे में विचार करने के लिए हम नें वह मीटिंग बुलाई थी। अब 25 दिसम्बर को हम ने हैदराबाद में एक मीटिंग बुलाई है, जिस में सब राज्यों के श्रम मंत्री आयेंगे। उस मीटिंग में इन सब बातों पर विचार होगा।

लेकिन वेज बोर्ड बनाने से ही सब कुछ मिस जायेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जहाँ वेज बोर्ड बना भी है, वहाँ भी शिकायत की जाती है कि तीन चार साल तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता है। इस लिए मजदूर भाई और उन के प्रतिनिधि कहते हैं कि वेज बोर्ड से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ, सरकार कुछ और बनाए, ट्रिब्यूनल बनाए या कुछ और बनाए। इस लिए हम ने एक कमेटी बना दी है, जिस में श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त और अन्य सदस्य भी हैं, जो इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि वेज बोर्ड होना चाहिए या नहीं आदि। यह जरूरी है कि आज जो डीले हो रही है, उस को दूर करना चाहिए।

वेज बोर्ड कोई स्टैटुटरी बाडी नहीं होती है। उस के निर्णय को एम्पलायर मानेंगे ही, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हम उन को मनाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन वे कभी मानते हैं और कभी नहीं मानते हैं। उन को पर्सवेड करना पड़ता है। वेज बोर्ड से सारी समस्या हल हो सकती है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस उद्योग में घर घर में काम होता है। परिवार के बच्चे आदि भी यह काम करते हैं। जैसा कि श्री पांडे नें कहा है, उन लोगों में एम्पलायर और एम्पलाई का रिलेशन नहीं होता है।

श्री कल्याण ने रिजैक्शन का मामला उठाया है इस में ठेकेदार लोग बिल्कुल मैलप्रैक्टिस

करते हैं। वे हजार बीड़ी में से 200 बीड़ी ठीक नहीं कह कर रिजैक्ट कर देते हैं। इस के लिए और फिर कुछ कम दाम से ले लेते हैं, लेकिन उसी दाम पर बेचते हैं। इस के लिए कोई बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिए, जो रिजैक्शन का स्टैंडर्ड तय करे, यह तय करे कि रिजैक्शन कितने परसेंट होना चाहिए, तीन या पांच परसेंट होना चाहिए। मजदूरों के लिए यह मुसीबत होती है कि अगर वे मालिक के यहां बीड़ी ले जायें, तो उन को धाने-जाने में तीन घंटे लग जाते हैं और फिर रिजैक्शन भी हो जाती है। अगर ठेकेदार का आदमी उन के घर आए और कहे कि 200 बीड़ी निकाल दो, तो.....

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : May I know whether the Government will take any measures against the owners who are not implementing the wage board's decisions and are disbanding the industries and making it into a cottage basis ?

SHRI HATHI: This is exactly the reply. It is not that the Government has to implement, it cannot.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Government is not prepared to implement the wage board measures, but the workers are prepared to implement the wage board measures.

SHRI HATHI: Let us understand that the Wage Board is not a statutory authority. Only if it can be made a statutory authority, the Government would have statutory powers to implement the measures.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Some statutory measures must be taken.

SHRI HATHI : Therefore, we have appointed a committee to see whether it should be a statutory body or not. That is exactly the point. Whether it should be statutory or not is the point. If it were to be a statutory body, then the question would come as regards the collective bargaining power which the workers have. That power will go, because it will go to the tribunal and again there will be the question. These are the pros and cons which are not such a simple matter as can be replied to immediately. The standing labour committee has

[Shri Hathi]

appointed a Committee. Therefore, what I am saying is that these are the points which I do realise are important, and the Government is already considering as to whether there should be parity between the different regions for fixation of the wages and if that is done, then,—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फिर अंग्रेजी में आ गए ?

श्री हाथी : उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में पूछा तो तो क्या करें ? अच्छा, अब हिन्दी में कहूंगा ।

जो प्वाइंट्स कछवाय जी ने कहे कि उन को लीव मिलनी चाहिए उस की पोजीशन यह है कि बीड़ी ऐंड सिगार वर्कर्स ऐक्ट जो है वह अभी तक स्टेटों में अमल में नहीं आया है । हम नें उन को कह दिया है कि फर्स्ट अप्रैल से उस को अमल में लाया जाय । उस से वह सारी सुविधा जो उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए वह मिलेगी ग्रैंडर डेट ऐक्ट । लीव, एबरेज लीव, वीकली लीव मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज यह सब उस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत उन को मिलेगी । कांस्ट्रिक्ट लेबर के बारे में भी एक बिल यहां पेश हुआ है कांस्ट्रिक्ट लेबर एबालिश करने के लिए । वह जैसे ही पास हो जायगा कांस्ट्रिक्ट लेबर एबालिश हो जायगा । यह सारी बातें जो हैं वह ऐसा नहीं है भरे स्याल में नहीं हैं । लेकिन वेज बोर्ड अप्वाइंट करने की बात प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है, व्यावहारिक नहीं है जैसा कि काशीनाथ पांडेय जी ने बताया दूसरी बात यह है कि उन का वेज निश्चित करने के लिए कोई ज्वाइंट कमेटी करें, इस का जहां तक सवाल है, एक कमेटी बनी थी १९६४ में जिस में मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश यह सब स्टेट्स थीं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि एक वेज बनाना ठीक नहीं होगा । मैं सोचता हूं कि वेजेज ऐसे होने चाहिए कि जिससे एक और दूसरे राज्य के बीच ज्यादा अन्तर न हो कि यहां से माल ले कर उधर से जायं । ऐसी बात न बने, इसलिए सारे राज्यों के मंत्रियों के साथ हम 29 तारीख को एक मीटिंग कर रहे हैं । सिद्धांत रूप

में वेज बोर्ड के सवाल पर मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है । यहां वेज निश्चित करने के लिए कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिए वह ठीक है । लेकिन मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट के अन्तर वह इंडस्ट्री आ जाती है बीड़ी की और वहां यह हो सकता है तो फिर वेज बोर्ड की जरूरत नहीं है । और हम बनाएं तो उस में प्रैक्टिकल कठिनाइयां हैं । वेज बोर्ड एक व्यावहारिक बात नहीं होगी । लेकिन इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि मजदूरों की सुविधा के लिए, उन के वेतन के लिए, उन के काम करने की शर्तों के लिए, उन की और व्यवस्था के लिए हम कुछ नहीं करना चाहते । वह तो सब हो गया है । अभी जो ऐक्ट बना है उसे सभी स्टेटों ने लागू नहीं किया है और उस के अनुसार रूल्स नहीं बनाए हैं । इसलिए फर्स्ट अप्रैल से हम ने कहा है कि सभी स्टेट वह बना दें और माडेल रूल भी बना कर हम ने भेज दिया है मीटिंग में भी इन सारी बातों पर बहस होगी । मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भविष्य निधि लागू होनी चाहिए, बोनस लागू होना चाहिए और चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इस के बारे में आप नें कुछ नहीं कहा ।

श्री हाथी : मैं ने कहा कि वह ऐक्ट पहली अप्रैल से लागू हो जायगा तो इस में वीकली लीव वगैरह के बारे में है । मेडिकल फैसिलिटी के बारे में ऐसा है कि ई० एस० आई० में जैसे जैसे जिस जिस एरिया को लेते जायेंगे वहां वह लागू हो जायेगा । बोनस ऐक्ट भी लागू है और कांस्ट्रिक्ट के बारे में जो आप ने कहा है कांस्ट्रिक्ट एबालीशन बिल जब वहां से पास हो जायेगा तो वह भी लागू हो जाएगा ।

श्री इशाहाक संभली (अमरोहा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं आप ने कहा कि इन इन चीजों को लागू किया जाएगा तो यह तो हम ने बहुत बार सुना है, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह आप कोई ऐक्ट बना कर तब लागू करेंगे या क्या करेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : ऐक्ट बन गया है। लेकिन वह ऐक्ट स्टेटों में लागू नहीं किया है। वह फर्स्ट अप्रैल से लागू कर देंगे।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : क्या मंत्री महोदय स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि जिस तरह बीड़ी मजदूरों का बोर्ड बना रहे है उसी तरह खेतिहर मजदूरों का भी कोई बोर्ड बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : मंत्री महोदय ने और सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जो मेरा समर्थन किया है उस के लिए मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ ही साथ कुछ सदस्यों ने इस प्रकार की बातें उठाई जो वास्तव में जायज नहीं मालूम पड़ती हैं जैसे कि एक सदस्य श्री नाथूराम जी ने सवाल उठाया कि यह साइड बिजनेस है। मुझे तो बड़ा दुख होता है कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार के बिजनेस को साइड बिजनेस कहा। यह बड़ी अनुचित बात है। यहां 50 लाख परिवारों का सवाल है और इतने विशाल काम के लिए जिस में करोड़ों रुपये की धामदनी होती है उस को वह इस प्रकार साइड बिजनेस बताते हैं। बताते हैं। वहां का प्रत्येक मजदूर सुबह से शाम तक यही काम करता है (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, शोध की बात आई। इस सिलसिले में मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के हाउसेज तक को इंडस्ट्रियल प्रेमिसेज के अन्दर माना जाय जिस से कि वहां पर भी आप का ऐक्ट लागू हो सके।

दूसरी बात जो आप ने बतायी कि एक समिति गठित की है और उस की मीटिंग हैदराबाद में होगी तो उस में मेरा यह कहना है कि जो मजदूरों के नेता जाते हैं वह बीड़ी उद्योगपतियों के नुमाइन्दे होते हैं इसलिए सही रेगुलेशन बीड़ी उद्योग का नहीं होता है। मेरा कहना है कि जो वास्तव में बीड़ी

का धन्धा करते हैं उन धामदियों में से रेगुलेशन होना चाहिए तभी वास्तव में कुछ हो सकता है और संसद सदस्य या विधायक या कोई महत्वपूर्ण धामदनी जो वास्तव में उन का हित चाहते हैं उन को उस में अवसर रखा जाना चाहिए।

जो बीड़ी मजदूरी दी जाती है 2 रुपये 20 पैसे उस में किस प्रकार से बच्चों की शिक्षा दी जा सकती है, कैसे चिकित्सा आदि की व्यवस्था हो सकती है और कैसे दूसरी सुविधाएं उन को मिल सकती हैं ? इतनी बढ़ती हुई मंगई में किस प्रकार से वह जिन्दा रह सकते हैं ? मैं तो कहता हूँ इस प्रकार आप उन्हें अपना मानसिक संतुलन खोने के लिए आह्वान कर रहे हैं। यदि उन की आबाज नहीं सुनते हैं तो उन का मानसिक संतुलन नष्ट हो जायेगा और यही एक बिन्दु है जहां पर इन्सान का मानसिक संतुलन नष्ट हो जाता है और वह हिंसात्मक क्रान्ति के लिए आगे बढ़ जाता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है सभापति जी, कि इस मामले को मामूली तरीके से न लिया जाय। इस में एक जांच कमेटी बनायी जाये जिससे वास्तविक स्थिति का पता चल सके और उस का निराकरण किया जा सके। जांच कमेटी के माध्यम से क्या स्थिति है बीड़ी मजदूरों की, कौन कौन सी तकलीफें हैं, किस किस कारण से तकलीफें आती हैं, इन सब का पता लग जायगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं ने विद्यार्थी जीवन में बीड़ी मजदूरी कर के बड़ी तकलीफ से पढ़ा है। इसलिए मैं प्रत्येक गहराई को अच्छी तरह से बतला सकता हूँ और यह कान्ट्रिक्टर, ठेकेदार किस प्रकार से एक्सप्लॉयटेशन करते हैं। बीड़ी उद्योगपति किस प्रकार से अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से दूर रहना चाहते हैं। यह जो आपका बीड़ी और सिगार बर्कंड बिल है, इस में जो फैक्टरी ऐक्ट का स्पेशल प्रावीजन रखा गया है कि एप्लीकेशन के आधार पर उन को स्टेट मन्जूर करेगी—मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस में भी

[रामसिंह अयरवाल]

बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ आयेंगी, उन को मन्जूरी मिलेगी, तभी वे काम कर सकेंगे। इस लिये जो शोध का सवाल है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मसला है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन के जो दुर्बलिंग हाउसेज हैं, जहाँ वे बीड़ी बनाते हैं, उन को भी इण्डस्ट्रीज प्रेमिसेज में ले लिया जाये, इस तरह से यह शोध की समस्या खत्म हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, जिस प्रकार से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाइज को रिवाइज्ड स्केल दिये जाते हैं, उसी तरह से इन के रेट्स भी हर वर्ष रिवाइज किये जायें, जिससे मालूम पड़े कि वास्तव में उनकी प्रगति हो रही है, उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों पर गहराई से जांच कमेटी के माध्यम से निरीक्षण किया जाय।

अन्त में, चूंकि हमारे मंत्री जी ने बहुत से आश्वासन दिये हैं, उनकी भावनाओं और विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा उन के दिल में मजदूरों के प्रति जो दर्द है उस को महसूस करते हुए मैं अपने इस संकल्प को वापस ले रहा हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बीड़ी मजदूरों के हित के लिए अवश्य कुछ करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय, के आश्वासनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं अपने संशोधन को वापस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अपने संशोधन को सदन की अनुमति से वापस लेना चाहते हैं, अतः उन्हें यह संशोधन वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

सभापति महोदय : श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल खबन की अनुमति से अपने संकल्प को वापस लेना चाहते हैं, अतः इस संकल्प को उन्हें वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाय।

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : DEFENCE NEEDS OF INDIA

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) :
Mr. Chairman, I move :—

“This House resolves that a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Defence be appointed to study the problems of India's defence needs and periodically to keep scrutinizing her defence preparedness and suggest ways and means to the Government to ensure the security of the country's frontiers.”

I move this Resolution not for mere criticism of the Government though that will come. During my speech I will not criticize only because I take it to be the role of the Opposition to criticize the Government. The sentiments behind my criticism are motivated purely by non-partisan considerations and for the better security of the country, also for the better utilisation of the armed forces on which we are spending half our Budget.

I must also make it clear that my stentorian voice, the voice of defence, may not be misunderstood. The Prime Minister has counselled, and her counsel I take to be the counsel of the leader of the House that we should not talk in a loud tones. She got angry and lost her temper but even in her anger, she looked sublime. I shudder to imagine what the Defence Minister would look like when he loses his temper and, therefore, I apologise to him, in the beginning, and I request him that I may not be misunderstood. I will not criticise individuals because I have to criticise the system and that system is not born out of a wrong policy of any individual but it is an inherent weakness of democracy. I will explain forthwith.

The necessity for a Standing Parliamentary Committee on Defence arises out of past experiences on the functioning of democratic armed forces and the democratic set-up in a democracy like India. I will give example of how on the question of defence even England, perpetually fighting wars since hundred of years, maintaining an empire by the force of might, fail owing to the inherent weaknesses of democracy. The psychology of a democratic Government is a psychology of peace. We do not say that

political power is born out of the barrel of a gun. That is what Mao says. Mao says that war is politics with bloodshed and politics is war without bloodshed. He regards war as a continuation of policy not by other means but by the best means. He says, war is the highest form of struggle to resolve contradictions. Keeping in mind the sayings of Mao, because at the moment we have to combat him, we have to consider how far we can improve our armed forces with limited means we have and within a democratic set-up.

Our psychology is built up in such a manner that the moment a person, a Defence Minister or even a Member of the Opposition cries out for having better defence, he is dubbed as a war-monger. It is the inherent weakness of democratic persons that they do not want a charge against themselves. So, they keep quite and the result is that our defence gets weaker and weaker.

Defence is a very technical matter. We have to recognise that. Defence does not consist of just grand strategy and strategy. It consists of intricate systems of weaponry organisation and of operational research. It is absolutely essential that anybody handling the matter of defence should know the basic rudiments of defence or have personal stakes for the defence of the country. Those personal stakes are not born out of the general feeling of the country for the defence of the nation but it is born out of a feeling of suffering or a feeling of elation at the failure or the success of the armed forces. At the moment, unfortunately, to tackle this very technical matter, we do not have one man who can be called an ideal defence technician. But, separately, in this House, we have persons with personal stakes, Members who have got their whole family in the armed forces, and we have got persons who are experts in military history, we have got persons who are experts in weaponry, persons with personal experience of war, and if we gather these talents, we can certainly avoid the mistakes that England made or Russia made before they faced war.

I recall to you the happenings of the House of Commons in 1934-35. In 1934, in the month of March, Mr. Baldwin assured the House of Commons that England was better prepared for war than Germany and that the Royal Air Force was stronger nu-

merically as well as qualitatively, than the Luftwaffe. Again on the 3rd April he assured the House in reply to a question by Mr. Churchill, just as we receive assurance in this House, that they were prepared for war and that they were stronger than Germany, the RAF was stronger than Luftwaffe. But six months later when Mr. Eden went to Berlin, Hitler boasted there that the Luftwaffe was stronger numerically than the RAF, and Mr. Eden thought that he was being bluffed. The next day 600 aircraft of the Luftwaffe flew past Mr. Eden. When Mr. Eden came back and gave this report to the Prime Minister, and when he spoke to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Baldwin had the courage to stand up in the House of Commons and say that they were wrong. He said, "I apologize to the House; we were wrong in our assessment of our future strength and the future strength of the enemy". He categorically apologized and he also said that the responsibility was not of one man, the whole Government was responsible, the whole Government was to be blamed, and he added that from then on they would follow a policy that would bring the RAF to a better state of preparedness than the Luftwaffe. So, a single man can make mistakes. Defence is such a matter where if you make mistakes, you will go under foot, you will go under the subjugation of a foreign power.

In this country fortunately we have had people who understand the principles of Defence, who understood how the Defence of a country under the democratic set of Government like India should be conducted. One such person was Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. But nowhere do we honour his principles of Defence, nowhere are his writings on Defence taught, nowhere are his theories studied and the worst of all is that, in our Armed Forces, the top-brass has not yet reconciled itself to the fact that Netaji's act was a patriotic act like the act of Washington in seeking the help of Germans to oust the Britishers.

Now this mentality for wanting peace creates in the sub-consciousness a wishful thinking that there is peace. Sometimes our Defence Minister or the Government or the other Ministers, in their wishful thinking, may become victims of imagination and they will deny that there is any threat to the country, or when the threat does come

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

and when it is too near, they will not be able to combat it with full force because there is this mentality of peace. Therefore, I appeal to you to accept the formation of such a Committee. With due reverence to the present Defence Minister, I would say this I know his great qualities; I know his great performance in the United Nations; he was one man who outdid Mr. Bhutto; I know what he has done for this country. But then, we cannot always have a square peg in a round hole, specially in regard to Defence.

He is a person very well informed on foreign policy, possibly. But, on Defence, he is the person who made the statement in the House that he would accept Pakistani intrusion upto 20 miles into this country. At times he has given wrong information to this House without meaning it. I make it clear again that I do not say that he intentionally misleads the House, but, I do say that he sometimes is misinformed by his officials and the officials supply to the Defence Minister only the information which they think he should know, not what is needed by the House. The Defence Minister did not know that the Emergency Commission officers were also commissioned from the Ranks. He denied this in the House. In reply to a question on Emergency Commissioned Officers he said that he did not think that they came from the Ranks and that they came from the civil population.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I never said it.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : It is on record. If you deny it, then I will bring in a privilege motion.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no need of privilege motion. I thought I have clarified when that matter was discussed here that there are a large number of people who have been promoted from the Ranks and they find it difficult to go back to those positions.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : This is the first time that the Minister denied it. The records may be seen. I wanted to bring in a privilege motion. I knew that it was a minor matter. Probably the Minister was misinformed, but later on somebody gave

him the correct position. It is good that at least you seek information later on.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Do not spoil a very good speech, Major ?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Because I criticise your Party, I spoil the speech ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi) : Otherwise, let him come over to our side.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : We are here concerned with truth. We are not concerned with the Party. Let the Congress Party give a proper lead and we will be behind it as we were behind it in 1965 September.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Very good, that should be the spirit.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : The State of our army is not what it should be. We have brave jawans. We have brave officers. We have good leadership amongst them, but, unfortunately that good leadership has not got a hold on the Army. The general degeneration of the morals in the entire country has also seeped into the Army and we must accept that when there is general deterioration, we cannot keep the Army completely aloof. Therefore, we have an Army now whose top brass, some of whose leadership is out of tune with the national aspirations. Who is going to curb the tendency of run-away generals who some day may run away with democracy ? Who is going to control it ? Not one man. It has to be a combined effort, the participation of the whole House and as far as possible, of all Parties, and these people can go into not only the defence preparedness of the country but also in bringing about that affinity and unity of the Kisan and the Jawan which Shastriji dreamt of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : But what about indiscriminate use of Army for furthering the political cause and aggression ?

AN HON. MEMBER : That is a different thing.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I have talked to my friend Mr. Basu privately and I find

he has got personal experience. I find he is as much concerned about the defence of the country as all of us are. I have always understood it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How did you understand me ?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I have always understood it and even to-day I understand it about you. I am not talking of your Party.

I give an example of the treatment of the Emergency Commissioned Officers. We know that the entire House was concerned about them. We know probably the present Defence Minister was concerned about them very much. I know it. But the officials and bureaucrats combined to mislead him and they told him that 'We want the Army young. Therefore, these people must go out'. This way they shunted out these men of 30 or 35 years and at the same time, they increased the retirement age which extended the service limit of 600 officers who were on the verge of retirement by two years. I put it to you and I believe it will be acceptable to you that the officers and the top brass can fool one man for all times, but they cannot fool many men for all times. They can fool them for some time but they will be caught. That is why it is better to have defence in the hands of many men. They may not have a big committee, but they may have just a selected body or committee. Of course, the argument will be advanced from the side of Government that our secrecy will go. But where is the secrecy that they want to maintain in the matter of defence ? Do they not realise that today they are there is power but tomorrow we may be there. So, from whom are they going to keep the things secret ? And look at their sense of secrecy. In the Army, they circulate a pamphlet called 'The Chinese Army' wherein the details of the Chinese army are given, and the organisational pattern and system of the Chinese Army is given and so on and the pamphlet is marked 'Top Secret'. Again, there are pamphlets giving the recognition features of Chinese aircraft and Pakistani aircraft, and these are all marked 'Secret' or 'Top Secret' I think these are something that should be displayed everywhere.

18 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : All wrong information only.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : So, I have to make a further appeal and also to refute the argument which I can visualise from Government in advance, because I have talked to the people who are going to give him the answer ; and I know the answer that he is going to give.

While I round off my speech for today, I request that hon. Members may kindly go away with this thought in their mind that there is some substance in what I have appealed for. I have not appealed for a particular committee consisting of all the Opposition Members. Let Government have a committee of the Congress Party only. I am sure that if they have a committee of that type, they will not commit the blunders in defence which we have been committing in the past. I am sure my hon. friends Shri Randhir Singh and Shri G. S. Dhillon would not permit the programme of manufacturing a fuselage here and manufacturing the engine in Egypt. I am sure that national interests will be safeguarded. Then, we would not be selling our telephones in the market and buying them back at four times the price when a war starts. These are things which we have failed to take note of. This committee will safeguard such things.

18.03½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Since it is nearing 6 p.m. and we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion now I shall discontinue my speech now and continue it in the next session.

18.04 hrs.

EX-I.N.A. PERSONNEL*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion, Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I would begin this discussion on the ex-INA personnel by paying my homage to those great fighters of the INA and also to the great heritage of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and those who have given

*Half-An-Hour. Discussion.

[Shri Samar Guha]

their best, nay all,—to those 26,000 men who have given their lives in the battle-fields of Kohima, Imphal and Chittagong. These 26,000 brave men of the INA should have received the highest position in the roll of honour in free India. They should have been given the highest award, but instead they have received not any prize, but the prize of colossal betrayal by the Government of free India. Nowhere in the world, at no time, has an army of freedom-fighters got such a grisly treatment and such a gruesome treachery from the national government of that country.

What is the INA ? Is the INA a mere band of rebels or a mere group of military offenders ? If we look at the contribution of the INA from the historical perspective, everybody will recognise, and at least the future historians in India will recognise that the INA will rank in the same positions the army of liberation led by George Washington, or the army of Kamal Ata Turk or as the Red Army of the Russian revolution. The contribution of INA must be recognised.

There is no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi led this country from glory to glory by launching a massive freedom struggle in 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1942. Although there was a huge and massive response to each of these monuments from the immense population of our country, but during this period of Gandhian struggle, not even a regiment of British Indian Army took part in any of the national fights. The Gandhian movement could not touch the loyalty of the British Indian Army in the foreign rulers. It was Netaji and it was INA that rocked the bottom of the faith of the British Indian Army in the alien rulers. In his last speech, Netaji said :

Perhaps, you think that the INA has been defeated, but you are mistaken. After this war, there will be a post-war revolution inside India.

That revolution was sounded by the rebellion of the naval ratings at Karachi and Bombay and by the General strike that was resorted to by the IAF and the Army in Delhi, Calcutta, Dum Dum and other places. Why the British Government ultimately

decided to quit India, the explanation of that was given by Mr. Attlee in the course of the debate on the Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons when he said that at that time, "We were sitting at the top of a volcano." Who created that volcanic situation in India ? It was the INA and it was the great image of Netaji that rocked the bottom of the very foundation of the loyalty of the British Indian Army in the British rulers. When they found that a repetition of the 1857 rebellion was very imminent, the British Government decided to quit India.

Today, if Netaji could have come to India and had been in our midst, what would have been the position of the INA ? The position of INA would have been that this brilliant army, this gallant army, these brave sons of India, these fearless fighters for free India's freedom would have formed the nucleus of the Army of free India. But whatever the Government of free India have done, for INA ? They have degraded them and discarded them and disbanded them, and they have disbanded the INA, demobilised the INA; nay, more than that they have decried Azad Hindi freedom fighters as a band of mere military offenders. Every one of you will remember that at the time of the Red Fort trial there was a competition among the Congress leaders to share the glory of INA and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, but as soon as power was transferred to those Congress leaders, they immediately threw out gallant men of INA and the heritage of Netaji and the glory of Netaji.

Would you now remember that 28,000 of the British Indian army joined the INA and from among the civilians of South East Asia 120,000 enrolled themselves in the Army of INA under Netaji ? We have all forgotten that out of these not one, not two not one hundred, not one thousand, but 26,000 of these brave INA men shed their blood, embraced martyrdom for the freedom of India in the battle field of Pallel, in the battle field of Moirang, in Kohima, in Imphal, in the battle field of Buthidang and Muthidang. No name will be found engraved or recorded anywhere of those brave sons, of those great patriots, who have given their all for the freedom of India. I will give you the list of some whom Netaji sent as advance guard to India.

They have been hanged by the Britishers, but the Government did not try in any way to get their names recorded. They are : Sepoy Chatter Singh, Sepoy Nazir Singh, Havildar Durga Mal, Naik Hazara Singh, Fitter Sardar Singh, Naik Nagender Singh, I.O. Jem. Keshri, L/Nk. Charan Singh, Jem. Dal Bahadur, S. C. Bardhan, Charan Singh, Gurcharan Singh, Dalbara Singh, Pritam Singh, T. P. Kumaran, Kodder and Kartar Singh.

More than a dozen others were hanged during the British time, but there is no record anywhere in the Government of those who sacrificed their lives. None of them confessed, none of them showed a bit of weakness when they were sent to the gallows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already taken.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At least 20 minutes you will have to give me. I am emotionally charged today. Please do not disturb me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have got to regulate time, because there is other business.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : He is having a touchy subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree, but I have to regulate the business of the House. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are murdering the emotion of a man, the highest, most sacred emotion of a man.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can give maximum 15 minutes, and there are six members to put question, and the Minister has to reply. I must conclude it by half an hour, because I have to take up the next business. That is the only thing, otherwise I will give one hour, I am in sympathy with what you say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Col. Abdul Malik of INA was the first man who raised the banner of freedom in the soil of India in Moirang. That man just begged the Government of free India for a job. He said : "Give me a job of Rs. 150 only" Yet, that sacred, that glorious flag that was flown in the soil of Moirang is not in India. Col. Malik said that he will not go to Pakistan. But he was thrown out and sent to Pakistan. And

so, the flag of freedom is still with him in Pakistan.

There is another man—Col. Misra of Bihar. He sacrificed his life to save the life of Netaji when Netaji was going back to Rangoon from Imphal front. Gen. Chaudhuri was shadowing Netaji and he was going to catch him but it was Col. Misra of Bihar who jumped into the vehicle and saved the life of Netaji.

Then there was Col. Yallappa of Mysore. He sacrificed his life to save his army division while retreating from the front. Nothing has been done for these brave sons, and this government has never thought of giving any award even posthumously to these men who created Saga for Indian freedom struggle. No roll call of honour has been extended to them. Have their names been recorded anywhere ? No. There are relics of the INA—the Azad Hind Sarkar—in Germany and South-East Asia. But nothing has been collected. Netaji's residences in Singapore and Burma have not been acquired by the Government of India. The relics are there and the Government did not make any attempt to collect them. The INA memorial that was erected by Netaji in Singapore in 1945, was demolished. The first Governor-General, Mountbatten whom you say was the harbinger of India's freedom, while he was landing at Singapore, demolished that memorial. The Government of India did not make any attempt to re-erect it. I had a talk with the Government of Singapore who are agreeable to the re-erection of that memorial, and also to preserve the headquarters of Netaji as great memorial; but nothing has been done either in Moirang or Kohima; not one memorial for the INA. No insignia, no award in the battle-field or at Singapore associated with the heritage of Netaji and his Azad Hind Fauj has been introduced in the Indian Army of free India. No recognition whatsoever has been given to those patriots by the Government of India.

Worst of all, those INA people who, without caring for the consequences, had joined Netaji in the fight for freedom, had been sorted out and branded as grey, black, white and dangerous. Those people who betrayed the cause and said that they joined the INA under duress only, those black-sheep, were taken back into the Indian Army. But the others who fought in the INA were

[Shri Samar Guha]

not taken. They have been completely discarded and branded as black, grey and dangerous men, because they fought for India's freedom struggle not in nonviolent way.

According to the principles, according to international practice, these persons should receive all benefits from the Government. Now, 28,000 men who were in the INA—I do not speak about 1,20,000 civilians who joined the INA—who were in the British Indian Army and then joined the INA, are entitled to pay, pension and allowances, according to international practice. We want to know, if during the last 22 years, any of them has been given any prize or award? Instead, their pays, pensions and allowances were forfeited. As against the dues of the INA the Government of India drew sterling balances, for the expected payment of INA men from the British Government. What did they do for those 28,000 men? Only recently, the Government have made certain half-hearted attempt, some kind of an act of chicanery, to repay them their pays and allowances and pensions. Do you know how they will get it as a result? The officers will get only 25 per cent of their pay, allowances and pension in cash now, and 75 per cent will be given to them in the form of savings certificates which will be cashed after 10 years. For the Jawans, it is 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in savings certificates which can be cashed only after 10 years. What a shame is it? Nothing has been given to them. They have been drawn sterling balances due to INA for the last 22 years and this Government has also drawn interest on these sterling balances and yet deprived those INA men of their legitimate benefits. The Government is not yet ready to pay them in cash and at a time their dues as pay, pension and allowances. I shall now finish very quickly the concluding part of my speech.

Sir, in the name of the nation, in the name of the best that we have in our concepts, in the name of those martyrs, in the name of the great leaders of India, in the name of the freedom struggle of India, we demand that : (i) all stigmas against the INA should be quashed by an official announcement and the brave fighters of INA should be given a place in the Roll of Honour as Army of

Liberation of our country; (ii) able INA personnel and their sons should be taken back into Indian Army; (iii) efforts should be made by the Government of India to collect, even after twenty-two years, all the relics of INA and Azad Hind Arzi Hukmat from Germany and South East Asia; (iv) negotiations should be started with governments of Burma and Singapore to get the possession of the residences of Netaji and the headquarters of Free India Government of Azad Hind in Rangoon and Singapore and they should be preserved as national memorials; (v) INA memorial at Singapore should be reconstructed and for that Singapore Government should be approached; (vi) martyrs memorials should be set up in the battlefields of Manipur and Nagaland; (vii) Flag of Freedom should be brought back to India from Col. Abdul Malik and he should be accorded the highest national honour in the name of freedom movement of Indian sub-continent; and other brave fighters of the INA should be posthumously given highest national awards; (viii) Dehra Dun Military Academy should be renamed as Netaji Subhas Military Academy and a Division of Indian Army should be given in the honour to be named as Subhas Division; (ix) Military 'Insignis' used by INA and the Awards like 'Sher-e-Hind' and 'Sevak-e-Hind' given by the Free India Government under Netaji for military valour should be re-introduced in the Indian Army; and, lastly (x) a complete history of INA, including the military leadership and genius of Netaji, the first Supreme General of India, and Azad Hind Sarkar of Netaji Bose should be written by competent historians and included in the syllabus of our military academies.

Netaji Zindabad, Azad Hind Fauj Zindabad, Jai Hind.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सेंट्रल हाल में उन की फोटो लगाई जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit only questions to be put by those who have given notice and whose names have got priority in the ballot. If there will be agitation—I know—I cannot help. If you want to change the rules, I have nothing to say. I have got about 15 notes from different people. I cannot accommodate all of them. If each Member goes on giving the

background and all that, there would not be time for the Minister to reply. I am closing this discussion at 18.35 hours.

श्री वेशी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक सत्य है कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का और उन की आजाद हिन्द फौज का भारत को स्वतंत्र करने में उतना ही बड़ा हाथ रहा है जितना कि महात्मा गांधी की कांग्रेस और उन के अनुयायियों का। किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि जहां कांग्रेस के हमारे साथी उस और बैठे हुए बड़े-बड़े बंगलों में आराम की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं बसेसचन ही कर रहा हूं। मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूं कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के कितने सिपाही आज दिल्ली के आस पास के गांवों में हैं, वह किस तरह अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं, और सरकार उन के जीवन यापन के लिए, उन के परिवार के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के 28 हजार सैनिकों को जब देश आजाद हुआ उस के बाद जब आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की सेना में लेने की बात आई तो क्या यह सही है कि यह कह कर कि क्योंकि यह ब्रिटिश सरकार के खिलाफ बागी थे, इसलिए उन को नहीं लिया गया ? क्या सरकार की फाइलों में यह लिखा हुआ है कि क्योंकि यह विद्रोही थे, बागी थे, ब्रिटिश सरकार के खिलाफ इसलिए उन को नहीं लिया गया ?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार आजाद हिन्द फौजियों को भारत की रेगुलर फौज का फौजी मान कर उन को वही सलूलियतें दी जायेंगी जो रेगुलर फौजियों को दी जाती हैं जैसे पेंशन वगैरा ; और

(स) क्या सरकार जो फौजी इस वक्त हैं, कई तो मर गए हैं बढकिस्मती से, लेकिन जो इस वक्त तक मौजूद हैं उन का एक

बाकायदा सर्वे करा कर उन को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने वाली है ? अगर है तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Netaji was a saint, philosopher and a rebel. It reminds me today of a line from the great poet, Qazi Nazrul Islam. He said—in a summary form I say it—people who are singing the song of death while sitting on the platform of freedom ask you from behind what return you are going to give to these Martyrs. This is the exact question that I am asking these Congressmen sitting there. He was one of the greatest leaders to whom this nation, this Congress Party has not given proper national honour. Will this Government form a national committee, pass a Resolution in the House unanimously, and that national committee will decide what national honour should be given to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ? This is the only specific question that I ask.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the feelings and emotions of hon. Members.

18.27 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

I would like to reciprocate fully the sentiments that have been expressed here. It was to honour and respect those sentiments that Government took a decision, reversing the earlier decision, to pay all the forfeited pays and allowances to the ex-INA personnel.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But that should be in cash and at a time.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You have had your turn. I know, you are very emotional on this issue. But you told me that you wanted to take this opportunity to praise the Government for having taken a decision to restore the pays and allowances and to give them the pay which had not been given so far. What was the occasion for this discussion ? All this is based on a reply to a question which was given in June. The half-an-hour discussion is based on that. I would have expected that decisions taken by the Government and announced on the floor of the House should also have been

[Shri Swaran Singh]

taken into consideration when a discussion was sought to be raised on the reply given in June 1967 because before the House dispersed on the last occasion I made an announcement on the floor of the House saying that Government have altered the earlier decisions that had been taken so far and have taken a decision to pay all the arrears of pay and allowances which had been forfeited on the earlier occasion. So, it is amazing that when you raise a half-an-hour discussion based upon replies that were given in June, you do not take into consideration the later decisions that had been taken and also announced on the floor of the House, namely, that a decision had been taken to restore all that and to pay all those amounts to the ex-INA personnel.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have mentioned that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Do not be so emotional now and try to hear what I am saying now.

What was the question asked in June 1967 ? The question was :—

“Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. and state whether the question of restoring forfeited pay and allowances of the ex-INA personnel has since been considered ?”

and I had said :—

“The matter is still under consideration.” But before the House rose in August I made a complete statement here on the floor of the House and said that Government have taken a decision now to pay to the ex-INA personnel, officers and men, all the pay and allowances that were due to them and that had been forfeited earlier.

This is really the sum and substance of the entire discussion.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : शाहनवाज खां को कितना दिया है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am glad the hon. Member there has reminded me about Gen. Shahnawaz Khan. A great deal of political intonations and overtones have been imported which could have been avoided.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Question. You call it political intonation ? No political intonation, only national intonation. I will now allow that insinuation... (Interruption)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know that the hon. Member does not allow others and if that is the way.....(Interruption) I think, he will settle down after sometime.

The important thing is, when the hon. Member was moved by emotion and I did not want to intervene at that time, he was all the time saying what has Congress done for them. I would like to reply that it was Congress that gave the opportunity to Gen. Shahnawaz Khan to come to Parliament, it was Congress that made him a Deputy Minister.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You made him a stooge.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Why are you sorry for having made him a Deputy Minister ? (Interruptions) If Mr. Samar Guha is sorry that we made him a Minister, all that I can say is, I am sorry for him. It was a sister party of Mr. Samar Guha which contested the election against Gen. Shahnawaz Khan. So, how the people who have not done anything for them, except making fiery speeches and emotional speeches, should criticise Congress is most amazing. Not only Gen. Shahnawaz Khan. You know Gen. Bhonsle was here and Gen. Mohan Singh, a very distinguished ex-INA leader and Col. Niranjana Singh who was also an ex-I.N.A. personal has been Ambassador in three places. There are several others. May I ask the hon. members as to how many of them they had put up ex-I.N.A. candidates.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Have you taken them in the Army of free India ? (Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : A great deal of injustice has been done by projection the actions taken by the British Government before Independence and to impute them to the present Government. To put the records straight, I would like to say that, after the Second World War, the British Government, in 1945, had taken a decision to grade them in different forms in which

Mr. Samar Guha has described them that is, black, grey, etc. They had taken a certain decision to retain some of the ex-I.N.A. personnel in the regular Army and they had taken a decision to dismiss others. It was after Independence, when the national Government was established here, that they altered all those earlier decisions and gave the ex-I.N.A. people who had been dismissed and who had been removed from service, all the retirement benefits, reckoning all the service including the period that they had been in prison.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Have you taken them in the regular Army ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Although I am not as emotional as you are....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have had the privilege of working under Netaji....

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am sure that Netaji would not be happy about this unwarranted intervention in this matter. What I am saying is this that, it was the British Government.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The best way for me is not to trouble the Minister to reply. If you do not want to hear him, let him sit down. That is all.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It was the national Government after Independence which altered the decision taken by the British Government and gave the ex-INA people all the retirement benefits. It is true that at that time they did not decide to give them all the arrears of pay and allowances that had been forfeited. This had been discussed and explained on a number of occasions on the floor of this House. It is true that there was a very strong opinion in this House and outside, and it was in response to that that we took a decision, which I have already indicated at the commencement of my reply ; we have taken a decision to give them all the pay. (*Interruptions*)

A great deal has been said that this pay is not being paid in a lumpsum. It is true

but that is because of the present financial position and the like. But then, the decision that has been taken is quite a fair one. A certain percentage of that will be paid to them in cash; some of them will have an amount as much as Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000. A good part of it will be given in cash and even the Cash Certificates, as every one knows, can be encashed within a year and a half. At any rate, all these will carry interest. So, if they get a good part of it in cash and the rest in the form of Cash Certificates, ten-year Cash Certificates—if they like, they can encash those Certificates at any time and they are as good as cash—, it is quite fair.

Then several other points have been raised. (*Interruption*) I would like to clarify the position so far as our great leader, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, is concerned. There is no doubt that all of us have got the highest respect, highest honour, highest appreciation for the way in which he sacrificed all his life and the way in which he made such a significant and outstanding contribution for the liberation of India, for the freedom of India.

A question was put about naming various institutions after the great leader. These are suggestions which are very laudable suggestions and which could be examined. I am not turning down any one of them. This is a matter about which no controversy need be raised. Already several things and several important institutions and the like have been named after the great leader, and surely we will be paying in a very small manner the heavy debt of gratitude if we can persevere in this, and we can also take the greatest inspiration from his name. It is no favour to any organisation or an individual if we ennoble ourselves by associating any institution with the name of the great national leader, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. There is no controversy on that. There are things which can be suggested and we can examine them and do everything.

A number of suggestions were made. Although, they do not strictly pertain to the discussion, in view of the great interest shown by them, I have made a careful note of them. I cannot straightway say what

[Shri Swaran Singh]

other action can be taken in Rangoon or Singapore and in other places. It should be our endeavour to do everything that is possible, for a variety of reasons, the most outstanding reason before our desire really to honour all those great patriots, all those great leaders who have served India and who have led the freedom movement, and we will certainly do everything that is possible to perpetuate their name and to derive inspiration from the great sacrifices that they made.

18.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : COMMUNAL HARMONY

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, communal incidents which in recent months have marred our national life in certain parts of the country, have caused deep distress as well as anxiety to this House, and to all right thinking people in the country.

Secularism and democracy are the twin pillars of our State, the very foundations of our society. From time immemorial, the vast majority of our people are wedded to concepts of secularism, religious tolerance, peace and humanity. It is understandable that they should feel outraged and deeply disturbed at the aberrations which appear here and there and afflict small sections of society, and which arouse or exploit communal passions or promote disharmony, tension and violence. It is a matter for satisfaction that even in areas where trouble has occurred, the general public at large, whether belonging to one community or another, has lived in a state of complete harmony and peace. Indeed, there have been many instances in which people of one community have saved the lives and property of their fellow-citizens of another community.

The incidents which have occurred should, therefore, arouse the indignant disapproval of our people. I am sure this House will deplore and condemn these incidents and join

me in conveying its sympathy to those who have been the unfortunate sufferers of such violence and crime at the hands of misguided elements.

As the House is aware, Government have recently appointed a Commission to go into these incidents. The object of the Commission will be to ascertain the causes which led to them and to recommend measures to prevent recurrence of such disorders in future.

The House is also aware that it has been recently decided to reconstitute the National Integration Council. I have invited leaders of various parties in Parliament and outside to join the Council, so that we can all sit together and deliberate over the problems posed by communalism, and linguistic and regional tensions. Government look forward to the constructive co-operation of all political parties and indeed, of all leaders of society to help in this task.

India has the privilege of being the world's largest composite society, and the home of many great and ancient faiths. Communalism is an evil which divides man and fragments society ; it does against our very genius and cultural heritage. It holds a threat to the Unity and integrity of our country which must be our foremost concern.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the citizenship of India is a shared citizenship. Danger to even one single citizen, to whatever community, caste, religion or linguistic group he may belong, is a danger to all of us and, what is worse, it demeans us all. I am sure the House will join me in an appeal to the people of our country to come forward and work for solidarity and common national purpose. Every man, woman and child should be able to tread on Indian earth without fear and with pride of heart in belonging to this great motherland.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : No more discussion on this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I just want to place a document circulated by Pakistan Embassy on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : The communal issue is no Party issue. There will be no speeches on this. The Leader of the House on behalf of the whole Parliament has made a statement and there is absolutely no difference of opinion on this issue.

As regards the evil of communalism which has resulted in bloodshed in different parts of the country, it must be condemned and is condemned by all sections of the House and I am sure this unanimous condemnation would strengthen the hands of secularism and there would be no further bloodshed; and I am sure the Prime Minister's views are shared by every party and section of this House.

We will now take up the Motion re : West Bengal.

18.47 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE PRESIDENT'S RULE AND MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramamurti.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madura) : I beg to move :

"That in view of the fact that there is no rule of prevalent in West Bengal, this House recommends that the President should assume to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of West Bengal under article 356(1) of the Constitution of India, and arrange for early and fresh elections to the Legislative Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That in view of the fact that there is no rule of law prevalent in West Bengal, this House recommends that the President should assume to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of West Bengal under article 356(1) of the Constitution of India and arrange for early and fresh elections to the Legislative Assembly."

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I do not just now want to go into the question as to how the Central Government toppled the UF Government and installed the Ministry of Dr. Ghosh. I want to confine myself to the state of affairs that is prevailing in West Bengal today. The police are running

amock. Nodbody to restrain them. They can do what they please. There is no law as far as they are concerned.

When this Government of Dr. Ghosh was installed, about 80,000 policemen were mobilised from all over the state and posted round Calcutta. Along with that, a Central Reserve Police force of about 26,000 or 27,000 was also sent there and they were posted throughout Calcutta. The Army was also mobilised. This is how that Government came to be installed. After that, what has been happening there ?

A team of MPs had gone there very recently. I am sure they will place before you the facts relating to the conditions that exist actually there. But the newspaper reports that come everyday, despite the blanket ban that the Government has put on them by so many means, are sufficient to alarm anyone. They remind one of the days of O'Dyer. We know that a peaceful civil disobedience movement is going on there

AN HON. MEMBER : Peaceful ? (Interruptions).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : What else is it ? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : This side also should listen patiently.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Are you not ashamed of what is happening there ? Have you lost all sense of shame ? Today the police are running amock everywhere. Have you got any sense of shame ? Even newspapers which are the supporters of the Congress Party have written about this state of affairs there. For example, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, one of your own papers, has written yesterday about how the police does not even listen to the orders of the Chief Minister. This is the statement of one of the newspapers supporting the Congress. Just two days back, all the newspapers of West Bengal—they are not supporters of the UF; they are supporters of the Congress Party—all the newspapers have written as to how the police ran amock in Uttarpara. What is happening to the Congress Party ? I am sorry to say that the members of the Congress Party have lost all sense of shame.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

This is how things are happening. What can I do with them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : You are shameless (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Pressmen were attacked. Newspapers have reported the fact that pressmen who had gone there just to report the happenings were attacked; the cameras of photographers were snatched away. They were beaten mercilessly. This is the state of affairs prevailing there. This the rule of law that is prevailing there. We had another report that the LIC employees who were working in their office were subjected to beating. The police entered the LIC office pounced upon them and beat a number of the employees. Is it the rule of law ? We would like to know.

Why are all these things happening ? I am told that in a police station a boy of 17 was arrested, tortured with a big iron rod put into his mouth and twisted. When that boy asked for water, there was a policeman who shamelessly undressed himself and said to him : 'Do you want water ? Take this.' He then urinated into the mouth of that boy. Such things are happening (*Interruptions*).

Women are being molested. Newspapers have, for instance, reported how a former Member of this House, Shrimati Renu Chakravarti, who was leading a procession was dragged and her blouse was torn by the police.

Where is the rule of law there ? Can you control the police there ? You cannot.

Are you yourselves giving instructions to the police that Bengal can be kept down only by restoring to terrific violence on the people ? Today the Congress Government has declared a war on the people of West Bengal. That is what is happening. Here is a Government without any sense of democracy; here is a Government which does not command an iota of support from the mass of the people of West Bengal. They cannot hold a public meeting. The Chief Minister cannot get out of his office without a police escort. Wherever he goes, that wonderful gentleman, goes with a posse of police protecting him. This is the type of Government that has been installed here.

Where is the Congress Party's prestige in West Bengal ? Along with what is happening in West Bengal, the prestige of the Congress is going down throughout the world. If you want to save that prestige, even now, at least even now, see to it that these atrocities on the people are stopped. They cannot be stopped by your stooge, Dr. Ghosh. He cannot do that. Why ? The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has written in an editorial that despite his instructions, the police are behaving like this. Mr. Ghosh cannot take action against them because he knows he depends on them for his existence. How can he take any action against the police ? Without their support, he cannot last for a single minute there. Therefore, how can he take action ?

If you talk in the name of democracy, if you have any sense of democracy left you, why are you afraid of facing the people of West Bengal ? I challenge them to face an election in West Bengal. It is the test of your democracy. But the democratic sentiment of the Congress Party has shown that it is terribly afraid of the people of West Bengal (*Interruptions*). Go before the people of West Bengal and obtain their verdict.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why was not the Assembly allowed to meet ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Newspapers are writing that the Congress leaders do not know what to do, the Congress Party does not know what to do. They suggest that President's rule and a mid-term election is the only solution. But the Congress Party is afraid of facing the people. This is not what I am saying, but what many newspapers are saying. Even a newspaper like the *Statesman* is saying that the Congress Party today is afraid of an election. Mr. Ghosh and other people would oppose another election because they know that they will be wiped off, they will not be able even to retain their security deposit.

Therefore, do not play with the people of West Bengal. Today, as I said a war has been declared on them. Newspaper reports say that in spite of this terrific repression let loose on the people of West Bengal, the Bengali people have taken up the challenge and they are fighting, undanute.

How long do you want to keep this war ? That is the question. Do you want this war to go on for ever or will you even now beat a hasty retreat honourably and see to it that the Bengal people are allowed to give their verdict, to decide with regard to the kind of government that they should have ?

Therefore, I would ask the Prime Minister and the Government of India to realise even now the gravity of the situation. Anyway you are not going to save the Congress Party in West Bengal. The Congress Party in West Bengal is going (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : It is going down the drain (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Pudukkottai) : The Congress Party has unleashed this terrific repression on the people of Bengal and I say it will disappear from Bengal unwept, unhonoured and unsung. Do you want that position ?

Even now at least have some shame of shame, some sense of democracy, some regard to the people's ideas, the people's desires. Even now beat a retreat. Therefore, I am suggesting a simple solution. It is not something unconstitutional. It is under the Constitution. When the Ghosh Ministry, that stooge Government, that puppet Government is not able to uphold the rule of law, there is no alternative to obtaining the verdict of the people (*Interruptions*)

In other States, for lesser things, the Central Government has said that there was no law and order and has taken over. Here, when such things are happening, it is high time the Central Government honours the sentiments of the people at least now, takes over the Government and immediately orders fresh election and abides by the verdict of the people.

MR. SPEAKER : SHRI A. K. Sen.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR rose—

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South) : Why should the traitor speak here ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not want to hear the hon. Members here, if you want to force me to permit only some, then I will

adjourn the house and go home. You cannot dictate to me. The hon. members of this House have a right to speak. Nobody can say I can call only so-and-so. I would also appeal to the hon. members. There is no use members from this side shouting when Mr. Ramamurti is speaking, and members from that side shouting when Mr. Sen is speaking.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : On which side will he speak ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is going to speak, and he will speak, whether you like it or not. He is an hon. member of this House, and he has an amendment to the resolution. He has to move his amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It was never circulated.

MR. SPEAKER : The Chair has permitted an amendment to be moved, and it will be read out. I have allowed it a number of times. You can express your views very clearly, and they can also express their views. Let us have a discussion in a quiet way. Ultimately, a decision will be taken by the House.

The amendment was given in the morning at 10.30 I have permitted it. He may move his amendments.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : I beg to move :

That in the motion—

- (i) omit "in view of the fact that there is no rule of law prevalent in West Bengal,"
- (ii) for "should assume to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of West Bengal under article 356(1) of the Constitution of India, and arrange for early and fresh elections to the Legislative Assembly."

substitute—

"may take such action as he may consider necessary to ensure that the Legislature in West Bengal may function freely and without any hindrance from outside or inside."(1)

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : On a point of order. I say that this amendment is out of order. I am saying so because the amendment says that the President may take such action as he pleases. The Constitution does not provide for the President taking such action as he pleases. Therefore, if this amendment is to be allowed, he must say that the President may act under such and such articles of the Constitution. Otherwise, Parliament cannot consider it.

19 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it. Mr. A. K. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I certainly express my concern and I have no doubt that the House itself feels very concerned that the rule of law is really under a serious challenge. We have been feeling it for quite a long time. Ever since there was a challenge that the battle should be fought outside the legislature and not on the floor of the legislature, we had such apprehensions. When the Governor had summoned the Assembly, and it was adjourned without any valid reason without the majority expressing itself, we knew what was going to happen. I am really glad that one of the leaders of the Opposition has expressed his concern at the deteriorating condition of law and order in West Bengal. Ever since the United Front Government came to power, the Chief Minister himself, who certainly is a man who has respect for the law, expressed his concern in no uncertain terms that certain constituents of the United Front seemed to have come and said—*(Interruptions)*—I am not taking any note of it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Repetition.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Even repetitions can be heard by others. If the hon. Member does not want to hear, he is at liberty to go. That is the rule of law. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Shut up.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Trichirappalli) : That is the rule of law. It is most undignified; do not use such words any longer. It is for the Chair.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I agree with Shri Nambiar that if anybody is to be shut up it is for the Chair to shut him up and not for anybody else. It is equally objectionable, as some of the interruptions on this side. Sir, I was saying, what happened was that a section of the workers was incited to take the law into their own hands and I remember when I was arguing before the high Court, I was gheraoed ; I was gheaoed and the court was gheraoed. *(Interruptions)*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The other day,—It was only three days ago—I happened to be in the court, when five young men came and several girls also came. They asked the judge to quit the room and they tried to usurp the seat of the judge. This is what is called law and order. And this is the rule of law ! And the learned judge sent for the Advocate-General and said : "Please tell the Government that the rule of law has to be established and has to be restored and this court must go on with its work without any interruption." The interruption came not from the police because the Chief Justice had directed the police not to come in large numbers into high court, and taking advantage of that, these people want to completely shake the foundations of what is—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is all old story.

SHRI A. K. SEN : But you repeat it every day. *(Interruption)* They do not like to hear the old story, but they are repeating it every day. *(Interruption)*. And so long as they repeat, we here and I for one will see that they are not allowed to repeat it. I am not afraid to face the people. Tall talks have been made about facing the people. We have faced the people for five years. *(Interruption)* Mr. Ramamurti knows, and still, what happened? Mr. Ramamurti's candidates were opposed by the candidates of the other constituents of the United Front. Mrs. Renu Chakravarty's name was bandied about here.

I know myself that *(Interruption)*

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH—(Rohtak) : Sir, we heard Shri Ramamurti with great patience and respect.

SHRI A. K. SEN : When 'Shri Ramamurti was speaking I appealed to my party men here to give him a patient hearing because I have great respect for Shri Ramamurti. He rarely reduces the level of the debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have regard for Shri Sheo Narain, not for you.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I do not care for the regard of people who can do anything (*Interruption*). I have listened with very great patience and silence what came from Shri Ramamurti. He is certainly entitled to be heard and we are entitled to reply from our side. Those who think that replies are not welcome they should quit. The House must give a patient hearing. It is my right (*Interruption*)

SHRI NAMBIAR : Why do you spoil your standard like this ?

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, he can very well quit the House. Who is he to direct Members to quit the House ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : We have faced the election and we shall face it again. Even a barrister faces the election. Sir, fortunately, I have been elected and so long as I am elected I am entitled to be heard here. I am entitled to be heard not only for myself but for a party that has the largest majority in the West Bengal Assembly.

AN HON. MEMBER : Largest ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : They have the largest majority and we shall continue to have the largest following in the legislature.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : With minority votes you are in a majority.

SHRI A. K. SEN : Because we are in a majority the call is not to test the strength on the floor of the Assembly. We test the strength every day here. The call is on the streets of Calcutta. Bombs—some are foreign—are thrown (*Interruption*). Brickbats are thrown, hundreds of policemen are injured, hundreds of innocent men have been injured. My chauffeur looks like, what we may call, a non-Bengali. The other day he was driving my own car very peacefully.

AN HON. MEMBER : Another story.

SHRI A. K. SEN : My car was stoned. He came back with three big dents on the car.

AN HON. MEMBER : Cock and bull story.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am not used to tell cock and bull stories. You can go to Calcutta (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. Shri Sen may resume his seat. If this is the kind of debate that is to take place I shall better close the debate and adjourn the House. I will give you another half-an-hour. I am patiently sitting here. I think hon. Members are testing my patience. This is the first warning. If you do not allow this side to speak, I will just leave the Chair and adjourn the House. I have not allowed a debate here for one side to be shouted down. I am not expected to take it that one side is telling all gospel truth and the other side is telling only cock and bull story. Therefore, this is the first warning. If you go on like this I will have to adjourn the House. My patience is being tested.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : Shri Ashok Sen is only.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is another cause for adjourning the House. If you do not sit down, I will adjourn the House. I do not want to hear you. If anybody gets up and starts shouting in the middle, I am going to adjourn the House and go away. I am not interested in continuing the debate. I thought, some truth will come out between the two sides and the country will be able to judge. If one side says, "Ours is hundred per cent truth and the other side is cock-and-bull stories", I am not prepared to accept it as the Speaker of this House. If you do not want to hear the other side, I will adjourn the House and go away.

SHRI A. K. SEN : My chauffeur was so scared that I had to be driven in another car to catch a plane. This is the state of affairs, not brought about by the police. It is the duty of the police to protect the citizens in carrying their normal life. If anybody thinks that they can test the strength of the respective parties on the streets of Calcutta, the game can be fought by both. But we are

[Shri A. K. Sen]

not going to fight it like that. We are not to accept that we shall fight it on the streets. We refuse to fight it out on the streets because in this country we are governed by a Constitution which gives equal rights to every one, to every voter to elect his representatives. All of us have been elected by the free votes of the people and when we come to be elected we have every right to coalesce or not to coalesce with particular groups. There is no law in a democracy that if Dr. Ghosh joined the United Front he was a patriot but the moment he leaves the United Front out of disgust he ceases to be a patriot. He will be a patriot always. He has been a patriot in the past. When our friends were supporting the imperialist wars as *jana-yudha*, he was in jail.....(Interruption). The record of those years need not be repeated here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Where were you in 1942. We faced lathis in 1942.... (Interruption)

SHRI A. K. SEN: I was very much in Calcutta.

This is what happened. Dr. P. C. Ghosh was then in jail, fighting the British. He has suddenly become a traitor.

Shri Humayun Kabir as a nationalist Mussalman in those days was the target of the Muslim League attack. In those days anybody who joined the Muslim League could aspire to very high things. But he is one of those who disdained those high things for the sake of his nationalist sentiments. We are proud that we had some Mussalmans like that who were not parties to vivisectioning this country, to the partition of this country. He is a man who never stood second in his life. He got a first in Oxford and we had no one like him among the Muslim community in West Bengal. If he had joined the Muslim League in those days, there was nothing that would not have been in his grasp. But everybody knows that for the sake of his nationalist sentiments he remained in the Congress. And he was beaten up in his house in the year 1939.

AN HON. MEMBER: He will be again with the Congress.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Even when he left us, we never abused him on the floor of this

House. He was one person responsible for our losing many of the seats in West Bengal. In the 24-Parganas we won 32 seats in the election of 1962 whereas we won only 4 this time and he is the man responsible for it, not my friends here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Rubbish.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I do not care where he is but I shall never think of calling him a traitor because that is the language used by some parties who do not know how to treat the opposition, who do not know the art of tolerating the other point of view. They think that everybody has one tongue and one voice and not that many voices make a democracy. This is the rule of law that every one should have an equal right to join a party he likes, that everybody has an equal right to pass the laws by a majority of which he may be a party or to oppose the law against which he may be pitched for the particular moment, but once the law is passed that law has to be obeyed. The law is bad if it does not give equal rights to all. That is the Constitution that we have given to ourselves and it can only run with the willing obedience of the citizens. No rule of law can subsist if people take to bombs and hurl them at every passing car, when innocent pedestrians in most cases, hundreds of civilians are injured every day. The parents of many students have come to me saying, "We have stopped our boys from going to schools and colleges." This is what is happening to Bengal. If that goes on in the next generation, we will be producing a race of people who will be completely unlettered in a State which had been proud of its traditions in the field of letters. The colleges are closed and these people do not care for the colleges. These people care for the Red Flag.....(Interruption). They say, we are afraid to address a gathering. I was addressing thousands of boys and I saw in front of them some boys with placards hanging from my own University saying, "Lal Salam, Mao Tse-tung."

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame! (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN : Go and see for yourself.

The Principal of the Law College was sitting next to me and I asked him, "Is that what you allow in my University which has produced such great patriots and which has produced people who have laid their lives in winning the freedom of this country, that you are displaying Chinese slogans and welcoming Chinese?".....(*Interruptions*) Let them go and see.

The Principal and the Vice-Chancellor told me that they do not dare pull it down because they will be bombed in their own rooms. This is the rule of law. So long as we live, we shall not allow that rule of law which hails the Chinese as deliverers. We shall, certainly, oppose it. Bombs may be there, hundreds of us may be injured, but we shall not allow slogans welcoming Mao Tse-tung and *salam* Mao-Tse-tung and lose the freedom of this country for which thousands of people have died.....(*Interruptions*). Let them come with me and I shall show them those slogans and big posters.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: He is responsible for organising these posters and he knows where all the posters are.

SHRI A. K. SEN: The other day, I was so shocked when Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla said that they have no law to stop it. Let him come to me, I shall frame the law which will make it impossible for Indian citizens to parade the streets of a great city and to put up placards welcoming the Chinese in the heart of the University of Calcutta. This is a shame not only to the city of Calcutta but to the whole country. I welcome you, Sir, to come with me and you will see those placards.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: He is connected with the installation of those posters of Mao at night and he is coming to Parliament for publicity alone....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I know Calcutta much better than my friends on the other side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We know much better than you.

SHRI A. K. SEN: I know some eyes don't smart at Chinese signs, some hearts don't bleed with the Chinese coming on the sacred soil of India. I know some hearts leap up with joy when the Chinese overrun our country. But that is not the rule of law for which the people of this country have shed their blood. The rule of law which you want to establish and keep going is what will injure Independence of this country, the equality of every citizen and equal opportunity for all. That is what they have subverted and they are trying here because they have no majority in West Bengal Assembly. Let them go to West Bengal Assembly and see who has the majority. (*Interruptions*) I will face you; I will face every time. I have been sent there with the majority of 60,000 from the city of Calcutta. No one else has come with that majority. And I will come again, God willing.

Shri Ramamurti has championed this rule of law. But let him preach it to those who have no respect for the rule of law. We do not want to be converted. We are already converted because this House is the guardian of the supremacy of law. If this House fails, if the supremacy of law fails, then the entire constitutional fabric will vanish and what will appear in its place will be the rule of the mob which knows of no law and which destroys everything. When there was a revolution in France—Prof. Mukerjee is there—thousands of people gathered in the name of liberty, equality and fraternity.

When it fell into the hands of the mob, liberty, equality and fraternity became the very first victims. Marat was put under guillotine by Robespierre because he belonged to another Party. May I say that my friend, Robespierre, will fall very soon, it will follow very soon, in a fortnight. If the rule of law goes, we may go; the others will follow very soon. The heads that will be chopped off will be the heads of democrats with no distinction. Jan Sangh or Swatantra or anything.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Therefore, if we are concerned, let us all stand up and declare for all times to come that this House, as the champion and the guardian of the supremacy of the law, will not allow the rule of law to fall into pieces in any part of the country, whether by Chinese agents or any other agents in this country.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I am more concerned with the Constitutional and legal aspect of the question. From the speech which the House heard from Mr. Ramamurti, we could see that the rule of law was deteriorating. When the distinguished Member started speaking, I thought he would deny all that, but on the other hand he was good enough to supply more instances of the deterioration of the law and order position in West Bengal. Now it is a common case between both the sides that the law and order position has completely deteriorated, and the installation of the present Ministry has not in any way improved the situation. So much is quite clear. Mr. Asoke Sen referred to bombing. It is true that nobody wants bombs. I am one of those who believe in the maintenance of law and order as strictly as possible. But in the name of law and order, excesses, tortures, cruelties, inhumanities and barbarities cannot be perpetrated in this land of ours. We have not fought for Independence just to witness before our eyes all these things. I was one of those who went to Calcutta recently. After seeing in the newspapers some pictures, I agreed to go there. I saw certain pictures published in the *Times of India*, certain pictures in the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* and certain pictures in the weekly magazine, *Current*, of Bombay. Those pictures were self-evident proofs that the Police, who were entrusted with maintenance of law and order, had exceeded their duties far and far beyond any reasonable understanding of the matter. I went to Ganguli Bagan, Sonarpur, Barkipur, Jorabagan, Barahanagar, Uttarpara, Calcutta University, Jadavpur University, Beliaghata, Kalighat and some other places. We heard all those who were the victims of those atrocities. We had nothing to do with politics. We did not hear the politicians. We heard first-hand stories of some incidents that had happened.

Therefore, the law and order situation has deteriorated.

The case of the other side, when Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee's Ministry was dismissed, was that he was not acting under the law, that he did not listen to the advice of the Governor to summon the Assembly as early as possible to vindicate his own position. Only yesterday, Sir, the Home Minister said that with regard to the summoning of the Assembly, the Governor is bound by the advice of the Chief Minister and the Home Minister was very good enough also to say that that information was available with the Governor when he dismissed Ajoy Mukerjee's Ministry because he would not call and convene the Assembly on a date which the Governor wanted. Now that is the legal position. So far as the deterioration of law and order is concerned, it has increased. Mr. Asoke Sen has done a great service in bringing to the notice of this House the situation as it is even after this new Ministry with all the strength of the Central Government is placed there, with all the prestige of the Central Government it is placed there and yet, all these things are happening. Therefore, we, as coming from another State, are anxious about this that in India this kind of thing should not continue. This may happen anywhere. Tomorrow it may happen in Bihar or U.P. or Haryana or Punjab. At least in one case, of course, the Governor saved them by placing the State in the hands of the President. Now, all that this Resolution has stated is—it has not made reference to all those allegations and counter-allegations because they are not new allegations. The allegations cited by this side are not denied. Now new incidents are added. Now what is the end of all this ? Now what is happening ? Has the present Ministry got a majority ? They say that it has got a majority. But, everyday the newspaper report is that the Congress Party is not decided whether to go with the minority Ministry or not. How is now the Governor sure that this minority Ministry of 16 or 18 persons is commanding a majority and how did he come to the conclusion that when these 16 or 18 persons went out of Ajoy Mukerjee's party, Ajoy Mukerjee definitely lost the majority ? The thing passes understanding of an ordinary person like myself. Therefore, the position is quite clear, namely that from one constitutional

impropriety to another constitutional impropriety, from one impropriety to another impropriety we are now going on. The Governor is certainly not right now, not to have reported to the Centre that the position is not good, that the law and order situation has also deteriorated, that the constitutional set up he wanted to achieve he was not able to achieve, that he wanted that the legislature should be summoned, but his hands are tied down by the Constitution and the Speaker did not allow anything to proceed—and his house was promptly bombed! But, now under the circumstances what should a man do? I think the best thing is: I said it long long ago. I said it when this question first came up before this House. I say the same thing even now. I knew, I had some inkling that things would take this kind of zigzag course. Therefore, I have suggested that and I am suggesting that even now—that there is no use tinkering with the position, there is no use allowing innocent people to be shot down or teargassed or lathi-charged in that ancient city, that great city of Calcutta. Just what for? Because we are not decided in our mind, because the Central Government is not decided in their mind. This game should not continue and the people of this country should be made to suffer all these barbarities and tortures. The only remedy, therefore, is constitutional. One Ministry was dismissed and the second Ministry is not able to summon the Legislature and the position is that not only it is a minority Ministry, admittedly a minority Ministry and admittedly, the largest single group, the Congress Group, every day is wobbling, it is not certain whether it would like to support Ghosh's Ministry or not, they do not know whether to coalesce with them or not. Meanwhile orders are going. When I went to Calcutta, lorryloads of Police—they were not all Calcutta police, but Police from some other districts and some other areas were brought in—lorryloads were moving from place to place. When we went to Calcutta University, there we saw in the College premises a number of teargas shells, some used and some unused—all of them, of course, made in America. It is a pity Sir, that India is not able to produce its own teargas shells (*Interruptions*). When I say all this, it does not mean that I am in any way condoning anything which is against law and order whoever be the offenders. Whoever may be the offenders, this is not the

kind of thing that we can support or tolerate. But the question is: Shall we proceed in India on constitutional lines or not? When the Constitution has come to this pass, when the Ministry set up by the Central Ministry is not able to maintain law and order, when instances of lawlessness and the failure of the rule of law are multiplying in spite of the installation of that Ministry, the only remedy is to study the Constitution a little carefully, leave off the political prejudices and see whether the present situation is not exactly what is contemplated by the wording of article 350. My humble suggestion in order to set at rest all this trouble and to restore peace once more in West Bengal is for the President to take over the administration of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri N. Dandekar. I hope hon. Members from both sides will hear the speeches exactly in the same manner as they have listened to Shri Tenneti Viswanatham's speech. Let us have a quiet discussion.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): I find it difficult to support this resolution because I think that it is an extraordinary resolution, both as to its authorship as well as its content. First of all, about the authorship of the resolution, I would say that we have here eminent gentlemen of the Communist Party, both Left and Right, who talk here about breakdown of the rule of law. Since the month of March until the time that the Ajoy Mukerjee Government was dismissed by the Governor, there was not only a breakdown in the rule of law in West Bengal, but there was no rule of law at all. And I did not then hear anybody from those Benches suggesting that because there was no rule of law, therefore, the Ajoy Mukerjee Government should have been superseded in those months and replaced by President's rule. I know that when Shri A. K. Sen was speaking, he was considerably shouted down, but I would like to remind the House that during the six or seven months when the Ajoy Mukerjee Government was in office, there was no rule of law; there was not any question of breakdown of the rule of law but there just was no law. I know it personally, because I had occasion to visit Calcutta frequently during those months,

[Shri N. Dandekar]

and therefore, I know the extent to which there simply was no law, much less any enforcement of law, because the police were deliberately given instructions not to enforce the law as it was on the statute-book. And it needed the High Court to have to say the most obvious, namely, that there were certain duties which the police and the magistracy had to perform and they said 'Will they please get on and perform them?' That judgment of the High Court, if nothing else, would convince these people, that there was adequate evidence to show that during those months there was in fact,—whether in urban areas, whether in industrial areas or in rural areas—no law, much less any rule of law. I am surprised that at that time neither Shri Tenneti Viswanatham for whom I have very great respect and to whose speeches I listen with considerable respect because I always like to listen to what he says, nor the other eminent gentlemen here who are now wanting President's rule, came along and talked about the absence of the rule of law, and, therefore, the necessity to impose President's rule. So much about the authorship of this resolution. However, I would like to say just one thing more about the authorship. Today, if the rule of law in Bengal is in danger of collapsing,—I agree it is, I do not think that there is any breakdown yet, but I agree that the rule of law in Bengal and specifically at Calcutta is considerably endangered and one does not quite know what is going to happen,—who is responsible for this? It is the authors of this resolution and the party to which most of the authors of this resolution belong.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Is this House supposed to support a resolution by the authors of the situation, which they are now pleading as a situation justifying the imposition of President's rule?

I think we must be crazy to entertain a resolution of this kind. When there was really a breakdown of the rule of law, nobody said anything about imposing President's rule. The particular parties which are responsible for risking the breakdown of the rule of law today and for bringing it, I shall

concede, to a point at which one wonders what is going to happen, the people who are responsible for this and their spokesmen in this House are saying, let us have President's rule now. I have never come across a more extraordinary situation than that kind of thing. I am sorry, therefore, that it is not possible to support this resolution.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli) : He is capable of distortion but let him not do it too much.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, I am not yielding. Now, let me say one thing clearly. I do not want to be understood as in any sense implying that when the Governor chose, quite properly to dismiss the Ajoy Mukerjee Government he was necessarily right in installing a minority Government in its place. I do think that there is a good deal to be said for the proposition that the largest single party should have been asked to form the government. Shri A. K. Sen rightly claims that the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislature is the largest single party. That being so, I suggest that the proper thing might well have been for the Governor to say to that largest single party : "Gentlemen, it is your responsibility to form a government, if necessary in coalition with Dr. Ghosh's group", rather than *vice versa*. He might well have said that instead of calling upon a minority party to form the government. But we are not debating upon that issue today. For, whether we like it or not, Dr. Ghosh's Government is today the government by law constituted in West Bengal.

Now, on merits the question in the first place is this. Has the rule of law broken down in Bengal? I have considerable contacts with Calcutta, and I go there not infrequently; and I do think that today the police, notwithstanding the excesses for which I have no excuse, are trying to cope with virtually a rebellion when they are trying to meet a situation where people have deliberately organised this kind of thing against the Government there, and are deliberately doing so now and again. But I am not prepared to concede from such information as I have that the rule of law has broken down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Would he call that a mass rebellion ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : What really is the problem ? The problem is this. My hon. friends do not like the Ghosh Government. All right ? What is the answer ? The answer is not to create an insurrectionary situation and then say that the rule of law is breaking down and then ask for President's rule. The true answer is to get on with the job and summon the Assembly. Everybody knows that that ruling of the Speaker by which the West Bengal Assembly could not meet was utterly wrong; but unfortunately...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : (Calcutta North East) : On a point of order. This is quite improper; it is quite irrelevant and irregular to refer to the speaker of the Assembly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : While I am clear in my mind that I have a right to express an opinion that that ruling of the Speaker was totally wrong, the fact remains that that ruling still prevails. If it prevails, then you have this situation that here is a government attempting to enforce the rule of law; and attempting to enforce the rule of law in a situation where there is almost a deliberately organised rebellion. And then people come along and say that the rule of law is about to break, and, therefore, please displace this government. If the resolution had indicated some way by which the government there could face the legislature, and found some way by which the authority of the government under the Constitution and their constitutional propriety in office could be tested, I would have been with my hon. friends, regardless of the reason whether there is or is not a breakdown of the rule of law. If the resolution simply said that the Government in Bengal did not enjoy the confidence of the legislature, and, therefore, the Government of India or the President or anybody else should somehow find a way by which the constitutional authority of the present government there can be tested in the only way possible, that is to say, in the legislature, I would have supported this resolution. But what does this resolution say? This resolution alleges the breakdown of the rule of law. But there is at present

no breakdown. There is, however, every danger that there may be a breakdown if this rebellion virtually continues. This situation has been brought about by the very people who are talking about the rule of law having broken down, and by people who are then suggesting, not the only proper way namely to test the authenticity or the constitutional propriety of the present government to remain in office, but the taking over of the administration of the Centre under President's rule. I am astonished that that sort of suggestion should be made. Everybody mouths these words, such as democracy, constitutionalism, propriety, and one thing and another, but they are not prepared to face the constitutional requirements of the situation constitutionally.

Therefore I am sorry that, much as I am clear that the installation of the Ghosh Government was not necessarily the alternative to the dismissal of the Ajoy Mukerjee Government, much as I am clear that the Congress should have assumed the responsibility as the largest single party for the Government of that State, I am unable, for the reason that I have just stated, to support this resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the Law Minister to say about the point of order about this amendment, the legal aspect of it ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Rule 121 says that the resolution may be in the form of a declaration, an opinion or a recommendation. It has been so framed because if the resolution is accepted by the Government, they know what exactly to do. Here, Mr. Ramamurti's resolution, for example, is clear cut. He wants the Government of West Bengal to be superseded and President's rule introduced. If Government accept it, then Government know what to do, and it will have the support of Parliament in doing so.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about Mr. Kabir's resolution. He says that the President may take such action as he may consider necessary etc. There is a good deal of indefiniteness about it. Even

[Shri Govinda Menon]

if the resolution is accepted, Government do not know what to do. Government will have to consider what to do, and Government will not have the feeling that it has the support of Parliament in the action contemplated.

Secondly, while the resolution says that the Government shall be superseded and President's rule introduced, the amendment says that the Government shall not be superseded, that is to say, it goes against the recommendation in the resolution. Therefore, it is my humble opinion that the amendment is not in order.

MR. SPEAKER : The amendment is not accepted, but he can oppose.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : After the most inspiring appeal of the hon. Prime Minister to pave the way for inter-communal harmony and peace which is the cry in the much-distracted, much-agitated, much-disturbed and of Hindustan, I thought the debates in this House would not take this acrimonious turn. Unfortunately, the unconstitutional and arbitrary action, of the Governor of West Bengal in having dismissed Ajoy Mukerjee's Ministry and appointed a ministry of a few defectors, headed by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, followed by the extraordinary ruling of the Speaker, has created a constitutional impasse. All sincere endeavours must be made to wriggle out of this desperate situation with which we are faced at present.

The Governor of Bengal, as the *Statesman* also suggested, should have acted on the advice of the then Chief Minister of West Bengal and should have summoned the Assembly on the 18th December, 1967, and could have thus averted this constitutional crisis and saved all these unpleasant developments that have taken place in the State.

Sir, the law is clear, the Constitution is clear. The Governor has no right to dismiss the ministry under article 164(2). The ministry is responsible, the Council of Ministers, is responsible collectively, not to the Gover-

nor, not to any agent of the Central Government, but to the legislative Assembly of the State elected on the suffrage of millions of people. Unfortunately, however, a false sense of prestige clouded his perspective, coloured his vision, and vitiated the atmosphere in the State. I could not expect anything better from an ICS Governor. Members of the Indian Civil Service, whose nerves were overstrung by immoderate dose of favours and blessings from powers that be, in the land, could not take an objective view of the situation. Having had no contact with the people at large, and serving as a non-conducting medium between the wishes of the people and his masters, the Governor had his own way, riding roughshod over all consideration of constitutional propriety and decency.

About Mr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, the less said the better. Mr. Sen is not here. He was talking big of the majority of the Congress, conveniently forgetting the fact that in seven or eight States of India, they lost during the General elections. Two-thirds of the population of India had registered a vote of no-confidence in the Congress. The move of a few stooges, a few defectors, conspiring behind the scene against a popular government elected on the suffrage of the people, smacks of nothing else but political immorality of the most despicable character.

Mr. Speaker, a ferocious lion warns the weary traveller across the way against the danger ahead by its roar; a poisonous cobra reminds him the danger by its hisses. But more ferocious than the lion, more ravenous than the wolf, more poisonous than the cobra, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh steals on unawares, and stabs the United Front Government, and Ajoy Mukerjee in the back, through whose good graces he won his seat in the election and got a comfortable berth in his Cabinet. Twice defeated, in 1952 and 1962, defeated hollow by the Congress candidates, he succeeded in 1967 only because he represented the anti-Congress current. And then, one fine morning, he defected from the United Front party despite all the pledges, despite all the assurances, despite all the promises that he had made to the constituents, to the millions of people. He betrayed their confidence and walked into the parlour of the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I have brought before you to-day in the language of Edmund Burke, not a puny trembling criminal, a captain-general of all iniquity, all injustice, all tyrannies, all tortures, all perfidy, all political immorality, disciplined, arrayed and paid. But, Mr. Speaker, I am not here concerned so much with the constitutional niceties or political morality. Sir, I am more concerned with the tortures and tyrannies perpetrated on Hindu mothers and sisters in the State. During the last 20 years of independent India, hardly have I ever seen such scenes of police atrocities; police officers entering, at dead of night into the houses of residents, lifting the mosquito-curtains when the ladies are not properly dressed, and belabouring cruelly the children in the presence of their parents.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : The police take these people away into the police-lock-ups, stripping some of them naked and belabouring them mercilessly till they get unconscious. In the Calcutta University, in the Jadavpur University, Uttarpara, Sonarpur, Barupur, all along the line, they have been tortured, and the police atrocities and tortures have almost been unprecedented in post-Independent period. Sir, one degrading measure after another, tortures upon tortures, repression upon repression, tyranny upon tyranny, the violation of the fundamental rights of the citizen, led people to one and only end : it led to the mightiest revolutions in Russia and France; it led to the collapse of the mighty British Empire.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small. My friends in the Congress party will kindly realise the dangers of the step they have taken and put a stop to the inhuman, atrocities, tyrannies, tortures, the disgraceful treatment and the humiliation towards mothers and sisters, and even towards little boys of 12, who have been charged with the baton and have bullet marks on their thighs. Sir, Mr. A. K. Sen was talking of the rule of law here. Yet Shri Sen says that Profulla Ghosh has been able to restore confidence in the public mind. How can he restore confidence ? Let him have the courage to face his constituency. Let him come before the public. I congratulate the people

of Bengal for the magnificent response given to our call. Bengal has got the genius to rebel against oppression, rebel against the accumulated sins of omission and commission of the Congress administration. Bengal challenged the might of British imperialism, Bengal showed the way, Bengal create a new orientation, developed the strength to shake the foundation of the mighty British Government. Bengal students are today throbbing with new life, new hopes and aspirations, dreaming beautiful dreams of a new India. They are not dead. Before long we will see half a dozen, nay, a thousand Profulla Ghoshes, thrown away by the storm.

Sir, I am here reminded of a Persian couplet which means : those who suffer, struggle and bleed like our young men, mothers, sisters and workers, suffer for the cause of righteousness, liberty and freedom from police oppression and vandalism, they live a purer life, nobler life, higher life, sublimer life in the life of communities and the nation, live as a sheet anchor in the lives of millions representing the burning aspirations of the human soul for truth, for justice, for liberty.

With these few words, I condemn the atrocities of the Government and support the resolution.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Rai-ganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had many discussions about President's Rule in different parts of India. In every case you must have found my hon. friends on the other side very allergic to the imposition of President's Rule. The latest case was the case of Haryana. When President's Rule was imposed you must have seen the frown and fury which came from that block. Why is it that in this particular case that allergy has evaporated and all of them have joined together to seek for the imposition of President's Rule in this distressed province of West Bengal ? There is one reason and that reason is quite clear to you and all others.

19.53 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As Shri Sen pointed out, this is a thing organised from behind by parties who are now trying to take advantage of the situation itself. My hon. friends in the Communist Party want to have it established that either

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the Government of West Bengal be run with them or the President's Rule must be imposed, none other can run the Government of West Bengal. That is the entire object underlying the resolution that has been sponsored by all of them, the single exception being Shri Viswanatham as signatory. That purpose of the resolution and that objective must be clearly realised so that we may decide our attitude about the resolution itself. Should we walk into this trap? Those of my Opposition friends who are not communists, I feel, should think a hundred times before they support this resolution or speak in its favour. The entire object is to trap them into this position that the Government of West Bengal can be run only with the help of the Communists and none others. Why are they afraid of the Legislative Assembly meeting? My friends are afraid of the Legislative Assembly meeting and, at the same time, they shamelessly want....(Interruptions) The newspapers published a cartoon in which Shri Ajoy Mukerjee was shown on the shoulders of a Communist, who was having in his hand a Communist flag, and the caption below was "Mass Movement". This is the "mass movement" that we are now having in West Bengal. Shri Ajoy Mukerjee is put in front of the show and behind the show are CPM, CPI and CPN. Now, there are three parties. Formerly, there were only two parties—Communist party of India and Communist Party (Marxist). Now, there is a third one, CPN, Communist Party (Naxalbari). All these three parties are behind Shri Ajoy Mukerjee to lead this movement in order to create a condition in which not only Dr. Ghosh's government but any government will collapse. Shri Viswanatham was asking if the Congress Party supported this government. I am sure even if the Congress Party is there in a coalition government with Dr. P. C. Ghosh, even then, they would have started the same movement and they would have created the same trouble so that the government might collapse and it would be easy for them to have their sway in West Bengal on Communist lines.

The question of rule of law has been raised in this House a number of times. As Shri Dandekar pointed out, it was sought to be raised a number of times and every time it has been raised it has been resisted

from that side, by this particular group, saying that the rule of law there is intact. They now feel that the rule of law is breaking down, or has broken down because of their actions. They are convinced that there can be no rule of law existing by what they have done. That confidence in their own activities and their results led them to bring in this resolution in this House and mislead the House, throw dust in the eyes of the people so that we might be persuaded and the President himself might be moved to act in the way they want him to act.

When the Naxalbari trouble was going on, we tried to raise it in Parliament, but all of my friends on that side resisted it, saying that this was not a matter for Parliament to come in, this was a State matter and it should be dealt with by the State. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, to which Shri Ramamurti referred with such gusto, reported that debate with this bold line: 'excepting Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, none supported the demand that it be taken up in Parliament', though there were supporters from West Bengal, including my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha. At that time, they did not feel that Parliament must come in. Now they are feeling that Parliament must come in, in order to satisfy what they have secretly planned among themselves, not for what they profess today.

The entire trouble in West Bengal is due to the action of the Speaker. During the last debate, Shri Nath Pai quoted from Basu's commentary on the Constitution. I ask him to refer to Basu's Commentary on the Constitution, Fifth Edition, 1967. There it is clearly stated, under the powers of the Governor, that the Governor has the power to dismiss a Ministry. Suppose he finds the Ministry is corrupt. Is he going to allow that Ministry to continue in Office? Basu refers to a number of instances and situations in which the Ministry may be dismissed. In that, he refers to corruption as one reason and another is, if the Governor feels that the Ministry has lost the majority in the legislature. In those cases he has the power to dismiss the Ministry. The Governor has taken action under that article of the Constitution quite legally and constitutionally. The action of the Governor was going to be tested before the Legislative Assembly but, unfortunately, the Assembly was not allowed to function and to come to a decision and, hence, the trouble arose.

20 Hrs.

One of my hon. friends there—I believe, Shri Badrudduja or Shri Viswanatham—referred to an editorial of the *Statesman*. May I refer them to another editorial of the *Statesman*? When the *Statesman* commented on the Speaker's action in West Bengal, it said that the Speaker of West Bengal should have followed the line of action adopted by the Speaker of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. He consulted the parties and the Advocate General and then came to a decision. The Speaker of West Bengal, instead of allowing anybody to have any say, just abruptly adjourned the meeting of the Assembly and then complained that he was not allowed to call it again by the Governor having prorogued the Assembly. So, this is the position.

The ultimate object, the basic object, with which this motion has been brought forward, as I have said, is that they want it to be proved here that they are the rulers of West Bengal and none else and that none else will be allowed.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee was referring to Shrimati Renu Chakravarty's picture in the paper.

AN. HON. MEMBER : He has not spoken yet.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : The memory of my friends is so convenient that they forget what happened in the House the day before. Only the day before Shri Mukerjee referred to it. They have already forgotten it. This convenient memory has helped them design this motion.

Here is Shri Ismail. If Shrimati Renu Chakravarty is such a desirable and respectable member of this Assembly, why did Shri Ismail of the CPI(M) contest and defeat her in the election? This is all for convenience. They want to have everything according to their own convenience to bamboozle the House and the people so that ultimately they can control the Government of West Bengal and none else.

I suggest that the motion should be rejected and the President should not act in the way indicated in the motion.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (बण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान प्रस्ताव पर जो विचार सदन

के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने रखे हैं उससे तस्वीर के दोनों रूख हमारे सामने धाये हैं। एक तरफ पुलिस और सेना के अत्याचारों की कथन गाथा का यहां पर वर्णन किया गया और दूसरी ओर मेरे मित्रों ने बताया कि हमारे मित्र वहां पर विदेशों में बने हुए बमों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। हाईकोर्ट के अन्दर जहां पर कि लोकतंत्र के अन्दर उसके ऊपर बिश्वास रख कर हम कानून की हुकूमत चला रहे हैं, वहां उस पर आक्रमण हो रहे हैं। हम दोनों ही प्रकार की घटनाओं की निन्दा करते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आज इस लोकतंत्र के अंदर पुलिस और सेना की सहायता से जनतंत्र की मशीनरी नहीं चलायी जा सकती। लोगों के ऊपर बिश्वास रखना होगा। लोगों को आश्वान करना होगा और लोगों का फँसला ले कर उसके मुताबिक कानून से बनी हुई सरकार वहां पर स्थापित करनी पड़ेगी। यह हुकूमत किस ढंग से वहां पर आई है यह आप जानते हैं। इसके पीछे एक ही बीमारी है और वह बीमारी यह है कि मेरे कांग्रेसी भाई आज तक इस बात पर सहमत नहीं हो सके कि लोक तंत्र के अन्दर विरोधी दल का पार्ट उनको कैसे भ्रदा करना है। हुकूमत चलाने की भूल उनके अंदर इतनी तेजी में बढ़ गई है कि अगर वह सीधे दरवाजे से नहीं आ सकते तो चोर दरवाजे से आ कर हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं। जिस बीमारी का इलाज करने के लिए हरयाना के अंदर उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया उसी बीमारी को जन्म देने के लिए चोर दरवाजे से आ कर 16 आदमियों की हुकूमत पंजाब में चलाना चाहते हैं। वहां की जनता माँग कर रही है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर के दोबारा चुनाव कराए जायें। इसी प्रकार से बंगाल के अन्दर से यह आवाज उठ रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि शाहजहाँ के आखिरी दिनों में जब उस के लड़के औरंगजेब ने उसको बन्द कर दिया था और उसकी हुकूमत की बू खत्म नहीं हुई थी तो उसने अपने लड़के को लिखा कि मैं यहाँ पर खाली रहता हूँ, कुछ बच्चे मेरे पास पढ़ने

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

को भेज दिए जायें। श्रीरंगजेब ने उसको कहा कि तुम्हारी हुकूमत करने की बूझ भी नहीं निकली तो तुम सोचते हो कि बच्चों पर ही शासन करूँ। इसी प्रकार आज यह जो कांग्रेस के अन्दर इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति है इसी ने यह स्थिति पैदा की है। कोई आकाश टूटने वाला नहीं था और वहाँ की, बंगाल की विधान सभा दस दिन बाद बुलाई जाती। लेकिन चूँकि चोर दरवाजे से हुकूमत की गद्दी पर बैठना चाहते थे इसलिए गैर-कानूनी और अवैधानिक तरीका अपनाया। आज उसी शास्त्र के शिकार यह लोग हो रहे हैं। लेकिन जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हैं कि जहाँ पर विदेशियों को आह्वान दिया जाता है या लाल झंडे को और दूसरे देश के नेताओं को लोग सलाम देते हैं, वह भ्रष्टाचार की घटनाएँ हैं और उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मगर उसके साथ-साथ मैं यह उचित नहीं समझता कि सेना और पुलिस के बल बूते पर हम शासन चलाएँ। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करें, लोगों का विश्वास हासिल करें, लोगों का बड़बुद हासिल करें और जिस की हुकूमत बने वह वहाँ पर हुकूमत चलाए। यह हुकूमत जो आज बंगाल में आई है वह गलत तरीके से लायी गई है इसलिए आज इनको यह हक नहीं है दूसरी तरफ बैठे हुए हमारे भाइयों को जब वह कानून की हुकूमत की दोहाई देते हैं, कानून की हुकूमत को रद्दी की टोकरी में इन्होंने ही तो डाला है। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ अगर सचमुच में कानून की हुकूमत में इनको विश्वास है तो इनको बंगाल के अंदर भी और पंजाब के अंदर भी राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर के वहाँ पर मिड टर्म एलेक्शन कराना चाहिए ताकि लोगों की चुनी हुई हुकूमत वहाँ पर आये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Humayun Kabir.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrack-pore) : On a point of personal explanation, Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya said that we did not go during the previous regime in West Bengal and that people like myself went on this occasion....

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : He has not heard me properly.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : In that connection, I have to tell him that a delegation of the Members of Parliament went to West Bengal on that occasion also. At that time, they did not think it fit to invite people like me to join the delegation. Now we saw that our going there was warranted and justified. What we saw there was no rule of law and the decency, civilisation and humanity were outraged.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no; this is not a personal explanation. This is an impression. I am not going to give you a chance to give an impression. Shri Humayun Kabir.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Let it be recorded that I did not say what he says.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to deal with only two questions here, whether there has been a breakdown of law and order and, secondly,.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. You must hear him without any interruptions. He will get a very quiet and patient hearing.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : Sir, I will deal with only two questions, whether there has been a breakdown of law and order and, secondly, what are the constitutional implications. Now, I agree with Mr. Dandekar that there is a threat to law and order, but there is no breakdown of law and order. In fact, it is correct to say that the position which had been reached earlier, specially, after the 2nd October, when the administration had practically come to standstill, has improved and there has been an improvement in the situation. Everybody regrets excesses wherever they may have happened. I heard a very eloquent speech of Mr. Badruddin. Wherever people have suffered, everyone will sympathise with them and express deep regret and their sense of anger. If there has been any attack on any journalist or any innocent passerby, for that, everybody will have a word of condemnation. But, at the same time, when there is a deliberate challenge to

law and order, sometimes, incidents like this may happen. What has happened in Bengal is that, from 21st November or rather from 18th December till 2-30 P.M. today, the total number of injured, according to figures which I have is about 106 out of which only 6 were in hospitals. Public and private vehicles burnt—the total number uptill now is 20, out of which 5 were trams. Three shops were looted. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is any breakdown of law and order. There is certainly a threat to law and order and if thousands of people come out, this kind of situation will arise....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. There are so many interruptions. I will have to warn all those who interrupt. I will have to warn the House. I will just walk out if this continues.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Why the whole House, Sir ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of them may please sit down. I will have to warn all those who interrupt. Let him continue. By these interruptions, they are only taking away the time of the House.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : The proceedings in this House prove that there are certain parties and certain people who do not want to follow democratic methods. The essence of democracy is to tolerate opposition....(*Interruptions*) I am not yielding to anybody this side or that side.

Therefore, it is not correct to say that there is a breakdown of law and order. There was a threat, but that threat has been controlled and I think, Dr. Ghosh, an old man of 76, deserves the congratulations of India on this that he has stood up against the kind of terror that was let loose.

I now come to the Constitutional point. What is the issue today ? When a Ministry loses its majority, it does not wish to face the House. An alternative Ministry was formed. I am not going into the question as to how it was formed. When an alternative Ministry was formed. Instead of taking recourse to the Constitutional procedures and trying to defeat that Ministry

in the House, will they take the matter to the streets ? Will there be riotings and violence and incitement ? (*Interruptions*) If it was done in Kerala, it was wrong. Wherever it is done, it is wrong. In Kerala, there was no alternative Ministry. The President's rule was imposed.

Therefore, my first point is that what is being done by UF is against all Constitutional procedures. When the Ministry had lost the majority and when on the 29th November, the Party which had been thrown out of office could not muster more than 105 people in their favour on the floor of the House and when they found that 147 members were there to support Dr. Ghosh's Ministry, the House was somehow disposed of and the Opposition ran away....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : The second point that I want to raise is also a Constitutional issue. The recent events in West Bengal have certainly shown two lacunae in the Constitution. The other day when I asked the hon. Home Minister a question, he did not understand the implications of my question and he gave an answer which was not correct. I want to draw the attention of the House to that question and, therefore, I shall repeat it here. It is an anomalous position where the Law Ministry advises to the Government that the Governor cannot summon the Assembly but he can dismiss the Ministry which refuses to summon the Assembly. There should certainly be some procedure in law, so that the minority Ministry is forced to face the House. There must be some procedure, by which when a sufficient number of members of the Legislature want a session to be called, the session shall be called. I have discussed this with my friends and I propose to move an amendment that, whenever one-third of the Members of any Legislature want that a session should be called, the Governor shall call a session within seven days provided that this power shall not be used more than once in six months. Some kind of procedure is necessary to ensure that a minority Ministry does not run away from the Assembly.

A second Constitutional lacuna has come to our notice in the events of the last few days. If, I am not questioning the Speaker's ruling—supposing a situation arises where

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

the Speaker or any Presiding Officer gives a ruling and adjourns the House *sine die* without asking the permission of the House, how is it to be resolved? That is why I have moved an amendment, but, unfortunately, it is not in order in respect of this resolution. But may I remind the House that in the House of Commons all adjournments are with the permission of the House and it is a matter of almost everyday and it is only a matter of procedure. But in order to save time it is not put to the vote everyday but the Speaker asks, 'Shall I adjourn the House'. And here, since we follow in the British Parliament and in our legislatures the parliamentary procedure, a procedure should be laid down that the House cannot be adjourned *sine die* or for any long period without the permission of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : A new line should be given ?

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : It is a new suggestion in accordance with the practice in the Mother of Parliament, the British Parliament, whose procedure we follow and whose privileges we enjoy. Today, the hon. Members may be impatient, but one day they will be thankful... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Sir, on a point of order. We are discussing a specific resolution making a recommendation to the Government under the existing Constitution. We are not discussing any resolution with regard to future constitutional amendment. I say all this talk of what should be done to the Constitution is absolutely irrelevant to the resolution under discussion. Therefore I would appeal to the Speaker to rule out this kind of thing which has no relevance whatsoever. When we are discussing a constitutional amendment, we will have Mr. Kabir's wise or unwise things.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : I have referred to this in respect of this Resolution itself because the only procedure suggested was to resort to Art. 356(1). So I am suggesting that there are other procedures open to the President under the existing Constitution by following which the legislature can be revived. What we are all interested is that the legislature should be revived. I oppose this resolution. There

is no break-down of law and order in West Bengal. In fact, law and order has been restored.

Secondly, I oppose this resolution because the procedure suggested is like one cutting one's head to cure one's head-ache. Instead of that, if there are other procedures in law by which the legislature can be revived, that procedure should be followed.

As I have said at the beginning, I do not want to go into other questions. One can certainly wax eloquent, one can talk about incitement to violence, one can talk about the conduct of dismissed Ministers taking recourse to lawless action. I want this House to consider with regard to the Resolution before this House whether there has been a break-down of law and order and I submit with all the emphasis that I can that there is no breakdown of law and order in Bengal and, secondly, that there are sufficient procedures by which the Government can function and the legislature can function without resort to the kind of extreme measures which my hon. friend has suggested.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I move a closure motion, Sir.

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL (Damoh) : Sir, some time limit should be put.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am following a certain procedure. Mr. Patel I am trying to come to a close in 10 or 15 minutes. Please resume your seat. This will not do. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Now it is 8-20 P.M. How long are we to sit ?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब इसको खत्म कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just I am coming to a close.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : How long are we going to sit—you please tell us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Till the close of the debate. Please resume your seat.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Sir, let us be clear about the time. We had no lunch and you do not have any arrangement for the dinner. We must be clear about the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that the debate started at 6.40. (*Interruptions*). I am following the procedure.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI and SHRI RABI RAY *rose*—

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash) : Just a few days back in this House, we had a lengthy sermon on the much-deplored defections by the hon. Home Minister, Shri Chavan who spoke at length on the Aya Rams and Gaya Rams, condemned the turncoats in unequivocal terms. But now how does the Congress reconcile itself to this preaching and practice ? All defectors, whether it is P. C. Ghosh or Lakshman Singh Gill are encouraged, not only encouraged, but rewarded. I condemn this inconsistency between profession and practice.

Why was the Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee Ministry dismissed ? What was the reason ? The Governor felt, or to put it more accurately, there arose a doubt in the mind of the Governor of West Bengal that the Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee Ministry did not enjoy the confidence of the majority in the Assembly. The Governor did as he was instructed by the Central Government and the Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee Ministry was dismissed.

But what is the alternative ? If the Ajoy Ministry was dismissed because it did not command majority support in the Assembly, what is the position of the Government of today ? It is a minority Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Congress is not there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let the Assembly meet and decide.

SHRI UMANATH : When Shri Humayun Kabir was speaking, you sternly warned this side to listen patiently. But I am surprised that you do not pull up the other side when the hon. Member is being interrupted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this continues, it will be very difficult for me. This will only prolong the debate.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You warned us at that time, but do not warn them now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have warned the other side also.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It is not only my opinion. It is the opinion of Jaya Prakash Narain. He has condemned the minority government whether it is in Punjab or in West Bengal. I think they respect the opinion of a person of the stature of Shri Jaya Prakash Narain who has condemned the Ghosh Ministry as a minority Ministry.

The Congress should have taken up responsibility. But they did not. They want to enjoy power without shouldering responsibility.

AN HON. MEMBER : Cowards.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : 'Pleasure is mine and burden is yours'—that seems to be the approach for them. I condemn this attitude on the part of the Congress.

In the 1967 elections, the verdict of the people in West Bengal was in favour of the United Front. But that Ministry was dismissed. Then what should have been the alternative ? Any man wants to run the Government of West Bengal in present circumstances would consider it the most appropriate thing to seek the verdict of the people and face the people in an election. If the P. C. Ghosh Ministry wants to continue, let it face an election. That is the only remedy. (*Interruptions*).

Our Swatantra leader, Shri Dandekar, referred to the rule of law not being there before. Granting for the sake of argument that that is so, that there was no rule of law during the Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee Ministry's time, can one mistake rectify another ? If there was no rule of law for the last 8 months, do we want another breakdown of the rule of law for another 8 months ? One mistake cannot rectify another.

So the only remedy is to face the people. Let there be a mid-term election. There is no other alternative. I want the Government to arrange for an election there as early as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : If the floor of this House is to be utilised for hypocritical performances, certainly the Mover of this Motion can well congratulate himself on his performance today. Everybody who has got any infor-

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

mation about West Bengal today knows that the performance of the Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry was something that was condemned by every sane person in that State. I will cite an example for the hon. Member, Shri Badrudduja, who spoke so eloquently.

We were organising a procession on the question of food. About one lakh people assembled and we were marching peacefully towards Writers' Building. We had declared that we were not breaking the law. But we were prevented from proceeding to the Writers' Building, and very close to the 144 area, the UF Government organised bands of people who beat up the processionists. A former Minister of Labour, Shri Bijay Singh Nahar, was manhandled by these people, inside the 144 area. When the Chief Minister came out of his office room and addressed a gathering inside the 144 area, a band of hooligans was let loose on an ex-Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Khagan Das Gupta. This was the state of affairs in that part of Calcutta.

Everywhere, in every part of West Bengal, law and order was breaking down. 1,50,000 people were out of employment. There was a conspiracy hatched between the political parties in the UF Government. Factories had to be closed down because of the practice of a method which has come to be known as gherao. When factories were closed down, attempts were made by the poor labourers to get them opened. But the UF Government came in the way so that the factories remained closed. This was one instance how the UF Government made it impossible for any industrial undertaking to function there.

Now, what was the poor Governor to do ? What could he have done when he was convinced that the Government no longer commanded a majority ? Was he to allow the minority Ministry to rule ? He certainly advised the Chief Minister to call an early session of the Assembly. It was not an offence. He said—call the Assembly before the 18th, any day. That would have tested the strength of the Ministry and we would have known whether they were in a minority or not. To have allowed the minority Ministry to continue would have been a travesty of the Constitution. If the Assembly

had been allowed to convene, it would have been demonstrated that the Ghosh Ministry has the support of 146 Members. They being the majority, was it an offence if they were allowed to form the Ministry ?

Today my friends opposite are clamouring for the imposition of President's rule there. What did the Governor say ? He said 'I cannot allow a minority Ministry to continue. It must face the Assembly soon and obtain its verdict'. Was that an offence ? To those who are asking for President's rule there today, I say that they have no respect for the Constitution. In this very House, when the issue of breakdown of law and order during the previous regime in West Bengal was agitated by us, when we pleaded that the administration of rule of law had broken down, they vehemently opposed it. But to them now the same issue can be raised here and to them now President's rule is welcome in West Bengal.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : After Mr. Badrudduja's speech I thought that a certain solemnity should descend on this House and we should be recalled to a sense of our conscientious responsibility for the decencies of politics on this country, but I fear that the members on the other side who have spoken, including the gentlemen whom I see here, descended to banalities and irrelevancies, and Mr. C. K. Bhattacharyya even went so low as to try obliquely to justify the police assault on Mrs. Renu Chakravarty by saying that she had been attacked, for whatever political reasons, at election time by somebody or other. (Interruptions)

I notice also that the action of the Speaker of West Bengal has been criticised, but we at least, Members of Parliament, who had been to Calcutta, 15 of us including non-communists have seen the Speaker of West Bengal who told us that rightly or wrongly he gave a ruling; in all modesty he called it a tentative ruling; he said he was going to give further consideration, but the Governor butted in and eliminated all possibility of further consideration, and what happened was a bomb fell on his house, and he told us the Calcutta police told him that if the bomb had fallen three feet away on paved ground, the whole house would have been broken down to smithereens. I am not going into all these things.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who did it ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : They talk about one bomb somewhere, they forget the bomb in front of the Speaker's house, and they forget the threatening letters which are pouring down upon the speaker who showed character and courage. I am not going into that at all.

Our motion is very definite. It says that steps should be taken under article 356, because there has happened political breakdown, even something approaching physical breakdown of the administration; there is happening, on our computation abuse of power by a State Government which we consider to be absolutely illegal, which has led to gross misgovernment.

In support of this, there are so many press references. I will give you only one or two. In today's *Hindustan Standard*, a champion of the Congress Government, the first editorial is entitled "Outrageous". I am quoting the first sentence and the last sentence:

"Wednesday's wild police offensive against pressmen on duty in the Esplanade area was as unprovoked as it was savagely cruel."

The last sentence is :

"This may be a mad, mad, mad, mad world...."

—not my words, but theirs—

"...but one is deeply perturbed to know the police madness in the State is not without its method."

And this observation is provoked by police action against press photographers including people like Shambu Banerjee, an international celebrity, who will get a prize as a photographer anywhere in the world, being beaten up, and they have given a statement. The journalists of Calcutta have also written to the Home Minister :

"We are surprised the attack on the journalists came after the Chief Minister had condemned in his office at Writers' Building on Tuesday the press as having become corrupt."

The Chief Minister says that the press is corrupt, and that is followed by what is happening.

In today's *Statesman* also there is an editorial which says :

"Two days before the movement began, the police behaved shockingly at Uttarpara."

"The manner in which individuals including representatives of the press were assaulted suggests premeditation" and it says :

"On the face of it, the constitutional machinery has failed, in which case the only course is to impose President's rule to be followed by fresh elections."

We say this because—and I wish Parliament to please take note of it—so many of us went. I wish Shri Sheo Narain could go and Shri Randhir Singh of Haryana could go with us to Calcutta. They have got to know something of what we are told. We have got to know these things. And we found evidence which you may say needs to be confirmed in a court of law, but we met mothers of families and saw children who were hit by bullets; evidence of all sorts, which I cannot go into now. There is no doubt about that. The people have been angry for quite some time. Some people have been pitchforked into power. A party of 17 defectors of whom 10 are Ministers today have been brought to power by the grace of Mr. Chavan. People are angry. May be the people have gone beyond bounds, but the people are angry. We have got to take note of it in a democracy. But what is happening for over a month now ? From about the 21st of November we found evidence of brutality, indiscriminate arrests, of beating up, of torture, of humiliation, and we have been told by a Committee set up under the auspices of men, unexceptionable as far as their achievements go : the great film director, Satyajit Ray and others, who were trying to have a Committee which would ask for a judicial investigation into the kind of torture and other evidence which they have got together.

Now, this is the kind of position which has been reached in West Bengal. The *Statesman's* figure today is 9,300 people are under arrest. We went to Calcutta University; we went to the Jadavpur University. We saw letters between the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and the Commissioner of Police, where the Vice-Chancellor had wanted the police to retreat from the area abutting on the university campus, but the Commissioner of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Police refused. The Vice-Chancellor of Jadavpur University told us that in spite of what Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh might say, the police had got into the university campus and fired, which was absolutely without justification. There is another university in West Bengal—the Burdwan University—and the Vice-Chancellor has protested to the Government in regard to what had happened inside the university campus. All educational institutions in West Bengal are closed before time and they would not reopen till about the middle of next month. This kind of thing is continuing and what are we supposed to do ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, nobody is objecting; it is only you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Normally, I never object to you. But today, we are running short of time. Please conclude. (*Interruption*) I do not want to stop you. Please listen to me. I never wanted to stop you. But please conclude now, because we are running short of time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I shall conclude surely, because, like all humans, I have also got to go to my dinner, but that is no reason why we should refuse to discuss a matter which has affected an important part of my country—West Bengal—which is a part of India. You have to take note of the anger and the indignation which today afflict the people of Bengal. You may think them to be wrong-headed. If you decide on applying bandit methods of repression in order to punish that wrong-headedness it will lead nowhere. And why talk about your wanting dinner and your having to run away to get some miserable food ? (*Interruption*) This Parliament once before gave us some dinner. (*Interruption*). Well, Sir, I have spoken in this House long enough and often enough, and I have sometimes got to dislike the sound of my own voice. But on this occasion I felt that certain things have got to be said. I shall conclude most immediately, but I want to know this : we have got this whole document presented to us by a Committee of which one of the sponsors is Satyajit Ray. I mention his name because he is well known except perhaps to some people ! One particular item is mentioned here. One

Chakravarty, a student of the Presidency College, was arrested from the college compound on the 24th November and has been kept since then in the Lal Bazar Central lock-up and even the lawyer has been unable to contact him, and there is strong ground to suspect that he is being horribly tortured. This is the kind of thing that goes on. Press photographers are beaten and there are photographs appearing in the papers about their being beaten. Photographs are appearing from day-to-day about their having to walk on the streets with their arms upraised. It is a matter of shame and sorrow for us, when foreign correspondents tell us that our police are particularly brutal, when they have seen in photographs and some of them have in Calcutta seen with their own eyes that people have to walk with arms upraised and in that helpless condition, they are beaten down by policemen from behind. If people in free independent India have to walk with their arms raised up, shall we say, is it not a reminiscence of what happened in Jallianwala Bagh when the crawling order was given ? Is that the way in which the country should be governed ?

I will tell you one other thing. There is a party represented here, the Lok Sewa Sangh of Bihar. Its leader, Arun Chandra Ghosh, whose father is well known in Bihar as a rishi, guru of late Rajendra Prasad and the whole lot of them, has given a statement to us. He is now in jail beaten up. He along with two ministers of West Bengal, one of them beaten up so badly that for some time his life was in despair—Shri Amar Prasad Chakravarty—are in jail. These things are happening all over the area. They are saying that Ajoy Mukherjee's Ministry behaved badly. So what ? They are saying and some people are shouting something about Naxalbari and what not. So what ? The position here today is, for over a month, in Calcutta something like what happened in Kerala, what the Congress people called the 'vimochan sangram' or something like that is happening from day to day and the Government is in such jitters that it cannot do a thing, it cannot make up its mind, it cannot apply the provisions of the Constitution, it cannot even get the Assembly to be called because the constitutional crisis has overtaken the country.

So what do we about it ? Do we keep West Bengal in tenter-hooks. I want to warn the country. I want Parliament to realise the kind of repression which has taken place in West Bengal. If that is a pointer for the future, it is a most dangerous thing. I have said it to the Prime Minister when the team of us met the Prime Minister. In the early Hitler days what happened was selective intense repression was practised against certain sections of the population calling them Communists. Then repression was spread out and socialists, democrats and everybody was included in that repression. Just like that, selective repression, humiliation and intimidation of a variety which is inconceivable has been taking place. If the Home Minister disagrees with me, I have no belief in that sort of thing. I believe that these things have happened. We have been ourselves witnesses to what has been happening. This is a preface to something like a neo-fascist variety of repression. This is something to which the Congress administration is being driven to take recourse because it cannot apply the Constitution properly. That is why we say, because we have seen these things are happening, inconceivable things, things unimaginable in a free country, things which make us hang down our heads in sorrow and shame, these are a pointer for the future, these are a warning, this is a something of which we should take note, apply the provisions of the Constitution, appeal to the people and let them decide. Let elections be held. Let the President take over for a short period. After the elections we shall know what is what. Then we shall know whether Shri Ashok Sen represents West Bengal or whoever else. Let the people of West Bengal themselves decide. That is why we have brought this motion. We want the House to take very serious note of the kind of savage, unspeakable repression which is being practised with impunity by the puppet government which has no footing at all in the minds of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Deven Sen.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, we move for closure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given assurance to some of the parties. Two of their representatives are to speak. I will give them only two minutes each.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी बंगाल में नेहरू जी का जमाना खत्म हो गया है और एक नया जमाना आ गया है। इस का सबूत यह है कि श्री अजय मुखर्जी ने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया, इस कारण वहां के लोगों ने उन को सपोर्ट नहीं किया, बल्कि उन्होंने श्री अजय मुखर्जी को इस लिए सपोर्ट किया कि वे किसी कांग्रेस सरकार अथवा कांग्रेस-समर्थित सरकार को सत्ता में नहीं आने देना चाहते थे।

अगर इस बात को महसूस नहीं किया गया, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल में कोई समझौता नहीं हो सकता है। कांग्रेस के जमाने में चावल दो रुपये प्रति-किलो बिकता था और श्री अजय मुखर्जी के जमाने में चार रुपये प्रति किलो, लेकिन फिर भी जनता ने श्री अजय मुखर्जी के मंत्रि-मंडल का विरोध नहीं किया।

लोगों की इस साइकालोजी के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए कांग्रेस ने ब्रिटिश कैपिटल के साथ मिल कर साजिश की, जिस का पश्चिमी बंगाल में सब से ज्यादा कानसेन्ट्रेशन है, जिस में कोलियरी और जूट आदि सम्मिलित हैं। ब्रिटिश कैपिटल का इतना बड़ा कानसेन्ट्रेशन और कहीं नहीं है। उन का लक्ष्य था श्री अजय मुखर्जी के मंत्रि मंडल को तोड़ना। केन्द्र की कांग्रेस सरकार भी इस साजिश में सम्मिलित थी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में प्रैजिडेंट्स हल लायू किया जाये और नये चुनाव करा कर देखा जाये कि वहां की जनता किस के साथ है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, my party, as the defender of democracy, has never hesitated to raise the banner of revolt. Whether it was the United Front Government

[Shri Samar Guha]

or the minority Government of Dr. P. C. Ghosh, whenever there has been any breach of the rule of law, my party raised the banner of revolt. But now this three week's old Government of the 17 renegades has virtually turned West Bengal into a rule of *lathi, goli and gherao*. 10,000 persons have been imprisoned. Three ex-Maoists have been brutally assaulted. Pressmen have been brutally dealt with.

I find, many people are raising the Maoist bogey. I have warned you that you have created a blunderous situation. If you think that the people of West Bengal have become Maoists, you are absolutely wrong. By this blunderous method of accusation they are throwing West Bengal into the clutches of those Maoists, the Naxalbari group of West Bengal, whom all of us have decried.

Dr. P. C. Ghosh was so long known in West Bengal as the symbol of anti-corruption but now, in the last days of his life, he will go down in history as a symbol of political corruption. Sir, I am partially supporting this motion for the reason that there is one master mind who is just playing this puppet game in the name of the minority Government. That is Shri Atulya Ghosh. He thinks that by this single stroke he will be able to finish Ajoy Mukherjee; he will be able to finish Dr. P. C. Ghosh; he will be able to finish his adversary, Shri P. C. Sen, and then he will rule over Bengal. (Interruptions). Once he has been scuttled in his aspiration.

I am not in favour of mid-term elections. That will create further bitterness and will also be a huge loss to the public exchequer. If there should be mid-term elections whenever there is this problem of a minority Government and instability, it should be there on an all-India pattern. But if it was to be done as a rule, an atmosphere of clamour should be created. Some sort of a solution might be found in Bengal then. Therefore although I support President's rule, I am against mid-term elections immediately.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या आपने पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी जैसे नक्सलवाड़ी में आपने भेजी थी, वैसी वहाँ भी भेजने के लिए तयार है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I would like to be very objective in this discussion. I do not want to bring in any passion in this discussion as some Members have tried to do.

Sir, it is not a question of justification of police excesses that were there. Excesses are always there. So, I am not trying to justify one way or the other. We were all very sad when we read the news about Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, who was a Member of this hon. House. We were sorry when we read that pressmen were also involved in this treatment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Crocodile tears are being shed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I say it because the press had not courted any trouble. They had gone there to watch. Therefore our sympathy must be on the side of the press. I am not taking that sort of attitude.

The real issue here is that hon. Members want the President to take over the administration there. So, we must now find out what has happened there, whether there was a constitutional failure or a breakdown of law and order. Break-down of law and order is not something like a mechanical process. What has happened there is that there is an organised attempt to break law and order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Who told you that?

SHRI UMANATH : It is the peoples' upsurge... (Interruptions).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Can you take the position that when there is an organised effort to break the administration and law and order, the police should helplessly watch the situation? It is always a wrong position to take. When we expect the police to go and take action, in the process certainly sometimes excesses take place. I am not justifying that. I am not trying to justify excesses if they have taken place. But about the constitutional position, this House has taken the position that the West Bengal Government is a legally constituted government.

If some Members say, "I don't agree", that is different matter. But we have taken

the position that it is a legally constituted Government. The hon. Members there tell us, why not old elections? May I make a constructive offer to them? The party which has started agitation there, their representatives here, ask us to take over the State of West Bengal. There is only one simple thing to do. Let them withdraw agitation, let the Assembly be called, let the votes be taken in the Assembly, and let us accept whatever is the decision of the Assembly. Withdraw your agitation. It is a very simple thing. We will also help you in that process... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : Did you withdraw agitation in Kerala?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Withdraw your agitation, let the Assembly be called, let the votes be taken, and let us accept whatever decision is taken by the Assembly. (*Interruptions*). A legally constituted Government is being gagged on one side and there is an organised effort to break law and order on the other side. And here, we are told that law and order has broken down and, therefore, you take it over.

SHRI UMANATH : That is what you did in Kerala and you call it an upsurge. When there a real people's agitation.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want to bring in any irrelevant issues here. These are the essential political and constitutional matters. Here, some people who break the law come and tell us that there is a break down of law and order. I am reminded of a case, as a beginner in a criminal court, as a lawyer, where a fellow went and committed a theft in the house of a person, completely took all of his valuables and things, and then went to a court to make an application that the man has gone bankrupt. It is a very wonderful thing. We are told that there was a bomb explosion in the Speaker's house. We are sorry for it if it was against the Speaker. It is a very bad thing indeed. Have you said that there was a bomb explosion in the police headquarters? No. When a bomb explosion takes place in the police headquarters, there is an organised attempt to break law and order. (*Interruptions*) I would have expected Prof. Mukherjee—I heard him with respect; I always hear him with respect; he is one of our

senior Members—when he had condemned the explosion in the Speaker's house, to condemn the explosion in the police headquarters also. If that happens, that is a people's upsurge and if the bomb explodes at the Speaker's house, it is a bad thing. These are the double standards of political life. (*Interruptions*) If you are careful about democracy, I say, it is a very simple proposition. I am prepared to help you, not as the Home Minister, as an individual. Withdraw the agitation, let the Assembly be called, let the votes be taken, let the people's will be expressed on the floor of the House, and we are prepared to accept it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : Withdraw the illegal dismissal of the Ministry.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So long as there is a legally-constituted Government and so long as there is a challenge to that legally constituted Government, the Government is completely justified in what it does.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the discussion with great attention. I am very sorry that the brief that has been given to Mr A. K. Sen has been a very poor brief. We are always reminded of an old adage, "When arguments fail, resort to abuse." He could not say anything about the present situation in West Bengal and, therefore, he had to bring in what happened in 1942, this, that and all that, China and so on. May I ask him : Are all the people, thousands and thousands of people, who are today defying Section 144 the agents of the Chinese? (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

*** SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :** You are finishing West Bengal, if you say that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Don't say so.

21 Hrs.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am very glad that the Congress Party members (*Interruptions*) He has now got to withdraw what he said..... (*Interruptions*) It is good, he has withdrawn.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

Let them understand that today thousands of people of West Bengal are defying the order under section 144. Here is a Government that could not exist for a single day without section 144. Mr. Chavan and a number of other people from the other side gave me an offer. (*Interruptions*) They have been telling us: there is this legal Government, elected there, kept there; this House has accepted it to be a legal Government; the Governor has dismissed that Government and, therefore, anybody who defies that is a law-breaker. Very good. I am coming to that point. After all, we are dealing with the feelings of millions of people. When the Central Government undertook that responsibility, it should have weighed in the balance the feelings of the people. Is the position taken by the Government correct? After all, many of the lawyers and Constitutional Pandits differed on the stand taken by the Government.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri N. C. Chatterjee differed.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Not only Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, but many other people also. Mr. Gokhale also differed.

Here was the West Bengal Government that requested the Central Government to refer the whole matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The Central Government refused to accept it because it knew that its case was weak (*Interruptions*) Therefore, under the circumstances, if the Central Government thinks that whatever it decides is right, that the Governor has got that power, and even without reference to the Supreme Court, that has got to be accepted, I would say that the people of West Bengal are not prepared to accept the Governor as the final arbiter of their destinies. This is a simple proposition. Why are they afraid of this? Because they appointed a Government illegally, it was well within the rights of that Speaker to do what he pleased. Therefore, today, if you talk of calling the Assembly you must remove that Government, you must restore the old position and then call the Assembly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : You are not prepared for that,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may conclude now.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : So many members have spoken. I have to answer at least some arguments. Therefore, bear with me for a few minutes.

Mr. Asoke Sen and other people were waxing eloquent. Mr. Sen was saying, "I have faced elections before and I am prepared to face elections hereafter also". I was expecting Mr. Sen to say, "I have faced elections before and I am prepared to face elections today". That, he is not prepared to do. He says, he is prepared to face elections some time but not today.

After all, these people have been saying that we have committed all sorts of atrocities and all that. But who is the final arbiter of these things? It is the people who have to judge it, who are the highest tribunal in this country. It is the tribune of the people that can decide these things. We are today placing before this House, we are today placing before the Congress Party, a simple proposition. If we have been such a bad people, if we have been such a cruel people, if we have been such an intolerable people, let them give that verdict. We are prepared to accept the verdict of the people. The simple thing is this. The Congress Party today is afraid of the verdict of the people. That is the only thing.

I know my friend, Mr. Humayun Kabir. He waxed eloquent about so many things. May I ask him to-day to do a simple thing? Whom does he represent in this House? Let him go back, resign his seat if he has got courage because he was elected on the support of the entire Opposition and seek re-election. I promise, Sir, he will forfeit his security. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : First let the hon. Member resign.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : The question to-day is simple. When this is the position where the people's feelings are aroused, when the people are roused, they talk of organizing a struggle. It becomes ill of Mr. Chavan when we know that in 1960 it was they and the present Prime Minister who organized the biggest violence there and they called it an up-

surge, they called it a mass upsurge and even when in the Assembly we had not lost the majority, this Government said, the Prime Minister said, 'After all you have now lost the majority. Have elections'. That is what they said. Sir, what applies to us does not apply to them because somehow or other they must be.....

SHRI UMANATH : Yes, clinging to power.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : ... Somehow or other they must be clinging to power. Therefore, do not try to preach morals to us. I can only repeat, 'Doctor, heal thyself before you try to heal others'. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, if the Congress Government is really serious about the verdict of the people, we are prepared, let us both go back to the people who are going to be the final arbiter. And if they do not accept it, if they are going

to suppress the people of West Bengal, let them continue to do that, but the day of reckoning will certainly come, repression or no repression, and when that day of reckoning comes, the entire Congress Party will be washed out of Bengal. (*Interruptions*) into the Bay of Bengal.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes, into the Bay of Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in view of the fact that there is no rule of law prevalent in West Bengal, this House recommends that the President should assume to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of West Bengal under article 356(1) of the Constitution of India, and arrange for early and fresh elections to the Legislative Assembly."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 32.]

[21.15 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bharii, Shri Maharaj Singh
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Fernandes, Shri George
Gosh, Shri Ganesh
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gupta, Shri Indarjit
Halder, Shri K.
Jena, Shri D. D.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari

Maiti, Shri S. N.
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, Shri
Nayanar, Shri E. K.
Paswan, Shri Kedar.
Ramamurti, Shri P.
Ray, Shri Rabi,
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Shambhali, Shri Ishaq
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Devan
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shastri, Shri R.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Umanath, Shri
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Aga, Shri Ahmed
 Ahmad, Dr. I.
 Anjanappa, Shri B.
 Azid, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bibunath Singh, Shri
 Bijpai, Shri Shashibhushan
 Bisu, Dr. Maitreyee
 Biswant, Shri
 Bisra, Shri S. C.
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
 Bola Nath, Shri
 Buta Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Dissappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gupta, Shri Lakhna Lal
 Heerji Bhal, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.

Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarjoi
 Malimariyappa, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam Das Guru
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mudrika Singh, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murthi, Shri B. S.
 Nageshwar, Shri
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari

Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sanjit Rupji, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri M. R.

Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result*
 of the division is : Ayes : 44; Noes :
 127.

The motion was negatived.

21.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
 of the Clock on Saturday, December 23,
 1967/Pausa, 2, 1889 (Saka.).*

*The following Members also recorded their Votes :

Ayes : Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, J. M. Biswas, Bhogendra Jha and Ranjit Singh.

Noes : Shri G. Venkataswamy.